



BUDGET The United States Department of the Interior **JUSTIFICATIONS**

and Performance Information
Fiscal Year 2018

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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Executive Summary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages public lands for the benefit of all Americans. Charged by Congress under the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA)* with managing these lands under the dual framework of multiple use and sustained yield, the BLM oversees some of the most spectacular and economically significant landscapes across the American West and Alaska. This mission emphasizes the interconnection and interdependence between people and the public lands.

The 2018 budget request for the BLM further strengthens the Administration's commitment to an America First energy plan, and provides opportunities for economic growth with space for traditional uses of the public land, such as energy and minerals development, ranching, and logging, as well as hunting, fishing and other recreational opportunities. Recent Department of the Interior (Interior) studies indicates the BLM's management of the public lands provides an outstanding economic return to the American people¹. For example, from fiscal year 2007 to fiscal year 2016, the U.S. government collected revenue from the sale of nearly 4.16 billion tons of coal produced from Federal leases with a total value of \$63.7 billion, of which \$6.86 billion was paid to the Federal government in the form of royalty revenue. In 2015,² activities on BLM-managed lands were estimated to have contributed \$88 billion to the Nation's economic output, and to have supported nearly 374,000 domestic jobs through extractive and non-extractive uses of those lands.³

The 2018 budget request supports the BLM's responsibilities under the FLPMA. It supports an America First Energy Plan that includes oil and gas, coal, hard rock strategic minerals, and renewable energy sources such as wind, geothermal and solar; it maintains working landscapes for grazing, timber, and recreation; it respects and values diverse views on the public lands and the ties that native and traditional communities have to the public lands; and it protects unique wildlife habitat and ecosystem functions that are essential.

Bureau Overview

About 10,000 BLM employees manage a vast portfolio of public lands and resources encompassing 245 million surface acres, primarily located in 12 Western States, including Alaska, and in scattered tracts east of and bordering the Mississippi. The BLM also administers 700 million acres of sub-surface mineral estate throughout the Nation, as well as the mineral operations and cadastral surveys on 56 million acres of Indian trust lands. In total, the BLM is entrusted with 13 percent of the Nation's surface land and roughly one-third of its mineral resources.

¹ From annually published U.S. Department of the Interior Economic Reports for fiscal years 2009 through 2015.

² The most recent year for which figures are available.

³ The BLM: A Sound Investment for America 2016

These public lands serve several important functions. As population growth in the West has expanded, the BLM has faced a corresponding rise in public demand for uses such as energy and minerals development, outdoor recreation, and ecosystem stability.

The Nation's public lands support the production of natural gas, oil, coal, hard rock and other minerals, as well as the solar, wind, and geothermal resources that are driving the Nation's energy economy. The BLM's management efforts across all of these uses contribute to the vitality of local economies, and deliver benefits to all Americans.



As with all great responsibilities, effective public land management also entails considerable challenges that the BLM addresses through cooperation with States, and local and tribal communities. The BLM strives to be a good neighbor in the communities it serves, and believes partnership and inclusion are vital to managing sustainable, working public lands. Collaboration is the hallmark of the BLM's management approach, engaging a wide range of stakeholders and communities in all its land management decisions.

2018 Budget Request

The 2018 BLM budget request for current appropriations is \$1.1 billion, \$162.8 million below the 2017 continuing resolution (CR) baseline level. The budget proposes \$963.1 million for the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation and \$89.8 million for the Oregon and California Grant Lands appropriation, the BLM's two main operating accounts, which represents a net reduction of \$125.2 million below 2017. The budget also proposes \$3.6 million for Land Acquisition, a reduction of \$34.9 million below 2017. The FTE amounts contained throughout this budget are initial estimates as the BLM's FY 2018 workforce plan is under development.

American Energy Independence – Energy and mineral resources generate the highest revenue values of any uses of the public lands. The Administration's "all of the above" energy development strategy includes making full use of the Nation's domestic energy sources, including traditional and renewable energy sources. The budget requests additional resources to increase capacity to provide access to energy and minerals development where appropriate, and to manage exploration and development activities efficiently. Within the Oil & Gas Management program, the Bureau requests an increase of \$16.0 million to help ensure BLM has sufficient administrative and staff capacity to quickly process Applications for Permits to Drill (APDs) and Expressions of Interest (EOIs) in leasing, and to help alleviate administrative burdens in processing rights-of way (ROWs) requests for critical infrastructure needs in support of increased energy development.

The BLM is currently exploring steps to improve the Coal Management program to better ensure the availability of this important domestic energy resource. The BLM is coordinating with other Interior bureaus and offices, including the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, the Office of Valuation Services, and the Solicitor's Office to identify improvements

and opportunities to work more efficiently in order to make effective and lasting improvements to the Federal coal leasing and permitting processes. The budget includes an \$8.0 million program increase in the Coal Management program to support implementation of recommendations resulting from this effort. The increase supports the BLM staff capacity to meet additional coal application processing and inspection requirements, processing and approving exploration licenses and recovery and protection plans, and conducting lease sale fair market value determinations.

The increases to Oil & Gas and Coal are partially offset by a reduction of \$13.0 million to the bureau's Renewable Energy program. This change maintains sufficient program resources for BLM to address current and foreseeable demand, and to efficiently manage renewable project rights-of-way applications and inspections.

The budget also maintains \$5.0 million in funding appropriated in 2016 for transmission studies, which supports improved transmission and pipeline development that helps stabilize the Nation's energy grid and strengthen America's energy infrastructure.

Mineral development on Federal lands contributes to the national economy. However, a long-standing challenge is to provide a fair return to taxpayers for the use of their natural resources, without discouraging development. To meet this challenge and prepare for the President's 2019 budget, the DOI will conduct a study to evaluate the production and development of hardrock minerals from Federal lands. In carrying out this study, the DOI will include an analysis of revenue recovered by other entities, including other countries, which permit mining on their land. The Department will also consult with other appropriate agencies, such as the Department of Agriculture. The findings will later be consolidated with ongoing efforts to improve agency management and streamline permitting, as part of a broader package on natural resources produced from Federal lands.

Shared Conservation – The BLM manages the Nation's most ecologically diverse range of aquatic habitat, totaling more than 132,000 miles of fish bearing streams and rivers, over three million acres of lake and reservoir habitat, and nearly 13 million acres of wetlands. Effective management of these resources requires strong partnerships with State, local, and private stakeholders.

The 2018 budget request proposes to fund the Wild Horse and Burro program at \$70.7 million, a program reduction of \$10.0 million below the 2017 CR level. The budget proposes to eliminate annual appropriations language that restricts the BLM from using all of the management options authorized under the *Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971*.

To help achieve a balanced budget by 2027, the 2018 President's budget proposes various necessary reductions across the Federal government. The BLM budget request reflects difficult choices, but also offers opportunities for developing new tools to deliver high-quality and timely services to the American people, and to focus resources on the most critical mission requirements. In implementing this budget, the BLM will seek program efficiencies by working across organizational and landscape boundaries to achieve restoration efforts to help minimize the impact of proposed reductions.

The 2018 President's budget request funds the Rangeland Management program at \$66.7 million. Funds would be focused on gathering data to complete land health assessments and on processing grazing permits on high priority allotments. At the proposed level of funding, an estimated 235 permits to graze lower priority allotments would be renewed under authority of the FLPMA section 402(c)(2) rather than being processed before they expire.

The budget request includes \$20.3 million, a program reduction of \$1.5 million below the 2017 CR level, for the Threatened & Endangered Species program. The BLM will dedicate funds to recover federally listed species, as mandated by the *Endangered Species Act* (ESA). Efforts, such as recovery planning, undertaking recovery actions, and inventory and monitoring of species populations, would continue on a smaller scale. These on-the-ground actions are done in cooperation with State, industry, non-governmental organizations and local municipalities.

The BLM Wildlife program is funded at \$75.1 million, a program reduction of \$14.5 million below the 2017 CR level. Of the total reduction, the BLM would reduce sage grouse conservation funding by \$11.5 million with the remaining \$3.0 million reduction coming from various other elements of the wildlife program. The wildlife program would continue to support work on the highest priority projects for wildlife habitat conservation and restoration, habitat and wildlife population inventories and monitoring, projects that support wildlife management, public outreach, and collaboration with state agencies.

The budget proposes to fund Alaska Conveyance at \$14.4 million, a program reduction of \$7.7 million below the 2017 CR level. The impact of this reduction would be mitigated by the change to utilizing a faster, more accurate and cost-effective survey method that would provide higher quality survey record for remaining Alaska State land selections. The budget request would also provide \$45.9 million to the Cadastral, Land and Realty Management program, a program reduction of \$5.9 million below the 2017 CR level.

Outdoor Recreation and Sportsmen's Access – Outdoor recreation is key to our country's heritage and our economy. Between hunting, fishing, motorized recreation, camping and more, the outdoor recreation industry generates thousands of jobs and billions of dollars in economic activity. On March 2, 2017, Secretary Zinke issued Secretarial Order 3347 to advance conservation stewardship, improve game and habitat management, and increase outdoor recreation opportunities by directing bureaus and agencies to immediately identify areas where recreation and fishing can be expanded.

The budget request includes \$15.5 million for the Wilderness Management program, which supports effective management of Congressionally-designated wilderness areas and meeting the legal requirements of the *Wilderness Act of 1964*. In addition to its Wilderness Management staff and support staff, the program coordinates with State fish and wildlife agencies and Tribes on managing fish and wildlife species within wilderness areas. The program also has agreements with over 100 partner organizations that provide service and job training opportunities for Veterans and Youth.

The 2018 Budget funds the Recreation Resources Management program at \$47.2 million. The BLM will emphasize areas with the highest visitation and require operational efficiencies at sites and facilities by evaluating the hours of operation, seasons of use, amenities provided, staffing

levels, and evaluating sites and facilities for decommissioning where feasible. New travel management planning efforts would focus on high priority areas. The BLM will also continue its collaboration with local communities and stakeholders to enhance access to outdoor recreation opportunities, including hunting and fishing.

The 2018 President's budget request includes \$27.7 million for National Monuments and National Conservation Areas, a program reduction of \$9.5 million below the 2017 CR level. The bureau will continue to look for opportunities to more effectively manage these special areas, including support for local economies and enhanced access for outdoors and sports enthusiasts. These areas, designated by Congress and by presidential proclamation, are areas of great cultural significance and moderate and high visitation, and include areas located along the southern US border where public safety risks may be higher within the monument. These monuments contribute to local economic development and jobs in a variety of ways.

The 2018 President's budget request proposes program reductions of \$35.0 million to its Land Acquisition program, reflecting the Administration's priority to focus available budget resources on maintaining current BLM lands rather than acquiring additional lands.

The budget request eliminates the Challenge Cost Share program (-\$2.4 million) but provides support for other recreation programs.

Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements – The 2018 President's budget requests \$26.5 million for deferred maintenance and capital improvement projects. The projects identified for funding in FY 2018 are composed of higher priority projects that support critical health or safety and mission critical repair projects that directly impact the safety of both Interior employees and the general public. The budget request also includes \$36.4 million for Annual Maintenance & Operational Costs. The program will prioritize funding on mission-critical assets such as administrative sites, buildings, dams and bridges and give a lower priority to and shift focus from recreation sites, road and trails.

The 2018 budget also funds the Resource Management Planning program at \$38.4 million, a program reduction of \$10.0 million below the 2017 CR level. With funding at slightly above the 2015 enacted level, program efforts would be reprioritized to focus on land use planning in areas with high potential for fossil-fuel energy development. In addition, funding for monitoring of terrestrial and aquatic conditions will continue, through Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring (AIM) funding focused in high priority areas (i.e., those related to energy development, sensitive resources, and other issues of concern).

Funding for the Abandoned Mine Lands program is reduced by a program reduction of \$11.0 million, for a total funding level of \$9.1 million in 2018. In addition, the Hazardous Materials Management program is funded at \$10.8 million. The BLM would continue to focus on identifying and securing abandoned mine hazards and hazardous materials sites, including public notifications about specific hazards, but would not undertake any new mine remediation work. The BLM would compete for funding through symbiotic program sources such as Interior's Central Hazardous Materials Fund. Most of the AML program is managed collaterally at the State level while much

of the on-the-ground work to remediate abandoned mine sites is accomplished through local contractors.

The BLM budget includes \$89.8 million for western Oregon programs. The request will facilitate the BLM's ability to complete *National Environmental Policy Act* (NEPA), the ESA consultation, and pre-disturbance surveys necessary to offer 205 million board feet of timber annually commensurate with the Western Oregon Resource Management Plans (RMPs) and the O&C Act. The BLM will also use the funding to implement non-discretionary and required reforestation and forest development treatments to assure sustainable timber production; and inventory and monitor water quality as well as other aquatic and terrestrial resources to assure statutory and RMP compliance. Within the bureau's Oregon & California Grant Lands (O&C) appropriation, the BLM will share resources across District boundaries in the two distinctly different planning and implementation areas in order to gain efficiencies across western Oregon.

The tables below summarize the BLM's 2018 Budget Request and available permanent appropriations by major appropriation account:

Current Appropriations (in \$000)	2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget	
			vs. 2017	Request
Management of Lands & Resources	1,072,675	1,070,636	-107,473	963,163
Mining Law Administration*	39,696	39,621	+75	39,696
Communication Site Management^	2,000	1,996	+4	2,000
Management of Lands & Resources, Before Offsets	1,114,371	1,112,253	-107,394	1,004,859
Offsetting Collections†	-41,696	-41,617	-79	-41,696
Management of Lands & Resources	1,072,675	1,070,636	-107,473	963,163
Oregon and California Grant Lands	107,734	107,529	-17,729	89,800
Land Acquisition•	38,630	38,557	-34,948	3,609
Service Charges, Deposit, & Forfeitures‡	23,211	30,991	-6,396	24,595
Offsetting Collections	-23,211	-30,991	+6,396	-24,595
Total, Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures	+0	+0	+0	+0
Total, Current Discretionary	1,219,039	1,216,722	-160,150	1,056,572
Range Improvements◇	9,320	9,310	+690	10,000
Total, Current Mandatory, Federal Funds	9,320	9,310	+690	10,000
Total, Current, Federal Funds	1,228,359	1,226,032	-159,460	1,066,572
Miscellaneous Trust Funds, Current Portion‡Δ◇	17,229	24,000	-3,270	20,730
Current Mandatory, Contributed Funds	17,229	24,000	-3,270	20,730
Total, Current Appropriations	1,245,588	1,250,032	-162,730	1,087,302

*Direct budget authority for program activities appropriated within the Management of Land and Resources Account, but offset through collections (See Offsetting Collections line).

^Available budget authority, up to the amount shown, derived from offsetting collections from communication site rental fees.

†Amount for fiscal years 2016 through 2018; includes estimates of offsetting collections for direct spending authority for program activities: Annual Maintenance (currently \$155/claim) and Location Fees (currently \$37/claim) for Locatable Minerals offsetting Mining Law Administration, Communication Site rental fees offsetting Communication Site Management.

‡Shown as estimated amounts for fiscal years 2017 and 2018; Authority to spend collections appropriated annually; budget authority created when collections are recognized. Collections authorized by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), as amended (43 USC 1735), and the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act of 1973 (30 USC 185).

◇ 2016 and 2017 amounts include sequesters of 6.8% and 6.9% respectively, pursuant to Section 254 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

Δ Contributed amounts authorized to be collected under Section 307(c) of FLPMA (43 USC 1701).

Permanent Appropriations (in \$000)	2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget	
			vs. 2017	Request
Miscellaneous Trust Funds, Permanent Portion [◇]	1,682	1,933	-113	1,820
Permanent Operating Funds [◇]	143,949	154,985	-56,986	97,999
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts ^â	48,406	40,545	-3,262	37,283
Helium Fund	25,792	26,525	-1,805	24,720
<i>Helium Fund Offsetting Collections</i>	-25,792	-26,525	+1,805	-24,720
Total, Permanent Funds	194,037	197,463	-60,361	137,102

Employees	2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget	
			vs. 2017	Request
Fulltime Equivalents (FTEs)	9,505	9,411	-1,062	8,349

[◇] 2016 and 2017 CR amounts include sequesters of 6.8% and 6.9% respectively, pursuant to Section 254 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

^â 2016 amount includes 6.9% sequester of payments to States and Counties pursuant to Section 254 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, except for Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments authorized to be made in 2015 and 2016 to Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties under Public Law 113-40.

Note: Does not include the BLM Working Capital Fund, nor the offsetting collections of that fund.

Summary of Program and Legislative Changes

Summary of Program and Legislative Changes

Budget Request Summary

(dollars in thousands)

Total BLM, 2017	1,250,032
2018 Fixed Costs	+12,690
Energy Independence	+24,000
Oil & Gas Management - Enhance Core Capability Including Processing APDs and ROWs	+16,000
Coal Management - Improve Leasing, Permitting, and Inspection Capacity & Processes	+8,000
Other Program Changes	-199,420
Soil, Water, & Air Management - Climate Change Program Elimination	-15,000
Soil, Water, & Air Management - Reduce Activities Such as Air and Water Monitoring	-1,840
Rangeland Management - Reduce Activities Such as Inventory and Monitoring in Lower Priority Geographic Areas	-12,087
Riparian Management - Reduce Activities Including Assessments and Restoration Projects	-1,373
Wild Horse & Burro Management - Shift Management Strategies	-10,000
Wildlife Management - Reduce Capacity for On-the-ground Restoration Projects	-3,003
Wildlife Management - Sagebrush Conservation Implementation Strategy	-11,500
Fisheries Management - Reduce Activities Including Habitat Restoration Projects	-875
Threatened & Endangered Species Management - Continue Preemptive Actions on a Smaller Scale	-1,500
Wilderness Management - Reduce Efforts Including Monitoring for Wilderness Values	-3,000
Recreation Resources Management - Reduce Activities Such as Visitor Services in Lower Priority Areas	-4,500
Oil & Gas Management - Permit Processing from Fee Collection	-1,374
Renewable Energy - Focus on Addressing Near-term Demand	-13,000
Alaska Conveyance - Slow Pace of Surveys and Land Transfers	-7,724
Cadastral, Lands, & Realty Management - Reduce Lower Priority Surveys, Land Exchanges, and Other Activities	-5,895
Resource Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring - Reduce Lower Priority Planning Activities and Monitoring	-10,000
Abandoned Mine Lands - Curtail Initiation of New Remediation Projects	-11,000
Hazardous Materials Management - Reduce Capacity to Respond to New Sites	-5,000
Annual Maintenance - Reduce Condition Assessments and Maintenance of Lower Priority Sites	-3,000
Deferred Maintenance & Capital Improvements - Reduce Projects	-5,000
Challenge Cost Share - Program Elimination	-2,408
National Landscape Conservation Service - Reduce Activities Including Visitor Services	-9,500
Administrative Support - General Program Decrease	-1,000
Bureauwide Fixed Costs - General Program Decrease	-2,845
IT Management - General Program Decrease	-1,000
Land Acquisition - Focus on Existing Projects	-26,963
Land Acquisition Recreational Access - Focus on Existing Projects	-7,985
Acquisition Management - General Program Decrease	-105
Range Improvements - Change in Available Appropriations due to a Sequester in 2017	+690
Miscellaneous Trust Fund (Current)	-3,270
Western Oregon	
Reforestation & Forest Development - Reduce Forest Health Treatments	-4,000
Other Forest Resource Mgmt - Reduce Activities Including Species Management and Recreation	-8,200
Resource Mgmt Planning - Reduce Capacity to Address Litigation-related Workloads	-2,000
Info. & Resource Data Systems - General Program Decrease	-500
Annual Maintenance & Operations - Reduce Capacity to Maintain Roads and Facilities	-3,563
NMS & NCAs - General Program Decrease	-100
Total	1,087,302

The following describes the major increases, decreases, legislative and administrative changes and management efficiencies in the 2018 BLM budget request.

Fixed Costs

Fixed Costs Increases (+\$12,690,000 / +0 FTE) – Requested fixed cost increases include costs such as planned pay increases, space rental costs, retirement system costs, health plan costs, workers compensation costs, unemployment compensation costs, and specified the Department of the Interior costs funded through the Department’s Working Capital Fund.

Energy Independence

Oil and Gas Management – Enhance Core Capability Including Processing APDs and ROWs (+\$16,000,000 / +82 FTE) – The 2018 President’s budget requests \$16.0 million in additional discretionary funding for the Oil and Gas Program to support the Administration’s promises to facilitate domestic energy production and support jobs. The funding will help ensure the BLM has sufficient administrative and staff capacity to timely process applications for permits to drill (APDs) and Expressions of Interest (EOI), and to help alleviate administrative burdens in processing rights-of way for critical infrastructure needs.

Coal Management – Improve Leasing, Permitting and Inspection Capacity and Processes (+\$8,000,000 / +48 FTE) – The BLM is currently exploring steps to improve the Coal Management program to better ensure the availability of this important domestic energy resource. The BLM is coordinating with other Interior bureaus and offices, including the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, the Office of Valuation Services and the Solicitor’s Office to identify improvements and opportunities to work more efficiently in order to make effective and lasting improvements to the Federal coal leasing and permitting processes. The budget includes an \$8.0 million program increase in the Coal Management program to support implementation of recommendations resulting from this effort. The increase supports the BLM staff capacity to meet additional coal application processing and inspection requirements, processing and approving exploration licenses and recovery and protection plans, and conducting lease sale fair market value determinations.

Other Program Changes

Soil, Water, & Air Management - Climate Change Program Elimination (-\$15,000,000 / -41 FTE) – The 2018 budget proposes to eliminate the climate change program as a stand-alone initiative, and focus efforts on increasing the efficiency of activities to comply with the *Clean Water Act* and *Clean Air Act*; working with partners to develop and implement priority habitat projects through improvements to soil and water resources; and enhancing relationships with States, Tribes, and local communities through collaborative restoration projects. At a reduced level, the program will continue to provide support for the development of a native seed industry in the American West, to supply native plant materials for post fire emergency stabilization, to support Federal disaster response projects, and to support the reclamation of disturbed lands.

The Bureau will continue to support efforts to automate work processes, and support decision-making for energy development, infrastructure projects, and other job-creating activities connected to BLM-managed lands. The SWA Program will continue to conduct baseline inventories and assessments critical to many public land uses and ongoing monitoring programs, including monitoring of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska. Additionally, the program will continue to support the Great Basin Landscape Conservation Cooperative, which supports cross-jurisdictional work to address the risks of wildland fire, invasive species, and drought in the Great Basin.

Soil, Water Air Management - Reduce Activities such as Air and Water Monitoring (-\$1,840,000 / -5 FTE) – The SWA program will reduce the number of air and water monitoring projects conducted by field offices. There will be fewer air quality monitoring stations and fewer water quality gauges installed. Fewer samples will be collected for air resource data. Collecting, monitoring, and reconnaissance of air quality and climatological information will also be reduced.

Monitoring of water resources, used to determine compliance with water quality standards and water quality inventory, will be reduced. The data is used to provide for compliance with the *Clean Air Act*, *Clean Water Act*, oil and gas permitting, the NEPA, planning, as well as water rights adjudications.

The SWA Program will focus efforts to restore forest, woodlands, and grasslands, as well as support stream restoration and water quality improvement projects undertaken on public lands. The program will continue to focus on collaborative watershed restoration projects that can be completed in FY 2018. The BLM will focus on streamlining its *Clean Air Act*, *Clean Water Act*, and other relevant compliance processes, as well as supporting grazing permit renewal efforts.

Rangeland Management - Reduce Activities such as Inventory and Monitoring in Lower Priority Geographic Areas (-\$12,087,000 / -115 FTE) – At the request level, the program will curtail inventories and treatments of invasive weeds and allotment monitoring in lower priority geographic areas. To offset reduced funding available for processing lower priority grazing permits, the BLM will make greater use of the authority provided under section 402(c) of the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act*. At the proposed level of funding, the BLM will focus on gathering data to complete land health assessments and processing grazing permits on high priority areas identified by field offices. The BLM will increase efforts to coordinate shared priorities with other programs, particularly wildlife, fisheries, forestry, and riparian, to effectively maintain or restore land health. The BLM will also evaluate multiple allotments together or at the watershed scale to improve efficiencies for evaluating land health and processing permits. The BLM will continue to work with permittees and other partners on targeted grazing to decrease fuel loads and restore desirable perennial grasses and forbs, and implement outcome based grazing with collaborative monitoring with ranchers and other partners to increase flexibility and improve efficiencies.

The Rangeland Management program also supports a number of collaborative efforts, including the BLM's Healthy Lands (HL) program. Through the HL program, the BLM funds land health treatments in prioritized areas that maintain, improve, or restore range, aquatic, or forest health and connectivity. HL funding is delivered through seven program areas, including Rangeland Management, and decisions on how to allocate those funds are made in close coordination with State partners, Tribes, local landowners, and NGOs to accomplish shared habitat objectives. Through the HL program, the BLM supports partnerships such as Restore New Mexico and the Watershed Restoration Initiative in Utah, which are State and partner-led efforts to improve habitat on a large-scale, and provide multiple benefits to local communities and land users. In accordance with a five-year exercise, the BLM has prioritized 23 Focal Areas located in fourteen western States, including Alaska and Texas, for the HL funding between FY 2016 and FY 2020.

Riparian Management - Reduce Activities Including Assessments and Restoration Projects (-\$1,373,000 / -15 FTE) – The BLM manages the Nation's most ecologically diverse range of aquatic habitat, totaling more than 150,000 miles along streams and rivers, over three million acres of lake and reservoir habitat, and nearly 13 million acres of wetlands.

Funding shifts will be based on a systematic analysis of expected demand. Areas where demand for permitted uses and leases in geographic areas will receive priority for funding, whereas areas with less demand will receive fewer resources. States that are currently considered high demand (acres under

lease) include Nevada, Montana/Dakotas, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming and Alaska. These areas will be further prioritized for monitoring and inventory to assess conditions and data collected used to improve efficiency in the permitting process. The program will also continue to prioritize assessments and projects associated with maintaining and improving areas that have not met land health standards for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species, including sage-grouse, southwest willow flycatcher, cutthroat trout, bullhead trout, and numerous plant species.

Funds will continue to be used as efficiently as possible in continued close coordination with other programs that have shared priorities through the Integrated Program of Work, such as Fisheries Management, Soil, Water and Air Management, the Plant Conservation Program, and Wildlife and Rangeland Management programs.

Wild Horse & Burro Management - Shift Management Strategies (-\$10,000,000 / -29 FTE) – The WH/B budget is principally consumed by the cost to care for excess animals in off-range facilities, and is on an unsustainable course, as the number of animals on the range and in the BLM holding facilities have skyrocketed. The program budget has quadrupled from \$20.4 million in 2000 to \$80.4 million in 2017, and yet the program is farther away than ever from achieving its basic statutory obligation under the *Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971*⁴. The Act requires the protection, management and control of wild horses and burros (WH&Bs) that roam public lands administered by the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service⁴. The Act calls for maintaining animal populations on the range at appropriate management levels^{5,6}; the removal of excess WH&Bs^{3,4} and that they be made available for adoption⁷. Animals for which there is no adoption demand are to be humanely euthanized⁸ while others that meet certain criteria are to be sold without limitation⁹. Enacted appropriations bills from 1988 to 2004 and from 2010 to present have prohibited destruction of healthy animals and unlimited sale. The current program is wholly unsustainable and a new approach is needed, particularly when considering the sharp and consistent growth in resource requirements. The BLM must be able to use all of the tools included in the Act to manage this program in a more cost-effective manner, including the ability to conduct sales without limitation. The budget proposes to eliminate appropriations language restricting the BLM from using all of the management options authorized in the *Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act*. An estimated \$4.0 million of the \$10.0 reduction will be achieved through savings resulting from unrestricted sales. The remainder of the funding decrease will be achieved by reducing gathers, reducing birth control treatments, and other activities. The long-term goal is to realign program costs and animal populations to more manageable levels, enabling the BLM to reorient the WH&B program back to these traditional management strategies.

Wildlife Management – Reduce Capacity for On-the-Ground Restoration Projects (-\$3,003,000 / -20 FTE) – The Wildlife Program will focus on the highest priority projects while lower priority work will be curtailed. This includes wildlife habitat conservation and restoration activities, habitat and wildlife population inventories and monitoring, projects that support wildlife management, public outreach, and collaboration with State agencies. Priorities will include maintaining and restoring crucial habitat for the BLM and State identified special status or priority species, in geographic areas with increasing use activities that could affect sensitive wildlife habitats. The BLM will work with its partners to prioritize on-the-ground projects in high priority habitat areas, where partners are available, and where the most benefits will accrue to the American people and public lands. The BLM will focus on maintaining agreements that provide the most direct benefit to on-the-ground projects.

4 Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, P. L. 92-195 § 1

5 Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, P. L. 92-195 § 3.b.1.

6 Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, P. L. 92-195 § 3.b.2.

7 Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, P. L. 92-195 § 3.b.2.b.

8 Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, P. L. 92-195 § 3.b.2.c.

9 Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, P. L. 92-195 § 3.e.

The BLM will also prioritize the implementation of Secretarial Order 3347, *Conservation Stewardship and Outdoor Recreation*, to provide hunting opportunities by working with other BLM programs and partners to maintain existing access and provide improved access where it would be cost effective and partner or grant funding is available. The BLM will emphasize partner work that enhances hunting opportunities by improving habitat for priority game species of interest to the partners.

The number of seed collections, acres in native seed production, pounds of seed purchased, and seed transfer zone guidelines developed are expected to decline. The numbers of restoration projects funded by the Wildlife Management program and other BLM programs are expected to be reduced. Seed procurement services provided by the BLM, which finance local, rural farmers to produce plots of native grass and forb seed to the extent that they are needed for specific high priority projects will continue at a reduced level; there will be no capacity for large fires or other large habitat losses. Planned restoration demonstration projects designed to test and showcase successful restoration techniques to land managers will be postponed. Seed production will focus on areas identified as priority habitats for restoration and vegetation improvements or treatments.

BLM biologists currently conduct assessments to proactively support and streamline permit renewals and authorizations for uses such as grazing, energy, and mineral extraction. With reduced funding, biologists will continue these proactive assessments in the highest priority areas, particularly focused on actions supporting energy development, which may result in slower approvals of other use authorizations.

Wildlife Management - Sagebrush Conservation Implementation Strategy (-\$11,500,000 / -59 FTE)

– The 2018 request would reduce Wildlife Management’s funding for Sagebrush Conservation from the 2017 level of \$52.0 million to \$40.5 million. The BLM will continue to implement sagebrush and sage-grouse habitat management in the highest priority areas. The funding level proposed in the 2018 President’s budget for the sagebrush conservation program will focus on monitoring of priority habitat areas; maintaining data sets and geospatial information to meet the commitments made in the land use plans, providing information to State partners and the public and increasing transparency; and ensuring strategic implementation of restoration actions, travel and transportation planning, partnership development, and training focused in the highest priority areas.

Work to promote habitat resiliency and connectivity, which is often conducted in cooperation with industry stakeholders, states, and non-governmental partners, will also be directed to highest priority efforts where partners are available to leverage and increase capacity. The BLM will continue to work with the USGS to encourage them to conduct science that informs the BLM’s management of the sagebrush steppe and to work with states and other partners where shared funding and activities can result in cost-savings.

The BLM accomplishes its sagebrush habitat restoration work through an Integrated Program of Work (IPoW) approach involving the Wildlife Management Program, the Fuels program within the Wildland Fire budget, and various other BLM resource programs. The IPoW efforts will focus on highest priority work while lower priority habitat restoration work will be curtailed for on-the-ground habitat conservation. Criteria for the prioritization process includes whether projects or activities are in a Priority Habitat Management Area, in an area identified by a step-down assessments completed with partners and/or in an area where a land-use-plan adaptive management trigger has been tripped. Over the last several decades, millions of acres of sagebrush habitat have been burned in wildfire and converted to cheatgrass. In 2018, the BLM anticipates restoring up to approximately 150,000 – 300,000 acres, of sagebrush habitat for sage-grouse and more than 350 other species, including elk, mule deer, and wild turkey and forage for livestock compared to between 250,000 and 400,000 acres planned for 2017.

Fisheries Management - Reduce Activities Including Habitat Restoration Projects (-\$875,000 / -10 FTE) – The BLM will focus on higher priority habitat projects, including those which lessen immediate threats to sensitive species as necessary to avoid listing under the *Endangered Species Act*. As funding allows, the BLM will also provide opportunities to access sport and subsistence species. The BLM will absorb this reduction by not performing some of the lower priority fisheries habitat projects.

The Fisheries Program also will focus efforts on assessment, inventory, and monitoring to proactively support permit renewals and authorizations, especially in rangelands and areas with concentrated mineral resources, such as Alaska's North Slope. To address the immediate threats from invasive species, especially quagga and zebra mussels, the BLM will focus efforts on the lower Colorado River. While these efforts will assist in containing quagga and zebra mussels, prevention and management of these and other species across the West will decline.

The BLM will use remaining funds as efficiently as possible through close coordination and shared priorities with other programs, such as the Riparian and Soil, Water and Air programs, as well as State and Federal partners to conserve and restore western waters and support working landscapes. The BLM Fisheries Program will work closely with the BLM Recreation Program, State fish and wildlife agencies, and external partners, such as the Recreational Boating and Fishing Foundation, to identify and jointly fund priority recreational fisheries projects in support of Secretarial Order 3347, *Conservation Stewardship and Outdoor Recreation*, focusing on those which will increase access and improve recreational infrastructure. Current priority projects include repairs of infrastructure at popular fishing areas such as Lake Havasu and Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area.

Threatened & Endangered (T&E) Species - Continue Preemptive Actions on a Smaller Scale (-\$1,500,000 / -12 FTE) – The T&E program will realign and dedicate funds to recover the 480 federally listed species that occur within the BLM's jurisdiction, as its first priority and as mandated by the *Endangered Species Act* (ESA). As resources are available, the bureau will invest in conservation actions to preempt listing of 120 candidate species. Efforts such as recovery planning, undertaking recovery actions, and inventory and monitoring of species populations, would be prioritized to focus on the most at risk species.

The program will continue high priority on-the-ground actions in cooperation with State, industry, non-governmental organizations and local municipalities, with a particular focus on projects where partners can bring a direct investment of funding or volunteers. The T&E program will continue to work closely with other programs, particularly Wildlife Management, Fisheries Management, Rangeland Management, Riparian Management, and PD Forestry Management to coordinate and prioritize work in areas that provide benefits to multiple programs, habitats, and species.

The BLM has a statutory requirement under Section 7 of the ESA to conserve and recover federally listed species and consult with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) for all Federal actions undertaken by the agency. The BLM will work closely with the FWS and the NMFS to streamline the Section 7 consultation processes and timelines. Furthermore, the FWS has developed a schedule to make listing determinations on 362 candidate species in the next six years. Many of these species occur on BLM lands. The BLM will focus on the highest priority species to conduct inventories, develop candidate conservation agreements, and implement conservation measures in order to preclude the need to list and will coordinate with the regulatory agencies to prioritize this work.

Wilderness Management - Reduce Efforts Including monitoring for Wilderness Values (-\$3,000,000 / -24 FTE) – This request provides funding for the BLM to manage Congressionally-designated Wilderness Areas and meet the legal requirements of the *Wilderness Act of 1964*. The BLM would reduce monitoring

of some of the 12.6 million acres of WSAs that the bureau manages with the focus shifting to priority areas. This impacts the BLM's ability to preserve some of the wilderness character of designated wilderness as well as the BLM's management and monitoring of Wilderness Study Areas. Decreased monitoring could also curtail land restoration efforts from unauthorized off-highway vehicle intrusions, as well as treatment of invasive weeds. Additionally, the program would not be able to resolve grazing issues or process grazing permits as quickly in these designated areas.

Recreation Resources Management - Reduce Activities Such as Visitor Services in Lower Priority Areas (-\$4,500,000 / -55 FTE) – The Recreation Program will focus on maintaining the BLM's 384 fee-generating sites and areas. The BLM's 3,200 non-fee recreation sites and areas will be evaluated for opportunities to increase operational efficiencies. These efficiencies will include the hours of operation, seasons of use, amenities provided, staffing levels, and evaluating sites and facilities for decommissioning where feasible.

The BLM will continue its collaboration with local communities and stakeholders to enhance access to outdoor recreation opportunities, including implementing Secretarial Order 3347 on Conservation Stewardship and Outdoor Recreation.

Oil and Gas Permit Processing from Fee Collections (-\$1,374,000 / -11 FTE) – The 2018 request reflects 15 percent of the total estimated APD fee revenue anticipated to be collected in 2018. The NDAA amended the *Mineral Leasing Act* to authorize APD fees in 2016 through 2026, and to permanently appropriate the majority of these fees. For fiscal years 2016 through 2019, the NDAA permanently appropriates only 85 percent of the fee revenues, leaving the remaining 15 percent of fee revenues subject to appropriation. The decrease of \$1.4 million reflects a reduction in the projected number of APDs to be submitted in 2018 relative to the Bureau's projection at the time the NDAA was enacted.

Renewable Energy – Focus on Addressing Near-Term Demand (-\$13,000,000 / -65 FTE) – This reduction in program funding levels align to the BLM's estimate of anticipated project needs in FY 2018. In combination with cost recovery, the requested funds will allow the bureau to maintain its ability to process current rights-of-way applications, and administer solar and wind energy leases. Processing geothermal leasing, exploration and utilization projects will be prioritized.

Alaska Conveyance - Slow Pace of Surveys and Land Transfers (-\$7,724,000 / -37 FTE) – The proposed funding reduction will slow the pace of surveys and land transfers. However, the delay in completing State surveys and conveyances could be moderated if the State of Alaska agrees to allow the BLM to use its Direct Point Positioning System survey method, which is significantly less expensive than traditional survey methods. The DPPS method uses global positioning system technology. The BLM continues to work with the State of Alaska to address its questions regarding this state-of-the-art survey method. Moreover, the program continues to reevaluate and reassess the conveyance process in an effort to identify efficiencies and accelerate conveyance actions.

Cadastral, Lands, & Realty Management - Reduce Lower Priority Surveys, Land Exchanges, and Other Activities (-\$5,895,000 / -48 FTE) – Each year the BLM undertakes thousands of cadastral, lands and realty related land use and land tenure actions. In 2018, the BLM will focus on providing services for rights-of-way, permits, leases, and land sales. Program funding will continue to support the siting of transmission infrastructure.

As a result of the proposed funding reduction, cadastral services in support of lower priority needs such as land purchases and land exchanges will be delayed or canceled. Reduced funding will also reduce training opportunities, as well as the BLM's capacity to process applications from local government and State

agencies. Because their fees for cost recovery type actions such as rights-of-ways are waived pursuant to the laws and regulations, state and local governments are wholly dependent on the BLM funding in this subactivity for the completion of their applications. This may directly affect the delivery essential services to communities which need these actions approved on a timely basis. Finally, the funding reduction will reduce the BLM capacity for processing and/or issuing leases, permits, licenses, and easement applications.

Resource Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring – Reduce Lower Priority Planning Activities and Monitoring (-\$10,000,000 / -65 FTE) – In 2018, the Program will reprioritize efforts to focus on the expansion of energy and mineral activities, including coal, oil and gas, and infrastructure development activities in support of the Administration’s “America First Energy Plan,” as well as the planning, monitoring, and assessment of other Administration priorities. This change in focus will result in fewer ongoing planning efforts in offices without potential for energy development or transmission. Due to the multi-year commitment and contribution that Resource Management Planning makes to resource management plans, the reduced funding will impede the BLM’s ability to meet timelines set forth in legislative and presidential designations.

Monitoring terrestrial and aquatic conditions will continue at a reduced level, as will development and use of decision support tools, with Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring and modeling focused on areas with high mineral development potential. Some support for work associated with collaboration and dispute resolution will also continue, though at decreased levels. Reductions will also lessen opportunities for joint decision-making practices that benefit local communities, tribes, and public lands.

Abandoned Mine Lands - Curtail Initiation of New Remediation Projects (-\$11,000,000 / -41 FTE) – The BLM will continue to focus on identifying and prioritizing abandoned mine hazards, securing the highest priority physical safety features and those that pose a threat to clean water, and providing public notification of specific abandoned mine hazards. Additionally, the BLM will safeguard only the highest priority physical safety features and threats to clean water; the BLM expects to safeguard about 500 features in FY 2018. The AML Program will focus on completing cleanup actions that are already started at sites that impact water quality, rather than start new cleanup operations. Furthermore, the AML Program will continue efforts to inventory abandoned mine features and add them to the database; adding approximately 2,000 features in FY 2018.

Hazardous Materials Management - Reduce Capacity to Respond to New Sites (-\$5,000,000 / -23 FTE) – The reduction will reduce the BLM’s capacity to respond to lower priority and new environmental issues and perform facility environmental compliance monitoring. At the request level, the Hazardous Materials Management program will focus on cleanup activities of formerly used defense sites that have been returned to the BLM from their military withdrawal status, completing ongoing hazardous materials cleanup projects, ensuring compliance with cleanup regulations on public lands, and supporting the cleanup of unauthorized waste along the Southwest Border.

Annual Maintenance - Reduce Condition Assessments and Maintenance of Lower Priority Sites (-\$3,000,000 / -30 FTE) – A proposed \$3.0 million reduction to the Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs program would result in a focus on mission critical assets such as administrative sites, buildings, dams and bridges and give a lower priority to and shift focus from recreation sites, road and trails. Maintenance of assets at National Monuments, National Conservation Areas, and recreation sites will be reduced.

Deferred Maintenance & Capital Improvements - Reduce Projects (-\$5,000,000 / -8 FTE) – The highest ranked projects and those projects that are currently listed for funding in FY 2018 are composed of projects that support critical health or safety and mission critical repair projects. The projected \$5.0 million

reduction will delay continued repair of bureau assets. The current Deferred Maintenance backlog is close to \$700 million dollars. The reduction will decrease the State repair funds by 25 percent. The reduction will require mission critical bridge, dam, road and building repair projects to be delayed.

Challenge Cost Share - Program Elimination (-\$2,408,000 / -5 FTE) – The 2018 budget request eliminates funding for the Challenge Cost Share program to focus on other higher-priority programs and initiatives.

National Conservation Lands - Reduce Activities Including Visitor Services (-\$9,500,000 / -72 FTE) – The request will support the continued protection and management of National Monuments and National Conservation Areas and similar designations at reduced levels. At the reduced funding level, priority will be placed on public safety, law enforcement and sportsmen's access. The BLM and volunteer staff will provide key visitor services to the highest priority visitor centers, and offer interpretive and educational programs while addressing basic maintenance needs. In addition, the program will work to process requests for permits for commercial filming, grazing, outfitters and guides and special uses on National Monuments and National Conservation Areas. Additionally, the basic day to day maintenance at the high visitation areas will continue to be addressed.

Efforts will continue to support some youth initiatives and agreements with youth organizations. Funding will support staffing at some visitor centers, contact stations, and interpretive centers, with reduced hours and seasonal length of operation. The BLM will provide hands-on educational experiences to an estimated 145,000 youth at National Monuments and National Conservation Areas. This budget request will help provide nearly 2 million visitors with opportunities to learn about and connect to their public lands.

Administrative Support - General Program Decrease (-\$1,000,000 / -20 FTE) – The Administrative Support Program funds services related to management and administrative support, including public affairs, human resource, financial, asset management, and acquisition services. It is anticipated that the targeted reduction for this program would result in a loss of up to 20 FTEs. The FTE reductions would be realized through attrition and increased use of shared services for several administrative functions. A key opportunity for sharing resources and expertise is Service First. The BLM will seek to expand the use of permanent Service First authority across the entire Department of the Interior and with the Department of Agriculture, especially the U.S. Forest Service. The Bureau will work to improve customer service and seek additional cost savings and productivity improvements. The BLM currently shares 61 sites with other agencies and will continue to expand on these.

Bureauwide Fixed Costs - General Program Decrease (-\$2,845,000 / +0 FTE) – Funding in this subactivity includes support for all variety of Working Capital Fund bills administered by the Department as well as covering space leasing needs. These funds also support security needs, fires, hurricanes and other emergencies that affect the BLM facilities. The BLM is continuing its efforts to reduce its building footprint of current lease obligations and use these funds to support co-location of facilities and or moves to newer energy efficient buildings. The proposed reduction of \$2.8 million in this program may impact the bureau's ability to support emergency facility requirements and corporate investments.

IT Management - General Program Decrease (-\$1,000,000 / -6 FTE) – The Information Technology Management Program supports investments in information management and IT infrastructure such as records digitization, IT security, data management and Wi-Fi. This program also supports the management of the BLM's Capital Planning and Investment Control process. It is anticipated that the targeted reduction for this program would result in a reduction of 6 FTEs, which would be realized through attrition.

Land Acquisition - Focus on Existing Projects (-\$26,963,000 / +0 FTE) – The 2018 President’s budget request will focus on the highest priority land purchases within the Emergency, Hardships, and Inholdings account while the Department determines the approach to targeted land disposals.

Land Acquisition Recreational Access - Focus on Existing Projects (-\$7,985,000/+0 FTE) – The Recreational Access program will focus on previously funded projects. This reflects the Administration’s priority to focus available budget resources on maintaining current BLM lands rather than acquiring additional lands. Funding is preserved for the Inholding, Emergencies, and Hardships program, providing BLM with the ability to acquire high priority parcels in limited and special situations.

Acquisition Management - General Program Decrease (-\$105,000 / -1 FTE) – The Acquisition Management program will find efficiencies to complete the administrative tasks necessary to acquire fee or easement interests in lands designated for purchase under the Land Acquisition program.

Western Oregon

Oregon & California Grant Lands - Reforestation & Forest Development, Reduce Forest Health Treatments (-\$4,000,000 / -26 FTE) – The proposed budget decrease will: reduce western Oregon’s ramp up capacity to offer an additional 73 million board feet of discretionary volume annually from Reserve Lands to meet the total annual projected 2016 RMP volume target of 278 million board feet by 2021; eliminate research and educational partnerships with universities and cooperating agencies; reduce annual fuel hazard reduction treatments by 10-20%; eliminate discretionary growth enhancement treatments (e.g., fertilization and wood quality improvements, pruning); and reduce program capacity to control invasive weeds and forest pathogens.

Oregon & California Grant Lands - Other Forest Resource Management, Reduce Activities Including Species Management and Recreation (-\$8,200,000/-39 FTE) – The proposed budget decrease will: reduce western Oregon’s capacity to implement barred owl control measures commensurate with the 2016 RMPs; reduce western Oregon’s capacity to initiate a mandatory commitment in the 2016 RMPs to complete a Travel Management Plan; reduce western Oregon’s ramp up capacity to offer an additional 73 million board feet of discretionary volume annually from Reserve Lands to meet the total annual projected 2016 RMP volume target of 278 million board feet by 2021; reduce the number of annual rangeland health assessments, improvements, inspections, and weed treatments by 10-20% and reduce the number of recreational improvements and opportunities identified in the 2016 RMPs with the potential of closing some low use sites. The reduction will also reduce annual fuel hazard reduction treatments in the Reserves 10-20%; eliminate any discretionary soil, water, air, fish and wildlife inventory and monitoring that does not support offering the sustainable harvest level; reduce the acres and miles of stream and terrestrial habitat restored, and reduce the opportunities for the BLM to participate in and contribute to interagency partnerships and regional implementation and effectiveness monitoring e.g., BLM’s contribution to the recently published Northwest Forest Plan 20-Year Monitoring Reports.

Oregon & California Grant Lands - Resource Management Planning, Reduce Capacity to Address Litigation-Related Workloads (-\$2,000,000 / -15 FTE) – The Western Oregon Resource Management Planning Program will prioritize support for western Oregon’s non-discretionary commitment to offer the sustainable harvest level of 205 million board feet annually. That support will come in the form of assisting with litigation related to the 2016 RMPs and the Cascade Siskiyou National Monument and assisting the western Oregon Districts in responding to individual project level timber sale protests, appeals, and litigation.

The proposed budget reduction will potentially delay the initiation of Travel Management Plans in compliance with the 2016 RMPs and Biological Opinions, and reduce western Oregon's capacity to coordinate with other agencies in providing oversight and guidance for interpreting and implementing the 2016 RMPs. The budget reduction will also reduce capacity to develop over-arching program tools to improve efficiencies in project level the NEPA and protest and appeals process oversight (e.g. developing the NEPA document templates and guidance for protest and appeals review and coordination).

Oregon & California Grant Lands - Information & Resource Data Systems, General Program Decrease (-\$500,000 / -3 FTE) – With the program reduction, the western Oregon Information Systems (IT) Operation and Maintenance budget will prioritize IT support toward western Oregon's non-discretionary commitment to offer the sustainable harvest level of 205 million board feet annually.

Oregon & California Grant Lands - Annual Maintenance & Operations, Reduce Capacity to Maintain Roads and Facilities (-3,563,000 / -33 FTE) – The reduction would result in the following types of actions: potentially delaying the initiation of mandatory Travel Management Plans as required by 43 CFR part 1600 and 43 CFR 8342.1 as part of the 2016 RMPs and Biological Opinions; potential closure of some low use campground recreational facilities; curtailing improvements to existing recreational trails or facilities; and reducing annual road maintenance from 2,000 miles per year to less than 1,500 miles per year.

Oregon & California Grant Lands - NMs & NCAs, General Program Decrease (-\$100,000 / +0 FTE) – The proposed reduction will reduce maintenance activities; postpone improvements and expansion to existing facilities and trails identified in the 2016 RMPs and respective Monument Plans; and delay any discretionary planning efforts associated with the two monuments including the 2017 expansion area.

Legislative Proposals

Wild Horse and Burro Program Flexibility – The Administration is seeking greater flexibility in managing the Wild Horse and Burro Management program to drive down the long-term costs in the program, achieve key goals in the *Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971*, and to improve the BLM's ability to fulfill its multi-use mission as required under the *Federal Lands Policy and Management Act*. Two new changes are proposed in the Interior Appropriations Act. In the BLM's Administrative Provisions, the budget proposes to remove language that restricts the BLM's ability to utilize all of the management tools authorized in the 1971 Act. The budget also proposes General Provision language to more efficiently facilitate the transfer of animals to other public entities (local, State, and Federal agencies) who have a need for domestic work animals.

Oil and Gas Leasing in Arctic National Wildlife Refuge – The Administration will propose legislation to lease for oil and gas in the coastal plain (the "1002 area") of ANWR. The Budget assumes lease sales would begin in 2022 or 2023, allowing adequate time for the completion of appropriate environmental reviews and an updated assessment of the state of oil and gas market and lease bidding potential prior to scheduling specific lease sales. An additional lease sale or additional lease sales would be held in 2026 or 2027. The budget assumes this proposal will generate \$3.5 billion over 10 years to be split evenly between the U.S. Treasury and the State of Alaska.

Recreation Fee Program – The 2018 budget proposes legislation to permanently authorize the *Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act* (FLREA). The FLREA authority is currently scheduled to expire in September 30, 2018. The revenues collected by Interior from these recreation fees (nearly \$290 million annually) augment appropriated funds and are an important source of support for land management

operations and improvements to recreation facilities on public lands. The budget also proposes appropriations language to extend authorization for FLREA through September 30, 2019.

Reauthorize the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) – The 2018 budget proposes a permanent reauthorization of FLTFA, which expired in July 2011, and allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. The FLTFA sales revenues will continue to be used to fund the acquisition of land with high conservation values and to cover the administrative costs associated with conducting sales.

Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) Account Balances – The 2018 budget proposes cancellation of \$230 million in unobligated balances in the SNPLMA special account over a three-year period. The SNPLMA was enacted in 1998 to authorize the BLM to sell specified public lands around Las Vegas and retain the proceeds for capital improvements and various conservation, restoration, and recreational purposes. The budget proposes to redirect a portion of the program balances to the Treasury where they are available for broader taxpayer use. The SNPLMA program is not proposed for elimination and viable conservation projects will continue to be supported.

Performance Overview

Performance Overview

Target Codes: SP = Strategic Plan measure, BUR = Bureau specific measure

Type Codes: C = Cumulative measure, A = Annual measure

Supporting Performance Measures	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Plan	2016 Actual	2017 Plan	2018 President's Budget
Mission Area 1: Celebrating and Enhancing America's Great Outdoors							
Goal 1: Protect America's Landscapes							
Strategy 1: Improve land and water health.							
Percent of DOI stream/shoreline miles that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans. (SP)	86% 133,866/ 155,151	85% 132,344/ 154,976	86% 133,070/ 154,976	86% 133,090/ 154,976	86.2% 133,579/ 154,976	86.5% 134,010/ 154,976	85.1% 133,350/ 156,697
Contributing Programs: Land Resources; Wildlife and Fisheries Management; O&C Resources; Contributed Funds; Challenge Cost Share; and Other Subactivities.							
Percent of DOI acres that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans. (SP)	63% 155,210,537 / 248M	63% 155,317,905/ 248M	63% 155,861,568/ 248M	63% 156,650,000 / 248M	63.1% 156,434,421/ 248M	63.7% 158,000,000/ 248M	64% 158,600,000/ 248M
Contributing programs: Land Resources; Wildlife Management; O&C Resources Management; Contributed Funds/Reimbursable; and Other Subactivities.							
Percent of baseline acres infested with invasive plant species that are controlled. (SP)	0.68% 246,710/ 35,762,000	0.58% 210,395/ 35,762,000	1.6% 1,237,360/ 79,236,079	1.3% 1,050,000/ 79,236,079	1.0% 783,759/ 79,236,079	0.83% 656,087/ 79,236,079	0.83% 656,087/ 79,236,079
Contributing Programs: Land Resources; Burned Area Rehabilitation; O&C Resources Management; Challenge Cost Share; and Other Subactivities.							

Supporting Performance Measures	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Plan	2016 Actual	2017 Plan	2018 President's Budget
Number of DOI riparian (stream/shoreline) miles restored to the condition specified in management plans. (BUR)	671	510	639	650	473	442	376
Contributing Programs: O&C Resources Management; Land Resources; Wildlife Management; Reimbursables; Challenge Cost Share and Contributed Funds; and Range Improvements.							
Number of DOI acres restored to the condition specified in management plans. (BUR)	502,787	487,770	543,663	500,000	649,048	463,387	450,000
Contributing Programs: Land Resources; Wildlife Management; O&C Resources Management; Range Improvements; Forest Ecosystems; SNPLMA Conservation; Resource Management Planning; Forestry Pipeline Restoration; NM&NCA's; Other Reimbursables.							
Percent of surface waters (acres) managed by BLM that meet State (EPA-approved) water quality standards. (BUR)	90% 11,631,022/ 12,923,358	89% 3,049,333/ 3,426,217	89% 3,049,333/ 3,426,217	89% 3,049,333/ 3,426,217	89% 3,049,333/ 3,426,217	89% 3,049,333/ 3,426,217	89% 3,049,333/ 3,426,217
Contributing Programs: Land Resources; Wildlife Management; O&C Resources Management; Range Improvements; Forest Ecosystems; SNPLMA Conservation; Resource Management Planning; Forestry Pipeline Restoration; NM&NCA's; Other Reimbursables.							
Percent of surface waters (stream miles) managed by BLM that meet State (EPA-approved) water quality standards. (BUR)	91% 221,722/ 243,706	91% 142,583/ 143,959	91% 131,003/ 143,959	91% 131,003/ 143,959	91% 131,003/ 143,959	91% 131,003/ 143,959	91% 131,003/ 143,959
Percent of Wild Horse and Burro Herd Management Areas (HMAs) achieving appropriate management levels. (BUR)	26% 47/179	17% 31/179	15% 26/179	15% 26/179	16% 29/177	10% 18/177	10% 18/177
Percent of Resource Management Plans completed within four years of start. (BUR)	39% 29/75	38% 29/77	31% 30/95	36% 38/104	36% 39/110	36% 41/115	35% 42/119
Percent of Resource Management Plan evaluations completed within 5 years. (BUR)	42% 66/157	45% 73/164	47% 78/164	49% 81/164	53.6% 89/166	56% 93/166	57.8% 96/166

Supporting Performance Measures	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Plan	2016 Actual	2017 Plan	2018 President's Budget
Percent of Resource Management Plans with Implementation Strategies. (BUR)	37% 58/157	34% 55/164	35% 58/164	40% 66/164	38.5% 64/166	50% 83/166	53.6% 89/166
Percent of Resource Management Plans evaluated as making significant progress toward achieving riparian condition goals. (BUR)	22% 34/157	25% 41/164	28% 44/164	32% 52/164	33.1% 55/166	35.5% 59/166	37.3% 62/166
Percent of public lands where Visual Resource Management data have been recorded in digital format for both inventory and management classes. (BUR)	80% 198,541,465/ 248M	82% 201,506,063/ 248M	82% 201,506,063/ 248M	85% 211,706,063 / 248M	93% 230,166,145/ 248M	96% 238,108,672 / 248M	97% 241,375,968/ 248M
Number of incidents/investigations closed for natural, cultural, and heritage resources offenses.(BUR)	6,330	6,774	10,613	10,613	9,507	8,832	8,832
Number of natural, cultural, and heritage resource crimes detected that occur on BLM lands.(BUR)	15,307	17,640	15,941	15,941	14,009	13,148	13,148
Strategy 2: Sustain fish, wildlife, and plant species by protecting and recovering the Nation's fish and wildlife, in cooperation with partners, including States.							
Number of threatened and endangered species recovery activities implemented. (SP)	1,844	1,519	1,740	1,680	1,816	1,680	1,550
Contributing Programs: Threatened and Endangered Species Management; O&C Wildlife Habitat Management, and NM&NCA's.							
Number of stream/shoreline miles of habitat restored or enhanced that directly support the conservation of Bureau species of management concern. (BUR)	307	510	263	237	270	240	220
Contributing Programs: Fisheries; Wildlife Management; Threatened and Endangered Species Management; O&C Wildlife Management; and NM&NCA's.							
Number of acres of habitat restored or enhanced that directly support the	250,000	218,500	293,200	394,216	382,177	446,052	338,726

conservation of Bureau species of management concern. (BUR)							
Supporting Performance Measures	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Plan	2016 Actual	2017 Plan	2018 President's Budget
Goal 2: Protect America's Cultural and Heritage Resources							
Strategy 1: Protect and maintain the Nation's most important historic areas and structures, archeological sites, and museum collections.							
Percent of archaeological sites on DOI inventory in good condition (SP)	85% 64,562/ 75,918	85% 68,588/ 80,685	85% 72,267/ 84,788	87% 80,400/ 92,000	86% 77,412/ 90,259	87% 78,525/ 90,259	87% 78,525/ 90,259
Percent of historic structures on DOI inventory in good condition (SP)	52% 217/421	51% 221/431	51% 218/429	53% 230/435	51% 216/425	54% 230/425	52% 221/425
Percent of collections on DOI inventory in good condition. (SP)	86% 123/143	84% 132/158	85% 135/159	87% 139/160	87% 144/165	87% 144/165	87% 143/164
Percent of paleontological localities in BLM inventory in good condition. (BUR)	98% 19,259/ 19,609	36% 6,191/ 17,129	22% 6,191/ 27,629	45% 9,000/ 20,000	11.9% 3,971/ 33,336	10% 919/ 9,556	11% 1,014/ 8,563
Number of units of National Scenic and Historic Trail inventory completed to standards. (BUR)	106	91	70	43	43	63	53
Number of units of National Scenic and Historic Trail monitoring completed to standards. (BUR)	718	189	197	167	167	249	141
Percent of designated Wild and Scenic River miles achieving goals, objectives, and desired conditions in maintaining, protecting, and/or enhancing river-related values. (BUR)	61% 1,505/ 2,450	62% 1,526/ 2,450	64% 1,562/ 2,450	64% 1,562/ 2,450	66% 1,602/ 2,423	64% 1,562/ 2,423	49% 1,190/ 2,423
Percent of Wilderness Areas under BLM Management with Completed Baseline Wilderness Character Monitoring. (BUR)	New Measure in 2015	Baseline to be established	50% 112/223	73% 162/223	53% 119/224	63% 141/224	70% 157/224

Percent of designated Monuments and NCAs inventoried for the resources, objects, and values for which they were designated, (BUR)	New Measure in 2014	47% 4,557,999/ 9,697,871	53% 5,140,384/ 9,698,841	55% 5,333,829/ 10,546,766	49% 6,735,146/ 13,206,168	51% 7,604,270/ 14,910,335	52% 7,753,374/ 14,910,335
Supporting Performance Measures	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Plan	2016 Actual	2017 Plan	2018 President's Budget
Goal 3: Provide Recreation and Visitor Experience							
Strategy 1: Enhance the enjoyment and appreciation of our natural and cultural heritage by creating opportunities for play, enlightenment, and inspiration.							
Percent of visitors satisfied with the quality of their experience. (SP)	96% 96/100	96% 96/100	96% 96/100	96% 96/100	96% 96/100	96% 96/100	89% 89/100
Percent satisfaction among visitors served by facilitated programs. (SP)	94% 94/100	95% 95/100	94% 94/100	94% 94/100	94% 94/100	95% 95/100	93% 93/100
Percent of customers satisfied with the value for fee paid. (BUR)	83% 83/100	75% 75/100	74% 74/100	74% 74/100	87% 87/100	87% 87/100	85% 85/100
Percent of recreation fee program receipts spent on fee collection. (BUR)	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Mission Area 3: Powering Our Future and Responsible Use of the Nation's Resources							
Goal 1: Secure America's Energy Resources							
Strategy 1: Ensure environmental compliance and the safety of energy development.							
Percent of oil and gas acres reclaimed to appropriate final land condition. (SP)	24% 1,661/ 6,992	24% 2,122/ 8,822	41% 2,328/ 5,643	38% 1,920/ 5,078	96% 4,872/ 5,078	70% 3,000/ 4,350	45% 2,500/ 5,510
Percent of producing fluid mineral cases that have a completed inspection during the year. (SP)	37% 10,204/ 27,719	27% 7,915/ 29,321	27% 7,758/ 29,212	31% 9,000/ 29,200	30% 8,953/ 29,443	31% 9,100/ 29,350	31% 9,100/ 29,350
Percent of required coal inspection and enforcement reviews completed. (BUR)	95% 2,467/ 2,600	91% 2,353/ 2,600	103% 2,277/ 2,212	100% 2,100/ 2,100	100% 1,931/ 1,931	100% 2,001/ 2,001	100% 2,001/ 2,001

Percent of Federal oil and gas lease assignments processed. (BUR)	80% 12,140/ 15,361	87% 12,194/ 14,000	91% 10,800/ 11,844	92% 12,000/ 13,000	99% 12,884/ 13,000	95% 12,350/ 13,000	100% 13,500/ 13,500
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Supporting Performance Measures	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Plan	2016 Actual	2017 Plan	2018 President's Budget
Strategy 2: Develop Renewable Energy Potential							
Number of megawatts of approved capacity authorized on public land and the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) for renewable energy development while ensuring full environmental review. (SP)	13,318	14,140	15,117	15,912	15,552	16,542	19,500
Strategy 3: Manage Conventional Energy Development							
Percent of coal lease applications processed. (SP)	15% 6/40	10% 4/41	23% 9/39	10% 4/42	9% 3/32	12% 4/33	9% 3/32
Percent of pending fluid mineral Applications for Permit to Drill (APDs) which are processed. (SP)	60% 4,892/ 8,180	56% 4,924/ 8,862	57% 4,913/ 8,596	56% 4,100/ 7,220	56.5% 3,093/ 5,477	60.9% 3,000/ 4,924	73.1% 4,259/ 5,826
Number of coal post-leasing actions approved for energy minerals. (BUR)	325	263	270	260	214	218	210
Percent of oil and gas Reservoir Management Agreements processed. (BUR)	86% 3,443/ 4,000	91% 4,089/ 4,453	111% 4,468/ 4,009	91% 3,557/ 4,044	94% 3,808/ 4,044	96% 3,900/ 4,044	100% 4,200/ 4,200
Goal 2: Sustainably Manage Timber, Forage, and Non-Energy Minerals							
Strategy 1: Manage Timber and Forest Products Resources							
Percent of allowable sale quantity timber offered for sale consistent with applicable resource management plans. (SP)	80% 162/203	77% 155/203	80% 162/203	80% 162/203	62% 126/203	60% 123/205	65% 134/205
Volume of wood products offered consistent with applicable management plans (Public Domain & O&C) (SP)	243	269	251	228	230	230	232

Supporting Performance Measures	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Plan	2016 Actual	2017 Plan	2018 President's Budget
Contributing Programs: O&C Forest Management; Forestry Management							
Administrative cost per thousand board feet of timber offered for sale. (BUR)	\$207	\$182	\$164	\$200	\$180	\$200	\$200
Volume of wood products offered (biomass for energy) consistent with applicable management plans. (BUR)	137,347	116,559	125,076	100,000	108,000	100,000	105,000
Contributing Programs: Forestry Management; Hazardous fuels; O&C Resources Management; and Forest Ecosystem Health .							
Percent of forestry improvements (acres) completed as planned. (BUR)	100% 16,050/ 16,000	111% 17,720/ 16,000	106% 16,946/ 16,000	91% 14,500/ 16,000	112% 17,985/ 16,000	100% 13,500/ 13,500	100% 13,000/ 13,000
Strategy 2: Provide for Sustainable Forage and Grazing							
Percent of grazing permits and leases processed as planned consistent with applicable resource management plans. (SP)	21% 1,344/ 6,300	22% 1,374/ 6,300	18% 1,213/ 6,900	20% 1,350/ 6,800	13% 862/ 6,800	18% 1,240/ 6,800	14% 1,005/ 7400
Contributing Programs: Range Land Management; National Monuments and National Conservation Areas; O&C Range Management .							
Number of grazing administration actions conducted. (BUR)	115% 35,298/ 30,752	120% 33,738/ 28,000	111% 35,717/ 31,994	100% 32,016/ 32,016	107% 33,898/ 31,805	100% 28,485/ 28,485	100% 24,485/ 24,485
Contributing Programs: Range Land Management; National Monuments and National Conservation Areas; O&C Range Management .							
Strategy 3: Manage Non-Energy Mineral Development							
Percent of non-energy mineral exploration and development requests processed. (SP)	25% 114/475	22% 105/475	12% 58/482	27% 110/415	19% 81/432	20% 85/415	20% 85/415

Supporting Performance Measures	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Plan	2016 Actual	2017 Plan	2018 President's Budget
Number of mined acres reclaimed to appropriate land condition and water quality standards. (SP)	2,279	1,554	5,637	1,500	483	1,500	1,500
Percent of Mineral Material permits and contracts processed for non-energy minerals. (BUR)	21% 503/2,028	47% 513/1,082	42% 511/1,224	45% 710/1,565	43% 402/936	40% 400/1,000	40% 400/1,000
Percent of Reclamation Bond Adequacy. (BUR)	99% 2,543,000,000/ 2,563,000,000	96% 2,590,000,000/ 2,697,000,000	97% 2,801,567,645/ 2,875,053,978	98% 1,960,000,000/ 2,000,000,000	99.4% 2,815,964,051/ 2,833,058,041	98% 2,940,000,000/ 3,000,000,000	98% 3,038,000,000/ 3,100,000,000
Average time for processing Plans of Operation for locatable minerals. (BUR)	14 mo.	17 mo.	23 mo.	15 mo.	26 mo.	16 mo.	17 mo.
Percent of Notices and Plans of Operations inspected. (BUR)	47% 1,393/2,954	48% 1,293/2,674	65% 1,624/2,514	50% 1,525/3,050	49% 1,178/2,424	50% 1,525/3,050	50% 1,525/3,050
Percent of Mineral Material trespass actions resolved for non-energy minerals. (BUR)	13% 15/117	27% 12/44	44% 31/71	44% 31/71	46% 33/71	27% 19/70	19% 25/130
Number of mining notices processed. (BUR)	516	521	454	460	409	425	435
Percent of time the Crude Helium Enrichment Unit (CHEU) was operating during the fiscal year. (BUR)	105% 356/340	102% 347/340	100% 340/340	100% 340/340	76% 258/340	96% 328/340	100% 340/340
Number of Mineral Material inspections and production verifications. (BUR)	2,969	3,106	2,899	2,770	2,991	2,750	2,750
Number of Non-energy Solid Mineral inspections and production verifications. (BUR)	1,757	1,684	1,651	1,474	1,367	1,370	1,400

Supporting Performance Measures	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Plan	2016 Actual	2017 Plan	2018 President's Budget
Mission Area 6: Building a Landscape Level Understanding of Our Resources							
Goal 1: Provide Shared Landscape-Level Management and Planning Tools							
Strategy 1: Ensure the use of landscape level capabilities and mitigation actions							
Management Initiatives : Building a 21st Century Department of the Interior							
Goal 4: Improving Acquisition & Real Property Management							
Percent of buildings maintained in adequate condition, determined by Facilities Condition Index (FCI) < 0.15. (BUR)	90% 3,978/4,323	92% 3,976/4327	93% 3,960/4,288	92% 3,967/4,294	91.5% 3,945/4,312	90%	90%
Percent of sites maintained in adequate condition, determined by Facilities Condition Index (FCI) < 0.15. (BUR)	88% 3,128/3,490	89% 3,120/3,499	89% 3,137/3,535	89% 3,141/3,542	87% 3,108/3,571	87%	87%
Number of lane miles of roads maintained in adequate condition. (BUR)	33,765	33,625	33,568	33,600	33,578	33,575	33,500
Number of Deferred Maintenance and Construction projects completed. (BUR)	70	220	220	220	59	77	60
Increase the percentage of BLM organizational units rated in good safety, health, and environmental condition (CASHE). (BUR)	95% 114/120	94% 113/120	94% 113/120	95% 114/120	97% 117/120	98% 118/120	99% 119/120
Number of public land title records posted on the Internet to assist title, survey, historical, and genealogical research and retrieval. (BUR)	235,590	191,202	264,798	160,000	265,777	160,000	160,000
Percent of survey projects of Federal and Indian Trust lands that are funded. (BUR)	14% 258/1,862	16% 248/1,570	20% 319/1,575	18% 291/1,639	17% 285/1,639	16% 271/1,732	16% 230/1,639

Supporting Performance Measures	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Plan	2016 Actual	2017 Plan	2018 President's Budget
Percent of cadastral surveys approved within 18 months of the funding date. (BUR)	69% 388/559	59% 241/409	52% 219/409	37% 227/606	36% 218/606	35% 220/628	30% 180/606
Percent of land entitlements patented to the State and Alaskan Native Corporations as required by statute. (BUR)	65% 97,000,457/ 150,149,836	65% 97,544,793/ 150,149,836	66% 99,150,624/ 150,262,087	67% 100,344,793/ 150,149,836	68% 101,497,446/ 150,235,362	68% 102,697,446/ 150,383,838	69% 103,897,446 / 150,383,838
Number of acres conveyed out of public ownership through sale or exchange. (BUR)	114,924	58,363	41,884	40,000	44,723	40,000	40,000
Number of acres acquired to consolidate ownership and improve management. (BUR)	62% 7,371/ 11,849	144% 17,054/ 11,849	82% 20,292/ 24,696	50% 12,000/ 24,000	42% 14,231/ 33,559	42% 10,000/ 24,000	50% 7,000/ 14,000
Number of land exchange cases completed to consolidate ownership, improve management, and acquire important resources. (Bureau Measure)	New Measure in 2014	12	0	10	9	8	7

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Crosscutting Programs

CROSSCUTTING PROGRAMS

National Conservation Lands

The BLM is unique in its mission of managing the public lands for multiple use and sustained yield of resources, including conservation. The National Conservation Lands program as a whole comprises 36 million acres and is recognized for outstanding conservation values and designated for special management by Acts of Congress or Presidential Proclamations.

The BLM manages these special areas to maintain and enhance their conservation values with the goal to conserve, protect, and restore these important landscapes and their outstanding cultural, ecological, and scientific values. These areas range from broad Alaskan tundra to red-rock deserts and from deep river canyons to rugged ocean coastlines and include some of America's finest natural and cultural treasures. The National Wild and Scenic Rivers and National Scenic and Historic Trails Systems are two components within the National Conservation Lands and funded through multiple sources.

National Wild and Scenic Rivers System



Program Overview

The *Wild and Scenic Rivers Act* (WSR) was signed by Congress on October 2, 1968, to preserve rivers with outstanding natural, cultural, and recreational values in a free-flowing condition for the enjoyment of present and future generations, and to protect the water quality of such rivers. The WSR Act established the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System which currently includes more than 200 rivers in 40 States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. These free-flowing rivers make up over 12,700 miles of America's waterways.

The Act is notable for safeguarding the special character of these rivers, while also recognizing the potential for their appropriate use and development. It encourages river management that crosses political boundaries and promotes public participation in developing goals for river protection. Rivers and waterways are incredibly important to our Nation's history, economy, and way of life. Rivers connect people and communities to America's great outdoors and are vital migration corridors for fish and wildlife. In the 21st century, healthy rivers will enhance the resilience of human and natural communities. Millions of people visit wild and scenic rivers annually either on their own or through hundreds of permitted commercial outfitters and the associated use provides significant economic impact to local communities and helps them to sustain the natural heritage of their wild and scenic rivers.



Rogue River, Oregon Wild and Scenic River

One of America's best kept secrets is its wild and scenic rivers and the outstandingly remarkable values and resources they provide for all Americans, which is the reason Congress designated them. This national system of rivers gives communities the benefits of clean water, thriving economies, jobs, and recreational access and fishing opportunities. Yet it is a challenge to sufficiently protect currently designated rivers and meet the demand from communities seeking new designations. In 2018, the BLM will join river partners and other agencies to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Act and National System through special public events and activities.

The BLM has the responsibility to protect and enhance river values (free flowing condition, water quality, and outstandingly remarkable values) on 69 designated rivers in seven states covering over 2,400 miles and 1,001,353 acres (about 20 percent of the WSR) and on hundreds of eligible and suitable rivers across the western States.

Fees collected at specific recreation sites and for Special Recreation Permits are returned to those locations to support management of WSRs. The BLM also leverages base funding by matching volunteer labor and contributions; cooperating with the National Park Service (NPS), the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and State agencies where river areas are co-managed. Donations of labor and contributed funds from river and other partnership organizations increase the BLM's capability and improve outcomes.

Emphasis Areas

The WSR program works to implement Secretarial priorities through improved recreational access and opportunities and community partnerships that enhance quality of life outcomes (e.g., economic, benefits to small businesses) for residents and visitors. The BLM will focus on enhancing river recreation which supports jobs in tourism and outdoor recreation; working with communities to take action to secure economic, social and ecological benefits of having a healthy river; protecting and restoring rivers for people and fish and wildlife; and, working collaboratively with local, State, Tribal, and other Federal agencies on river protection, restoration, and recreation access.



Birch Creek Wild and Scenic River, Alaska

The BLM's strategy for the 50th anniversary of the *Wild and Scenic Rivers Act* (October 2, 1968) will focus on four key areas:

- Build awareness – educate and communicate the benefits and opportunities of wild and scenic rivers
- Increase experience on rivers – provide opportunities for new and diverse audiences to experience and celebrate rivers
- Inspire action and stewardship – provide opportunities and encourage everyone to make connections to rivers and inspire action and stewardship for present and future generations
- Grow capacity – continuing a legacy of protecting and enhancing a national river system that is the global model for river conservation



Crooked River Wild and Scenic River, Oregon

The WSR Program, part of the BLM's National Conservation Lands, engages local communities to help them foster a sense of shared stewardship and pride in their local WSRs. The BLM's revised Wild and Scenic Rivers Manual provides policy and program direction for identification, evaluation, planning, and management of designated rivers, congressionally authorized study rivers, and BLM-identified eligible and suitable rivers. The BLM will continue to implement this updated policy and program guidance by providing training courses that enable staff and managers to work collaboratively with partners and communities to protect river values and manage for

recreation and other river uses. The BLM will coordinate with other programs, agencies and organizations to strengthen and improve inventory and monitoring strategies and best management practices; using partnerships, science and outreach to help inventory, monitor and manage river values.

National Wild & Scenic River Program				
	2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 Request	Change from 2017
Soil, Water & Air Management	181	181	169	-12
Rangeland Management	457	457	398	-59
Public Domain Forest Management	118	118	118	+0
Riparian Management	419	419	398	-21
Cultural Resources Management	320	320	320	+0
Wild Horse & Burro Management	9	9	8	-1
Wildlife Management	214	214	207	-7
Fisheries Management	352	352	327	-25
Threatened & Endangered Species	213	213	198	-15
Recreation Resources Management	2,947	2,947	2,741	-206
Oil & Gas Management	31	31	31	+0
Alaska Conveyance	113	113	75	-38
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Management	50	50	45	-5
Land & Realty Management	0	0	0	+0
Hazardous Materials Management	121	121	84	-37
Annual Maintenance & Operations	1,220	1,220	1,135	-85
Administrative Support	59	59	58	-1
O&C Other Forest Resource Management	124	124	94	-30
National Wild & Scenic Rivers	6,948	6,948	6,406	-542
†The 2018 request is an estimate based on the proposed reductions across the bureau's budget. The final allocations per subactivity will be negotiated upon receipt of the 2018 appropriation.				

National Scenic and Historic Trails



Program Overview

The *National Trails System Act* was signed into law on October 2, 1968 to promote the preservation of, public access to, travel within, and enjoyment and appreciation of the open-air, outdoor areas and historic resources of the nation, and designated the Appalachian and Pacific Crest National Scenic Trails. Today, the National Trails System involves designated trails in all 50 States, and is larger in size than the Interstate Highway System. The System includes 30 congressionally designated National Scenic and Historic Trails; hundreds of secretarially designated trails including National Recreation, Connecting, and Side Trails; and, many miles of rail trails.



California National Historic Trail, BLM Wyoming

The BLM is entrusted with managing more miles of National Historic Trails than any other agency and significant portions of National Scenic Trails. Program responsibilities include managing 18 National Trails (five scenic and 13 historic), crossing nearly 6,000 miles of BLM public lands in 15 States. The BLM serves as interagency Trail Administrator, or trail-wide lead, for the Iditarod, Old Spanish, and El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trails. The BLM also supports five National Trail-related visitor centers which tell the stories of the trails. Managing each trail across the landscape involves a mosaic of Federal, State, Tribal, local government, and private lands, and requires extraordinary interagency and partner collaboration to connect every mile across urban, suburban, rural and remote areas.

America's prized National Trails System enables energy independence through the identification of compatible locations (inventory and monitoring); exemplifies shared stewardship and conservation through numerous trail partnerships; offers back to work employment opportunities along trails (e.g., trail maintenance and visitor services); serves American families by providing outstanding recreational opportunities to enhance quality of life; and, involves public safety where long-distance trails and trailheads are located at the U.S. border.

Emphasis Areas

BLM Strategy for the 50th Anniversary of the National Trails System Act

The National Trails System program priorities will center on the 50th anniversary of the *National Trails System Act*. In 2018, the BLM will join with trail partners and other agencies to commemorate the anniversary; recognize hallmark System achievements; and, envision future trail stewardship.

The 50th Anniversary goals are to:

- Raise Awareness about the National Trails System, national trails, and all public trails;
- Engage new and diverse communities of people; and,
- Work together to complete and sustain national trails for future generations.

National Trail Inventory and Monitoring

The BLM safeguards the nature and purposes of National Scenic and Historic Trails and maintains the values of trails under study or recommended for potential designation. By law, national trail locations must be identified and are mapped to protect irreplaceable natural and cultural resources. Sufficient land use planning and compatible energy development depend on completed National Trail inventory and monitoring, including proposed projects for resource development, such as for coal, oil and gas, pipelines, and energy transmission.

Signing, Mapping, and Public Access

The BLM provides public access to or along trails for hiking, hunting, fishing, camping, biking, photography, birdwatching, trail retracement, trail reenactments and a wide variety of other recreational uses. The BLM seeks to provide adequate public access to and along trails, and provides portal and trail signing and marking for public trail wayfinding. To support access and signing programs, data collection, database management, signing, and mapping are critical functions to meeting National Trails System objectives.

Shared Conservation and Stewardship through Trail Partnerships

National Trail organizations estimate more than \$35.0 million in annual program value through volunteer hours and fiscal contributions. The *National Trails System Act* recognizes the invaluable contributions of citizen volunteers and private, nonprofit trail groups in the planning, development, acquisition, maintenance, operation, and management of trail resources. National Trail partners, volunteers, seasonal staff, and trail crews are essential to help inventory, monitor, and manage these ribbons of recreation, conservation, and culture. Volunteers assist with not only the management of trails, but support operations for trail visitor centers, campgrounds, boat launches, access roads, picnic areas, auto tours and byways, wayside exhibits, interpretive sites, trailheads, and parking areas.



Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail Volunteers, BLM Oregon

Recreation and Conservation Opportunities

National Scenic Trails provide outdoor recreation opportunities and public enjoyment. They are planned, constructed, and maintained by the BLM and volunteers to provide visitors with long-distance hiking, backpacking, day hiking, and horseback riding opportunities, and to support related recreational activities such as camping, fishing, hunting, wildlife observation, nature study, and photography. National Scenic Trails provide public access to some of the Nation's most spectacular vistas, guiding visitors through canyons, along arid deserts, across windswept alpine, and to the summit of snowcapped peaks.

National Historic Trails tell the iconic stories of America, including exploration, western expansion and settlement, economic development, cultural divides, and the pursuit of religious freedom. These pathways of history and the associated settings are identified, protected, and interpreted by the BLM and volunteers for future generations. Physical remnant and artifact discoveries include wagon ruts, swales, wagon train encampments, structures, signature rocks, pioneer grave sites, and skirmish sites, and artifacts such as period coins, weapons, household items, and tools. Public land visitors can experience National Historic Trails and the stories of the trails at the BLM visitor centers, wayside exhibits, historic sites, recreational trails, auto tour routes, and along intact trail segments.



Iditarod near Anchorage, AK, BLM Alaska

Major trailheads for the Pacific Crest and Continental Divide National Scenic Trails are located on BLM public lands at or along the U.S. Border. Several other long-distance trails, such as the Arizona and Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trails and the Juan Bautista de Anza, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, and Old Spanish National Historic Trails run parallel or intersect with U.S. Border areas. The BLM will effectively manage these important trail areas for public use.

National Scenic & Historic Trail Program				
	2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 Request	Change from 2017
Soil, Water & Air Management	112	112	105	-7
Rangeland Management	68	68	59	-9
Riparian Management	20	20	19	-1
Cultural Resources Management	557	557	557	0
Wildlife Management	93	93	90	-3
Threatened & Endangered Species	99	99	92	-7
Recreation Resources Management	4,397	4,397	4,089	-308
Annual Maintenance & Operations	1,012	1,012	941	-71
National Scenic & Historic Trails	6,358	6,358	5,952	-406
<i>†The 2018 request is an estimate based on the proposed reductions across the bureau's budget. The final allocations per subactivity will be negotiated upon receipt of the 2018 appropriation.</i>				

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Budget at a Glance

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2016 Actual	2017 CR	Fixed Costs	2018 President's Budget Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request
Management of Lands and Resources						
Soil, Water & Air Management	43,609	43,526	+348	-	-16,840	27,034
<i>Climate Change Program Elimination</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>-15,000</i>	-
<i>Reduce activities such as air and water monitoring</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>-1,840</i>	-
Rangeland Management	79,000	78,850	+990	-	-12,087	67,753
<i>Reduce activities such as inventory and monitoring in lower priority geographic areas</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>-12,087</i>	-
Grazing Administration Management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grazing Administration Fee Offset	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Domain Forest Mgmt	9,980	9,961	+174	-	-	10,135
Riparian Management	21,321	21,281	+314	-	-1,373	20,222
<i>Reduce activities including assessments and restoration projects</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>-1,373</i>	-
Cultural Resources Mgmt	16,131	16,100	+265	-	-	16,365
Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt	80,555	80,402	+317	-	-10,000	70,719
<i>Shift Management Strategies</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>-10,000</i>	-
Activity Total, Land Resources	250,596	250,120	+2,408	-	-40,300	212,228

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2016 Actual	2017 CR	Fixed Costs	2018 President's Budget Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request
Management of Lands and Resources						
Wildlife Management	89,381	89,211	+399	-	-14,503	75,107
<i>Reduce capacity for on-the-ground restoration projects</i>	-	-	-	-	-3,003	-
<i>Sagebrush Conservation Implementation Strategy</i>	-	-	-		-11,500	-
Fisheries Management	12,530	12,506	+181	-	-875	11,812
<i>Reduce activities including habitat restoration projects</i>	-	-	-	-	-875	-
Subtotal Wildlife & Fisheries	101,911	101,717	+580	-	-15,378	86,919
Threatened & Endangered Species	21,567	21,526	+296	-	-1,500	20,322
<i>Continue preemptive actions on a smaller scale</i>					-1,500	-
Wilderness Management	18,264	18,229	+286	-	-3,000	15,515
<i>Reduce efforts including monitoring for wildness values</i>	-	-	-	-	-3,000	-
Recreation Resources Management	51,197	51,100	+634	-	-4,500	47,234
<i>Reduce activities such as visitor services in lower priority areas</i>	-	-	-	-	-4,500	-
Subtotal, Recreation Resource Management	69,461	69,329	+920	-	-7,500	62,749

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2016 Actual	2017 CR	Fixed Costs	2018 President's Budget Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request
Management of Lands and Resources						
Oil & Gas Management	59,671	59,558	+369	-	+16,000	75,927
<i>Enhance core capability including processing APDs and ROWs</i>	-	-	-	-	+16,000	-
Oil & Gas Permit Processing	7,125	7,111	-	-	-1,374	5,737
<i>Estimate for 15% of APD Fees Subject to Appropriation</i>	-	-	-	-	-1,374	-
Oil & Gas Inspection Activities	48,000	47,909	+476	-	-	48,385
Coal Management	10,868	10,847	+168	-	+8,000	19,015
<i>Improve leasing, permitting, and inspection capacity and processes</i>	-	-	-	-	+8,000	-
Other Mineral Resources	11,879	11,856	+187	-	-	12,043
Renewable Energy	29,061	29,006	+286	-	-13,000	16,292
<i>Focus on addressing near-term demand</i>	-	-	-	-	-13,000	-
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals Management	166,604	166,287	+1,486	-	+9,626	177,399
Alaska Conveyance	22,000	21,958	+213	-	-7,724	14,447
<i>Slow pace of surveys and land transfers</i>	-	-	-	-	-7,724	-
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Management	51,252	51,155	+632	-	-5,895	45,892
<i>Reduce lower priority surveys, land exchanges, and other activities</i>	-	-	-	-	-5,895	-
Communication Site Management	2,000	1,996	-	-	+4	+2,000
Comm Site Offset	-2,000	-1,996	-	-	-4	-2,000
Activity Total, Realty & Ownership Management	73,252	73,113	+845	-	-13,619	60,339

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2016 Actual	2017 CR	Fixed Costs	2018 President's Budget Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request
Management of Lands and Resources						
Resource Mgmt Planning, Assessment & Monitoring	48,125	48,034	+403	-	-10,000	38,437
<i>Reduce lower priority planning activities and monitoring</i>	-	-	-	-	-10,000	-
Abandoned Mine Lands	19,946	19,908	+154	-	-11,000	9,062
<i>Curtail initiation of new remediation projects</i>	-	-	-	-	-11,000	-
Law Enforcement	25,495	25,447	+261	-	-	25,708
Hazardous Materials Management	15,612	15,582	+198	-	-5,000	10,780
<i>Reduce capacity to respond to new sites</i>	-	-	-	-	-5,000	-
Subtotal, Resource Protection & Maintenance	109,178	108,971	+1,016	-	-26,000	83,987
Annual Maint. & Ops	38,942	38,868	+476	-	-3,000	36,344
<i>Reduce condition assessments and maintenance of lower priority sites</i>	-	-	-	-	-3,000	-
Def. Maint. & Cap. Improvements	31,387	31,327	+147	-	-5,000	26,474
<i>Reduce projects</i>	-	-	-	-	-5,000	-
Subtotal, Transportation and Facilities Maintenance	70,329	70,195	+623	-	-8,000	62,818

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2016 Actual	2017 CR	Fixed Costs	2018 President's Budget Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request
Management of Lands and Resources						
Challenge Cost Share	2,413	2,408	-	-	-2,408	-
<i>Program Elimination</i>	-	-	-	-	-2,408	-
National Conservation Lands	36,819	36,749	+446	-	-9,500	27,695
<i>Reduce activities including visitor services</i>	-	-	-	-	-9,500	-
Administrative Support	50,942	50,845	+523	-	-1,000	50,368
<i>General Program Decrease</i>	-	-	-	-	-1,000	-
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	93,645	93,467	+2,554	-	-2,845	93,176
<i>General Program Decrease</i>	-	-	-	-	-2,845	-
IT Management	25,958	25,909	+254	-	-1,000	25,163
<i>General Program Decrease</i>	-	-	-	-	-1,000	-
Subtotal, Workforce & Organizational Support	170,545	170,221	+3,331	-	-4,845	168,707
Mining Law Administration	39,696	39,621	-	-	+75	39,696
<i>Mining Law Offset</i>	-39,696	-39,621	-	-	-75	-39,696
Total, Management of Lands & Resources	1,072,675	1,070,636	+11,951	-	-119,424	963,163

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2016 Actual	2017 CR	Fixed Costs	2018 President's Budget Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition	27,014	26,963	-	-	-26,963	-
<i>Focus on existing projects</i>	-	-	-	-	-26,963	-
Emergency & Hardships	1,616	1,613	-	-	-	1,613
Recreational Access	8,000	7,985			-7,985	-
<i>Focus on existing projects</i>	-	-			-7,985	-
Acquisition Management	2,000	1,996	+105	-	-105	1,996
Total, Land Acquisition	38,630	38,557	+105	-	-35,053	3,609

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2016 Actual	2017 CR	Fixed Costs	2018 President's Budget Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request
Oregon and California Grant Lands						
Deferred Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Annual Maintenance & Operations	9,602	9,584	+66	-	-3,563	6,087
<i>Reduce capacity to maintain roads and facilities</i>	-	-	-		-3,563	-
Subtotal, Facilities Maintenance	9,602	9,584	+66	-	-3,563	6,087
Forest Management	33,752	33,688	+184	-	-	33,872
Reforestation & Forest Development	24,023	23,977	+109	-	-4,000	20,086
<i>Reduce forest health treatments</i>	-	-	-		-4,000	-
Other Forest Resource Mgmt	33,495	33,431	+154	-	-8,200	25,385
<i>Reduce activities including species management and recreation</i>	-	-	-		-8,200	-
Resource Mgmt Planning	3,985	3,977	+33	-	-2,000	2,010
<i>Reduce capacity to address litigation-related workloads</i>	-	-	-	-	-2,000	-
Activity Total, Resources Management	95,255	95,073	+480	-	-14,200	81,353
Info. & Resource Data Systems	1,786	1,783	+30	-	-500	1,313
<i>General Program Decrease</i>	-	-	-		-500	-
Construction & Acquisition	324	323	+28	-	-	351
NMs & NCAs	767	766	+30	-	-100	696
<i>General Program Decrease</i>	-	-	-		-100	-
Total, Oregon & California Grant Lands	107,734	107,529	+634	-	-18,363	89,800

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2016 Actual	2017 CR	Fixed Costs	2018 President's Budget		2018 Request
				Transfers	Program Change	
Range Improvements	9,320	9,310	-	-	+690	10,000
Miscellaneous Trust Funds (Current)	17,229	24,000	-	-	-3,270	20,730
Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures	23,211	30,991	-	-	-6,396	24,595
<i>Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures (Offset)</i>	-23,211	-30,991	-	-	+6,396	-24,595
Total, Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL, DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS	1,245,588	1,250,032	12,690	-	-175,420	1,087,302

Notes:

- Change in Range Improvements between 2017 and 2018 reflects the change in available appropriations due to a sequester of 6.9% in 2017, not a request for an increase in appropriated funds.

Collections

COLLECTIONS

BLM Collections, 2015 - 2018 (\$000)

Collection Source	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Estimated	2018 Estimated
Sale of Public Land and Materials	99,861	109,684	115,422	116,778
Miscellaneous Filing Fees	56	73	70	70
Mineral Leasing National Grasslands	1,159	799	1,520	1,520
Grazing Fees & Land Utilization Project Lands	14,516	18,025	16,605	16,105
Timber Sales & Vegetative Material	48,897	48,636	38,860	41,310
Recreational Use Fees	21,842	20,659	21,028	23,049
Earnings on Investments	275	1,383	2,753	5,740
Sale of Helium	181,699	239,287	125,810	110,276
Mining Claim & Holding Fees**	57,341	63,326	56,812	56,812
Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	28,070	23,211	30,991	24,595
APD Processing Fees*	28,698	16,319	22,795	38,247
Other Collections	106,584	94,336	102,143	98,405
Total	588,998	635,738	534,809	532,907

* The amounts reflect 100% of APD fees collected by BLM.

** These amounts include Maintenance Fees, Location Fees and cost recovery processing fees.

2018 Collections

In 2018, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will directly collect an estimated total of \$490.2 million in revenue. Revenue is collected by the BLM from sources such as the sale of land and materials, grazing fees, timber sales, recreation use fees, and various filing fees. These collections assist State and local governments, support all programs funded from the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury, and offset charges for program operations where certain fees collected can be retained by the BLM.

In addition, the Office of the Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) will collect an estimated \$2.8 billion and \$3.2 billion in 2017 and 2018, respectively, in receipts from BLM's onshore mineral leasing activities (bonuses, rents, and royalties). Because the ONRR collects them, these mineral leasing receipts are reflected in the ONRR budget materials (within the Office of the Secretary Budget Justification).

The amount of revenue expected to come from some sources varies for the reasons described below.

Sales of Public Land – This category includes receipts from the sale of public land, including land sales in Clark County, Nevada. Excluded from this collection source are the sales of timber and vegetative materials from the public domain land, sale of land and timber and vegetative materials from the Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands, sale of land from Land Utilization project lands, sale of land and materials from reclaimed lands (reserved or withdrawn), and sale of town sites and reclamation projects.

The main sources of collections in the Sale of Public Land category are described below. The collection amounts described here represent 100 percent of the funds collected. In many cases, portions of the funds collected are distributed to State governments, to the U.S. Treasury, or other entities, before the remaining portion is distributed to the BLM. The Management of Lands and Resources, Permanent Operating Funds, Miscellaneous Permanent Payments, and Miscellaneous Trust Funds chapters describe the portions allocated to the BLM and how the BLM uses the funds.

- ***Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) Sales Proceeds*** – The SNPLMA, as amended, provides a process for the orderly sale of certain public lands in Clark County, Nevada, near the city of Las Vegas. Approximately 50,000 acres of public land are within the disposal boundary area. The BLM has conducted land sales for 15 years under the authority of this statute. Collections in 2015 and 2016 were \$78,441,000 and \$91,816,000, respectively. Estimated collections for 2017 and 2018 are expected to be \$97,164,000 and \$91,991,000, mainly coming from final payments received from previous years of sales, and a planned for fall auction of 600 acres. Collections are reported when payments are received regardless of when sales are held and the estimates make allowance for the normal lag of 180 days between sales and collections. For more information see the SNPLMA, P.L. 105-263, as amended by P.L. 107-282.
- ***Southern Nevada Public Land Management and Lincoln County – Earnings on Investments*** – The SNPLMA authorizes the Secretary to manage the collections account for the purposes set out above, and also authorizes the Secretary to use interest generated from the above-mentioned funds. The BLM is authorized to invest the unspent balance of collections from the SNPLMA and Lincoln County Lands Act land sale receipts. Earnings on investments for 2015 and 2016 were \$275,000 and \$1,383,000, respectively. Interest estimated to be earned in 2017 and 2018 is \$2,753,000 and \$5,740,000, respectively. Projected investment earnings take into account revenue from land sales, earnings on investments, and projected interest rates and outlays. Funds in the special account earn interest at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury and are available for expenditure without further appropriation under the provisions of the Act.
- ***Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA)*** – No receipts were collected from the sale of land under the FLTFA, Title II of P.L. 106-248 in 2015 or 2016 because the authority expired in July 2011; the unobligated balance was transferred to the Land and Water Conservation Fund as required by law. The 2018 Budget includes a proposal to reauthorize the FLTFA and allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in current land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. The FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally-sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales. The Administration's proposal includes eliminating the Act's July 2011 sunset date and expanding the universe of lands available for sale under FLTFA. The FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales are estimated to be \$5,200,000 in 2018. The Permanent Operating Funds section provides more information on the proposal. Four percent of the FLTFA collections are paid to the State in which the land is sold.
- ***Lincoln County Land Sales*** – No revenue was collected in 2016 from land sales under the Lincoln County Land Sales Act, P.L. 106-298, as amended. Deposits from land sales are estimated to be \$87,000 and \$937,000 in 2017 and 2018. Those estimates exclude interest deposited to the fund and payments to the State and County.
- ***Owyhee Land Acquisition Account*** – Revenue collected prior to the enactment of the *Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009* in the amount of \$2,451,000 was deposited to this account in 2010. No

revenue has been collected in the account since then, but \$100,000 is estimated to be collected in 2017; and sales in 2018 are estimated to produce \$1,500,000. Four percent of those amounts are paid to the State.

- **Washington County, Utah Land Acquisition Account** – Revenue in the amount of \$441,792 was collected in 2016 from the sale of land under the Washington County, Utah Acquisition Account, P.L. 111-11, (Section 1978). Estimated collections in 2017 and 2018 are \$2,230,850 and \$400,000 respectively.
- **Silver Saddle Endowment** – There was no revenue collected in 2016 from the sale land under the Silver Saddle Endowment Account, P.L. 111-11, (Section 2601). There are no estimated collections for 2017 and 2018. Four percent of collections will be paid to the State.
- **Carson City Special Account** – There was no revenue collected in 2016 from the sale of land under the Carson City Special Account, P.L. 111-11, (Section 2601). None is estimated to be collected in 2017 and 2018.

Miscellaneous Filing Fees – Collections in this category are primarily from fees received for filing or recording documents; charges for registration of individuals, firms, or products; and requests for approval of transfer of leases or permits under statutory authorities that do not permit the BLM to retain and spend those collections.

Mineral Leasing-National Grasslands – The Office of Natural Resources Revenue, formerly a component of the Minerals Management Service, is responsible for the collection and distribution of most mineral leasing receipts; however, the BLM administers and collects rentals from oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way associated with lands leased under the *Mineral Leasing Act* and the *Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands*. Also, the BLM pays 25 percent of mineral leasing collections on acquired lands to counties where the collections were generated. The BLM continues to collect first-year rentals and initial bonuses from mineral leasing but transfers these receipts to the ONRR accounts.

Grazing Fees from Public Lands and Land Utilization Project Lands – This category includes all grazing fees collected from public lands and Land Utilization Project lands administered by the BLM. It also includes mineral leasing and other receipts from Land Utilization Project lands. Grazing fees are collected under the authority of the *Taylor Grazing Act*, *Federal Land Policy and Management Act*, and the *Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978*. For more information on the use of these fees see the Range Improvements section.

Timber and Vegetative Material Sales:

- **Receipts from the Oregon and California (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant (CBWR) Lands** – In 2016, the BLM collected \$46,303,000, mostly from timber receipts from Oregon and California and Coos Bay Wagon Road lands. Estimated collections in 2017 are \$36,110,000 and \$38,310,000 is estimated for 2018.
- Under the *Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015*, and the *Extension of Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000* (P.L 114-10), Secure Rural Schools payments were authorized for two years. The payments were authorized to be made in 2015 (for 2014) and 2016 (for 2015). In the absence of Secure Rural Schools authorization, the BLM will make payments under the 1937 and 1939 statutes.

- **Timber Receipts from the Public Domain Forest Lands** – In 2018, the BLM expects to offer for sale 25 million board feet of timber products from public domain lands. Public Domain collections in 2015 and 2016 were \$2,184,761 and \$3,259,139 respectively, and the estimates for 2017 and 2018 are \$2,600,000 and \$2,700,000. Collections from salvage timber and timber pipeline sale on public domain lands were \$1,154,160 in 2015 and \$2,150,708 in 2016. Estimates are \$2,100,000 in 2017 and \$2,100,000 in 2018.
- **Stewardship Contracting Fund** – With stewardship contracting, the BLM may apply the value of timber or other forest products removed as an offset against the cost of services received, and monies from a contract under subsection (a) may be retained by the USFS and the BLM. These monies are available for expenditure without further appropriation at the project site from which the monies are collected or at another project site. In 2015 and 2016, the BLM collected \$331,301. The authority expired on September 30, 2013, but was extended by the *Agriculture Act of 2014*, Public Law No: 113-79. The BLM estimates collections will be \$150,000 in 2017 and \$300,000 in 2018.

Recreation Use Fees – Recreation use fees are derived from collecting fees on public lands at recreation sites, issuing recreation use permits, and selling Federal recreation passports such as the Golden Eagle and Golden Age passes. These funds are used to improve recreation facility conditions and user services at recreation sites where the fees were generated. In 2015, and 2016 recreation fee collections were \$21,842,000 and \$20,659,000. The BLM anticipates collecting \$21,028,000 in 2017 and \$23,049,000 in 2018 under its recreation fee collection authorities. The use of recreation fee collections is described in the Permanent Operating Funds section.

Naval Oil Shale Reserve – On August 7, 2008, the Secretaries of the Interior and Energy certified that sufficient funds had been collected to cover the cost of the cleanup and of equipment installed on the oil shale reserve. Because of the certification, no more deposits were to be made to the Naval Oil Shale Reserve Fund. New revenue from operations at the site is now distributed under the *Mineral Leasing Act*. The unappropriated account balance is \$76,665,506 which will not change unless new legislation is enacted.

Sales of Helium – The *Helium Privatization Act of 1996* required the Secretary to offer for sale a portion of the Conservation Helium stored underground at the Cliffside Field north of Amarillo, Texas. Revenue from sales in 2015 was \$181,699,000. That amount was sufficient to pay the remaining debt owed to the Treasury, and the authority for the Helium Revolving Fund expired after that payment was made. Authority for the helium program was reauthorized by the *Helium Stewardship Act of 2013*, P.L. 113-40. Collections from annual sales in 2016 were \$239,287,000. In 2017 and 2018, collections are projected to be \$125,810,000 and \$110,276,000. Revenues in excess of the cost of operating the helium program will be deposited to the General Fund. Additional information is available in the helium program section.

Mining Claim-Related Fees – Authority to collect these fees was initially enacted in the *Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1989*, which provided that fees established by the Secretary of the Interior for processing actions relating to the administration of the General Mining Laws shall be immediately available to the BLM for Mining Law Administration program operations.

The *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993*, P.L. 103-66, (Section 10101) provided for the annual \$100 per claim maintenance fee for unpatented mining claims and sites to continue through 1998. The authority has been modified and extended by Interior appropriations acts. The law allows a waiver from the fee for those claimants who hold 10 or fewer claims. The authority also established a \$25.00 per claim location fee for new claims, to be paid at the time of recordation. The law requires that the fee be adjusted

for inflation. The maintenance fee is currently \$155.00 per claim and the location fee is currently \$37.00 per claim. Additional information is included in the Mining Law Administration section.

A \$20.00 processing fee is required for new mining claim locations in addition to the initial maintenance fee and location fee. The BLM collects this fee under its cost recovery regulations (see 43 CFR 3000.12). These fees are accounted for separately from the maintenance and location fees and therefore are not included in the above total. Additional information is included in the Activity: Mining Law Administration section.

Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures – These receipts include revenue from providing special program services, such as rights-of-way application processing fees; wild horse and burro adoption fees; fees charged to timber sale purchasers when the BLM performs work required by the contract; reimbursement to the government for damage to lands and resources; collections for processing disclaimers of interest applications; and photocopying fees. The collection and retention of each of these receipts are authorized through legislation. Collections in 2016 were \$23,211,000 and are estimated to be \$30,991,000 in 2017 and \$24,595,000 in 2018. Additional information is included in the Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures section.

Application for Permit to Drill Fees – For several years, ending in 2015, the annual *Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act* authorized the BLM to collect a fee when an application for a permit to drill for oil and natural gas was submitted. In 2015, the fees were set at \$6,500 and up to \$32,500,000 from those collections were authorized to be credited to the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation. Collections in excess of that amount were deposited to the General Fund. The *National Defense Authorization Act for 2015* provided for a 10-year authorization of APD fees, adjusted each year for inflation, replacing the fee previously provided through the annual appropriations language. The fee in 2016 was \$9,500 per application and \$16,319,000 were collected. The fee in 2017 is \$9,610 and rises to \$9,802 in 2018. The NDAA also requires that the fees be deposited to the Permit Processing Improvement Fund. The BLM expects to collect \$22,795,000 from APD fees in 2017 and \$38,247,000 in 2018. For more information, please refer to the discussion in the Oil and Gas Management Program and the Permanent Operating Funds Chapter.

Other Collections – Other receipts collected by the BLM are from land rentals for authorized commercial, industrial, and residential purposes; annual rentals from rights-of-way permits (except those issued under the authority of the *Mineral Leasing Act*); and from contributions. These consist of funds contributed to the BLM from non-Federal sources for projects or work authorized by the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act*, *Taylor Grazing Act*, *Sikes Act*, and other laws. Additional information on other collections is included in the Miscellaneous Permanent Payments, Permanent Operating Funds, and Miscellaneous Trust Fund sections. In 2016, the BLM collected \$16,525,652 from wind and solar renewable energy rights-of-way rents. Estimates for 2017 and 2018 are of \$15,100,000 and \$14,700,000, respectively.

Amounts Not Included in Collections – Payments to western Oregon counties under the *Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000*, as amended, were made partially from receipts produced in those counties in the preceding year. Over half of the amounts paid, however, are derived from an appropriation from the General Fund. Of the total of payments of \$35,566,001 paid to the western Oregon counties for 2015 made in 2016, and \$16,933,121 were appropriated from the General Fund and \$18,632,880 derived from receipts. The 2016 payment is the final payment authorized under the current law.

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Management of Lands and Resources

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriations Language

For necessary expenses for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, acquisition of easements and other interests in lands, and performance of other functions, including maintenance of facilities, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including the general administration of the Bureau, and assessment of mineral potential of public lands pursuant to section 1010(a) of Public Law 96-487 (16 U.S.C. 3150(a)), \$963,163,000, to remain available until expended, including all such amounts as are collected from permit processing fees, as authorized but made subject to future appropriation by section 35(d)(3)(A)(i) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191), except that amounts from permit processing fees may be used for any bureau-related expenses associated with the processing of oil and gas applications for permits to drill and related use of authorizations.

In addition, \$39,696,000 is for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation from mining claim maintenance fees and location fees that are hereby authorized for fiscal year 2018, so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than \$963,163,000 and \$2,000,000 to remain available until expended, from communication site rental fees established by the Bureau for the cost of administering communication site activities.

Note. — A full-year 2017 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 114-254). The amounts included for 2017 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Appropriation Language Citation

1. **For necessary expenses for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, acquisition of easements and other interests in lands, and performance of other functions, including maintenance of facilities, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including the general administration of the Bureau**

Appropriates funds to implement the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) for management of the public lands on a multiple-use and sustained yield basis and such laws applicable to the management of the public lands.

2. **and assessment of mineral potential of public lands pursuant to section 1010(a) of Public Law 96-487 (16 U.S.C. 3150(a))**

The *Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act*, Public Law 96-487 (16 U.S.C. 3150(a)) established the Alaska mineral resource assessment program to assess the oil, gas, and other mineral potential on all public lands in the State of Alaska in order to expand the data base with respect to the mineral potential of such lands. The appropriations language provision allows the funds appropriated under this section to also be used for the Alaska mineral resource assessment program to assess the oil, gas, and other mineral

potential on all public lands in the State of Alaska in order to expand the data base with respect to the mineral potential of such lands.

3. \$963,163,000 to remain available until expended

The language makes the appropriations to the account available on a no-year basis. This type of account allows BLM a valuable degree of flexibility needed to support multi-year contracts, maintenance, construction, operations, and rehabilitation of public lands.

4. including all such amounts as are collected from permit processing fees, as authorized but made subject to future appropriation by section 35(d)(3)(A)(i) of the *Mineral Leasing Act* (30 U.S.C. 191), as amended, except that amounts from permit processing fees may be used for any bureau-related expenses associated with the processing of oil and gas applications for permits to drill and related use authorizations.

Included within the appropriated amount is 15 percent of the fees from applications for permits to drill (APD) not permanently appropriated by the *National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015* (NDAA) (P.L. 113-291), Section 3021(b), the BLM Oil and Gas Permit Processing Fee, which amended the Mineral Leasing Act to authorize a fee of \$9,500 per APD (in 2016) on lands under the management of the BLM. The NDAA authorizes the fee for fiscal years 2016 through 2026. For years 2016 through 2019, the NDAA permanently appropriates 85 percent of the fees collected, and makes the remaining 15 percent of fee revenues subject to appropriation. For years 2020 through 2026, 100 percent of the fee revenues are permanently appropriated.

5. \$39,696,000 is for Mining Law Administration program operations including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation from mining claim maintenance fees and location fees that are hereby authorized for fiscal year 2018,

This continued provision appropriates the BLM an amount to be offset by revenues generated by a mining claim fees (maintenance fees and location fees) to offset the cost of providing access to mineral resources in an environmentally responsible manner on public lands managed by the BLM.

6. so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than \$963,163,000,

This is the final budget authority, net of offsetting collections for mining law administration.

7. and \$2,000,000 to remain available until expended, from communication site rental fees established by the Bureau for the cost of administering communication site activities.

This continued provision authorizes the BLM to spend revenues (actual collections, but not to exceed \$2.0 million) generated by a fee on rights-of-way authorizations under Title V of the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

General Authorizing Legislation - The following authorize the general activities of the Bureau of Land Management or govern the manner in which the BLM's activities are conducted.

***Reorganization Plan No. 3
of 1946, §403***

Establishes the BLM.

***Federal Land Policy and
Management Act of 1976, as
amended (43 U.S.C. 1701 et
seq.)***

Outlines functions of the BLM, provides for administration of public lands through the BLM, provides for management of the public lands on a multiple-use basis, and requires land-use planning, including public involvement and a continuing inventory of resources. The Act establishes as public policy that, in general, the public lands will remain in Federal ownership, and also authorizes:

- Acquisition of land or interests in lands consistent with the mission of the Department and land use plans
- Permanent appropriation of road use fees collected from commercial road users, to be used for road maintenance
- Collection of service charges, damages, and contributions and the use of funds for specified purposes
- Protection of resource values
- Preservation of certain lands in their natural condition
- Compliance with pollution control laws
- Delineation of boundaries in which the Federal government has right, title, or interest
- Review of land classifications in land use planning; and modification or termination of land classifications when consistent with land use plans
- Sale of lands if the sale meets certain disposal criteria
- Issuance, modification, or revocation of withdrawals
- Review of certain withdrawals by October 1991
- Exchange or conveyance of public lands if in the public interest
- Outdoor recreation and human occupancy and use
- Management of the use, occupancy, and development of the public lands through leases and permits
- Designation of Federal personnel to carry out law enforcement responsibilities
- Determination of the suitability of public lands for rights-of-way purposes (other than oil and gas pipelines) and specification of the boundaries of each right-of-way
- Recordation of mining claims and reception of evidence of annual assessment work

Omnibus Public Land Management Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-11):

- Codifies the 26 million acre National Landscape Conservation System as a permanent program in the BLM
- Established one new National Monument in New Mexico
- Established four new National Conversation Areas: two in Utah, one in Colorado, and one in New Mexico
- Added approximately 2 million acres to the National Wilderness Preservation System
- Added approximately 1,000 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System
- Directed eight conveyances of public land out of Federal ownership

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.)

Requires the preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects which may have a significant effect on the environment. It requires systematic, interdisciplinary planning to ensure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts in making decisions about major Federal actions that may have a significant effect on the environment.

The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.)

Directs Federal agencies to ensure that their actions do not jeopardize threatened and endangered species and that through their authority they help bring about the recovery of these species.

Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58)

Directs Federal agencies to undertake efforts to ensure energy efficiency, and the production of secure, affordable, and reliable domestic energy.

An Act to Amend the Reclamation Recreation Management Act of 1992 (P.L. 107-69)

Provides for the security of dams, facilities and resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to authorize law enforcement personnel from the Department of the Interior to enforce Federal laws and regulations within a Reclamation Project or on Reclamation lands.

The Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (5 U. S. C. 1701)

Requires each executive agency to conduct a continuing program to eliminate the under-representation of minorities and women in professional, administrative, technical, clerical, and other blue collar employment categories within the Federal services.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2000)

Requires development and maintenance of affirmative action programs to ensure non-discrimination in any employment activity.

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520)

Provides national Federal information policy, and requires that automatic data processing and telecommunication technologies be acquired and used to improve services, delivery, and productivity, and to reduce the information processing burden for the Federal government and the general public.

The Electronic FOIA Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-231)

Requires that government offices make more information available in electronic format to the public.

***The Information
Technology Management
Reform Act of 1996 (P.L.
104-106 §5001)***

Requires agencies to more effectively use Information Technology to improve mission performance and service to the public, and strengthen the quality of decisions about technology and mission needs through integrated planning, budgeting, and evaluation.

***The Chief Financial
Officers Act of 1990 (U.S.C.
501)***

Requires that a Chief Financial Officer be appointed by the Director of OMB and that this CFO will provide for the production of complete, reliable, timely and consistent financial information for use by the executive branch of the Government and the Congress in the financing, management, and evaluation of Federal programs.

***The Government
Performance and Results
Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-62)***

Requires 10 Federal agencies to launch a 3-year pilot project beginning in 1994, to develop annual performance plans that specify measurable goals, and produce annual reports showing how they are achieving those goals.

***P.L. 101-512, November 5,
1990***

Authorizes the BLM to negotiate and enter into cooperative arrangements with public and private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals to implement challenge cost share programs.

***Notification and Federal
Employee Anti-
discrimination and
Retaliation Act of 2001
(P.L. 107-174)***

Requires Federal agencies be accountable for violations of antidiscrimination and whistleblower protection laws, and for other purposes.

***Safe Drinking Water Act
Amendments of 1977 (42
U.S.C. 201)***

Requires compliance with all Federal, State, or local statutes for safe drinking water.

***E-Government Act of 2002
(P.L. 107-374)***

Requires the use of internet-based information technology to improve public access to information and to promote electronic services and processes.

Specific Authorizing Legislation - In addition to the above laws that provide general authorization and parameters, a number of laws authorize specific program activities, or activities in specific or designated areas.

Soil, Water and Air Management

***Consolidated
Appropriations Act, 2005
(P.L. 108-447) – including
the authorizations:***

- Watershed Restoration Projects (P.L. 106-291, Section 331, as amended by P.L. 108-447, Division E, Section 336) – Permits the Colorado State Forest Service to perform watershed restoration and protection services on BLM-managed lands in the State of Colorado when similar and complementary work is being performed on adjacent state lands
- *Snake River Water Rights Act of 2004* (P.L. 108-447, Division J, Title X) – Directs the BLM to transfer, at the selection of the Nez

	Perce Tribe, certain land managed by the BLM in northern Idaho to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to be held in trust for the Tribe. Existing rights and uses on the selected lands remain in effect until the date of expiration of the lease or permit. The fair market value of the parcels of land selected by the Tribe is not to exceed \$7 million.
<i>Burnt, Malheur, Owyhee, and Powder River Basin Water Optimization Feasibility Study Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-237)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to conduct feasibility studies on water optimization in the Burnt River, Malheur River, Owyhee River, and Powder River Basins.
<i>Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act Amendment of 1984 (43 U.S.C. 1593)</i>	Directs the Department to undertake research and develop demonstration projects to identify methods to improve the water quality of the Colorado River. The amendment requires the BLM to develop a comprehensive salinity control program, and to undertake advanced planning on the Sinbad Valley Unit.
<i>Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977 (16 U.S.C. 2001)</i>	Provides for conservation, protection and enhancement of soil, water, and related resources.
<i>The Clean Air Act of 1990, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7401, 7642)</i>	Requires the BLM to protect air quality, maintain Federal and State designated air quality standards, and abide by the requirements of the State implementation plans.
<i>The Clean Water Act of 1987, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251)</i>	Establishes objectives to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the nation's water.
<i>P.L. 107-30</i>	Provides further protections for the watershed of the Little Sandy River as part of the Bull Run Watershed Management Unit, Oregon, and adds responsibilities for the Secretary of the Interior and the BLM.

Range Management

<i>Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315), as amended by the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181d)</i>	Authorizes the establishment of grazing districts, regulation and administration of grazing on the public lands, and improvement of the public rangelands. It also authorizes the Secretary to accept contributions for the administration, protection, and improvement of grazing lands, and establishment of a trust fund to be used for these purposes.
<i>Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1908)</i>	Provides for the improvement of range conditions to assure that rangelands become as productive as feasible for watershed protection, livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, and other rangeland values. The act also authorizes:

- Research on wild horse and burro population dynamics, and facilitates the humane adoption or disposal of excess wild free roaming horses and burros, and,
- Appropriation of \$10 million or 50 percent of all moneys received as grazing fees, whichever is greater, notwithstanding the amount of fees collected.

***Bankhead Jones Farm
Tenant Act of 1937 (7
U.S.C. 1010 et seq.)***

Authorizes management of acquired farm tenant lands, and construction and maintenance of range improvements. It directs the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program of land conservation and utilization to adjust land use to help control soil erosion, conduct reforestation, preserve natural resources, develop and protect recreational facilities, protect watersheds, and protect public health and safety.

***Carl Levin and Howard P.
“Buck” McKeon National
Defense Authorization Act
for Fiscal Year 2015 (P.L.
113-291)***

Provides authority to continue the terms and conditions of a grazing permit or leases that has expired until any environmental analysis and documentation has been completed.

Forest Management

***Healthy Forests
Restoration Act of 2003
(P.L. 108-148) – 16 U.S.C.
6501 et seq.***

Authorizes the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service to conduct hazardous fuels reduction projects on Federal land in wildland-urban interface areas and on certain other Federal lands using expedited procedures.

***Forest Ecosystem Health &
Recovery Fund (P.L. 102-
381)***

The initial purpose of this fund was to allow quick response to fire and reforestation of forests damaged by insects, disease, and fire. Expanded authorization in the *1998 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act* allows activities designed to reduce the risk of catastrophic damage to forests in addition to responding to damage events. Funds in this account are derived from the Federal share (defined as the portion of receipts not paid to the counties under 43 U.S.C. 1181f and 43 U.S.C. 1181-1 et seq., and P.L. 106-393) of receipts from all the BLM timber salvage sales and all BLM forest health restoration treatments funded by this account. The authority to make deposits and to spend from this fund was provided in the *2010 Interior Appropriations Act* (P.L. 111-88, 123 STAT. 2906) and was scheduled to expire at the end of fiscal year 2015. Section 117 of the *2015 Omnibus Appropriations Act* extended this authority through fiscal year 2020.

***Sec. 347 of Public Law 105-
277, as amended by Public
Law 108-7 and Public Law
113-79***

Permanently authorizes the BLM, via agreement or contract as appropriate, to enter into stewardship contracting projects with private persons or other public or private entities to perform services to achieve land management goals for the national forests and the public lands that meet local and rural community needs.

Riparian Management

The Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2814)

Provides for the designation of a lead office and a person trained in the management of undesirable plants; establishment and funding of an undesirable plant management program; completion and implementation of cooperative agreements with State agencies; and establishment of integrated management systems to control undesirable plant species.

Noxious Weed Control Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-412)

Establishes a program to provide assistance through States to eligible weed management entities to control or eradicate harmful, nonnative weeds on public and private lands.

Carlson-Foley Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 1241-1243)

Authorizes the BLM to reimburse States for expenditures associated with coordinated control of noxious plants.

Cultural Resources Management

P.L. 107-346

To convey certain property to the City of St. George, Utah, in order to provide for the protection and preservation of certain rare paleontological resources on that property, and for other purposes.

The Federal Cave Resource Protection Act of 1988 (16 U.S.C. 4301)

Provides for the protection of caves on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, and the Secretary of Agriculture. Establishes terms and conditions for use permits, and penalties for violations.

The Historic Sites Act (16 U.S.C. 461)

Declares national policy to identify and preserve historic sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, providing a foundation for the National Register of Historic Places.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470)

Expands protection of historic and archaeological properties to include those of national, State, and local significance. It also directs Federal agencies to consider the effects of proposed actions on properties eligible for or included in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470a, 470cc and 470ee)

Requires permits for the excavation or removal of Federally administered archaeological resources, encourages increased cooperation among Federal agencies and private individuals, provides stringent criminal and civil penalties for violations, and requires Federal agencies to identify important resources vulnerable to looting and to develop a tracking system for violations.

The Chacoan Culture Preservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 410; ii)

Provides for preservation, protection, research, and interpretation of the Chacoan system, including 33 archaeological protection sites, located throughout the San Juan Basin on public, State, Indian and private lands.

The Native American Graves Protection and

Requires agencies to inventory archaeological and ethnological collections in their possession or control (which includes non-Federal

***Repatriation Act of 1990
(25 U.S.C. 3001)***

museums) for human remains, associated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony; identify them geographically and culturally; and notify appropriate tribes within five years.

Galisteo Basin (New Mexico) Archaeological Sites Protection Act (P.L. 108-208)

Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to administer the designated sites under this Act and other laws to protect, preserve, provide for research on, and maintain these archaeological resources.

Wild Horse and Burro Management***Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971 (P.L. 92-195), as amended***

The Secretary is authorized and directed to protect and manage wild free-roaming horses and burros as components of the public lands, and he may designate and maintain specific ranges on public lands as sanctuaries for their protection and preservation, where the Secretary after consultation with the wildlife agency of the State wherein any such range is proposed and with the Advisory Board established in Section 7 of this Act deems such action desirable. The Secretary shall manage wild free-roaming horses and burros in a manner that is designed to achieve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance on the public lands.

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)

For the purpose of furthering knowledge of wild horse and burro population dynamics and their interrelationship with wildlife, forage and water resources, and assisting the Secretary in making his determination as to what constitutes excess animals, the Secretary shall contract for a research study of such animals with such individuals independent of Federal and State government as may be recommended by the National Academy of Sciences for having scientific expertise and special knowledge of wild horse and burro protection, wildlife management and animal husbandry as related to rangeland management.

Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1908)

Based on the information available to him at the time, if the Secretary determines that overpopulation of wild free-roaming horses and burros exists on a given area of the public lands and that action is necessary to remove excess animals, he shall immediately remove excess animals from the range so as to achieve appropriate management levels. Such action shall be taken until all excess animals have been removed so as to restore a thriving natural ecological balance to the range, and protect the range from the deterioration associated with overpopulation.

The Secretary shall cause such number of additional excess wild free-roaming horses and burros to be humanely captured and removed for private maintenance and care for which he determines an adoption demand exists by qualified individuals, and for which he determines he can assure humane treatment and care (including proper transportation, feeding, and handling).

Wildlife Management

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act, as amended, (16 U.S.C. 3701)

Establishes the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation as a nonprofit corporation to encourage, accept and administer private gifts of property, and to undertake activities to further the conservation and management of fish, wildlife, and plant resources of the United States.

The Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929, as amended (16 U.S.C. 715) and treaties pertaining thereto
The Sikes Act of 1974, as amended (16 U.S.C. 670 et seq.)

Provides for habitat protection and enhancement of protected migratory birds.

Provides for the conservation, restoration, and management of species and their habitats in cooperation with State wildlife agencies.

Wilderness Management

Defense Department FY 2006 Authorization Bill (P.L. 109-63)

Provides for the designation and management of Cedar Mountain Wilderness in Utah.

Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006

Designates wilderness in White Pine County, Nevada.

Otay Mountain Wilderness Act of 1999

Establishes the Otay Mountain Wilderness Area in California, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the BLM Director.

Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-282) (16 USC 460qqq)

Establishes Wilderness Areas, including Sloan Canyon National Conservation Area, and to promote conservation, improve public land, and provide for high quality development in Clark County, Nevada, and for other purposes.

Ojito Wilderness Act (P.L. 109-94)

Designates New Mexico's Ojito Wilderness Study Area as wilderness, to take certain land into trust for the Pueblo of Zia, and for other purposes.

P.L. 107-361

Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain public lands within the Sand Mountain Wilderness Study Area in Idaho to resolve an occupancy encroachment dating back to 1971.

Northern California Coastal Wild Heritage Wilderness Act (P.L. 106-362)

Provides for the designation and management of Wilderness Areas in California.

Big Sur Wilderness and Conservation Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-370)

Designates certain lands in the State of California as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes.

Utah West Desert Land Exchange Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-301)

Authorizes exchange of public lands for certain lands owned by the State of Utah within existing and proposed Wilderness Study Areas in the West Desert Region of Utah.

The Land Use Planning Act (P. L. 94-579), as amended by the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-433) (43 USC 1781)

Establishes boundaries and management responsibilities for areas in the California Desert, and establishes 69 new Wilderness Areas.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.)

Provides for the designation and preservation of Wilderness Areas.

Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (P.L. 113-291)

Establishes the Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Management Area in Montana including 13,087 acres of BLM-managed land; withdraws certain lands in the North Fork Federal Lands Withdraw Area from all forms of location, entry, and patent under mining laws and disposition under all laws relating to mineral leasing and geothermal leasing; and designates 26,000 acres of land as wilderness.

Recreation Resources Management

Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (P.L. 104-134)

Provides authority to the BLM for collection of recreation fees to maintain and improve the quality of visitor amenities and services.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.)

Provides for the establishment of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, special BLM accounts in the Treasury, the collection and disposition of recreation fees, the authorization for appropriation of recreation fee receipts, and other purposes. Authorizes planning, acquisition, and development of needed land and water areas and facilities.

Oil & Gas Management

The Act of March 3, 1909, as amended, and the Act of May 11, 1938 (25 U.S.C. 396, 396(a))

Provides the basic mandate under which the BLM supervises minerals operations on Indian Lands. Provides that lands allotted to Indians, and unallotted tribal Indian lands, may be leased for mining purposes, as deemed advisable by the Secretary.

The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1701) (FOGRMA)

Comprehensive law dealing with royalty management on Federal and Indian leases. In addition to revenue accountability, it includes provisions pertaining to onshore field operations, inspections, and cooperation with State and Indian tribes; duties of lessees and other lease interest owners, transporters, and purchasers of oil and gas; reinstatement of onshore leases terminated by operation of law; and a requirement that the Secretary study whether royalties are adequate for coal, uranium, and non-energy leasable minerals.

Energy Policy and Conservation Act Amendments of 2000 (P.L. 106-469, Section 604) –

Directs the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretaries of Agriculture and Energy, to conduct an inventory of all onshore Federal lands to determine reserve estimates of oil and gas resources underlying the lands and the extent and nature of any impediments to development of the oil and gas resources.

The Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (30 U.S.C. 226, et seq.)

Establishes a new oil and gas leasing system, and changes certain operational procedures for onshore Federal lands.

The Combined Hydrocarbon Leasing Act of 1981 (30 U.S.C. 181, 351)

Permits the owners of oil and gas leases issued after November 16, 1981, to explore, develop, and produce tar sands. Authorizes the issuance of combined hydrocarbon leases in specified areas designated by the Department of the Interior on November 20, 1980.

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, §402 (60 Stat. 1099)

Transferred mineral leasing functions to the Secretary, from the Secretary of Agriculture, for certain acquired lands.

The Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1981 (42 U.S.C. 6508)

Provides for competitive leasing of oil and gas in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska.

The Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1001)

Authorizes the Secretary to issue leases for the development of geothermal resources.

The Geothermal Steam Act Amendments of 1988

Lists significant thermal features within the National Park System requiring protection, provides for lease extensions and continuation of leases beyond their primary terms, and requires periodic review of cooperative or unit plans of development.

The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 21a)

Establishes policy of fostering development of economically stable mining and minerals industries, their orderly and economic development, and studying methods for disposal of waste and reclamation.

The Act of March 3, 1879, as amended (43 U.S.C. 31(a))

Provides for the inventory and classification of the public lands, and examination of the geologic structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain.

Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (P.L. 113-235)

Provides authority for an Internet-based oil and gas leasing program.

Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National

Authorizes processing fee for applications for permit to drill (APD) for 2016 through 2026, with collections deposited into and

***Defense Authorization Act
for Fiscal Year 2015 (P.L.
113-291)***

permanently appropriated from the BLM Permit Processing Fund (PPIF), except in years 2016 through 2019 when only 85 percent of APD fee revenues are permanently appropriated. The NDAA also permanently extends the BLM access to the mineral lease rent revenues deposited in the PPIF. Prior to enactment of the NDAA, the BLM access to the PPIF would have expired at the end of 2015, in accordance with Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, which created the PPIF. Amends the *Mineral Leasing Act* to provide authority for establish and implement internet leasing for on-shore oil and gas leases.

Coal Management

***The Surface Mining
Control and Reclamation
Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1201
et seq.)***

Provides that lands may be declared unsuitable for surface coal mining where significant adverse impacts could result to certain wildlife species.

***The Federal Coal Leasing
Amendments Act of 1976
(30 U.S.C. 201, et seq.)***

Requires competitive leasing of coal on public lands, and mandates a broad spectrum of coal operations requirements for lease management.

***The Mining and Minerals
Policy Act of 1970 (30
U.S.C. 21a)***

Establishes policy of fostering development of economically stable mining and minerals industries, their orderly and economic development, and studying methods for disposal of waste and reclamation.

***The Act of March 3, 1879,
as amended (43 U.S.C.
31(a))***

Provides for the inventory and classification of the public lands, and examination of the geologic structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain.

Other Mineral Resources

***Mineral Materials Act of
1947 (30 U.S.C. 601)***

Authorizes the BLM to sell sand, gravel, crushed stone, clay and pumice at fair market value and to grant free-use permits to Government agencies and nonprofit organizations, so long as public land resources, the environment and the public are protected.

***The Multiple Surface Use
Act (30 U.S.C. 611)***

Specified that sand, gravel, and certain other minerals were no longer locatable under the General Mining Law of 1872 but were subject to disposal by sale under the Materials Act of 1947.

Alaska Conveyance

***The Alaska Native Claims
Settlement Act of 1971
(ANCSA) (43 U.S.C. 1612)***

Requires the survey of Alaska Native lands for conveyance to Native corporations and individuals.

The Alaska Statehood Act, as amended (48 U.S.C. Chap. 2 note)

Requires the survey of lands for conveyance to the State.

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.)

Provides for the designation and conservation of certain public lands in Alaska. The BLM responsibilities include six Wild and Scenic Rivers; nine study rivers; one National Conservation Area; one National Recreation Area; and, one National Scenic Highway.

Alaska Native Allotment Subdivision Act (P.L. 108-337)

Allows Native Alaskans to subdivide their restricted allotment lands with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Alaska Land Acceleration Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-452)

Reduces the delays that exist in the adjudication and conveyance of Alaska Native Allotments, State and other land entitlements that are authorized under the *Alaska Native Allotment Act of 1906*, the *Alaska Native Claims Act*, and the *Alaska Statehood Act*.

43 U.S.C. 2

Provides that the Secretary shall perform all executive duties pertaining to the surveying and sale of public lands, private claims of public lands, and the issuing of patents for all grants of land under the authority of the Government.

43 U.S.C. 52

Provides that the Secretary shall cause all public lands to be surveyed and monumented, that all private land claims shall be surveyed after they have been confirmed, and that the Secretary shall transmit plats of all lands surveyed to such officers as he may designate.

Cadastral Survey

Executive Order 12906

The executive branch is developing, in cooperation with State, local, and tribal governments, and the private sector, a coordinated National Spatial Data Infrastructure to support public and private sector applications of geospatial data. The BLM is charged with developing data standards, ensuring the capability to share cadastral data from the Public Land Survey System of the U.S. with partners.

Lands & Realty

Native American Technical Corrections Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-204, Title II)

Placed in trust for the Pueblo of Santa Clara in New Mexico approximately 2,484 acres of BLM-managed land. Placed in trust for the Pueblo of San Ildefonso in New Mexico approximately 2,000 acres of BLM-managed land.

P.L. 107-374

Directs the Secretary of the Interior to grant to Deschutes and Crook Counties, Oregon, a right-of-way to West Butte Road.

P. L. 109-46

Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain land to Lander County, Nevada, and the Secretary of Interior to convey certain land to Eureka County, Nevada, for continued use of cemeteries.

<i>P. L. 109-69</i>	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land in Washoe County, Nevada, to the Board of Regents of the University and Community College System of Nevada.
<i>P. L. 109-130</i>	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey a parcel of real property to Beaver County, Utah.
<i>Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-263)</i>	Authorizes the disposal through sale of 27,000 acres in Clark County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) 5 percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent for use by Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission facility infrastructure in Clark County, Nevada; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada; to make capital improvements to areas administered by NPS, FWS, and the BLM in Clark County, Nevada; to develop a multi-species habitat plan in Clark County, Nevada; to develop parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark County, Nevada; and to provide reimbursements for the BLM costs incurred in arranging sales and exchanges under this Act.
<i>Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-282) as amended by P.L. 108-447</i>	Enlarges the area in which the BLM can sell lands under the <i>Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act</i> (SNPLMA); approves a land exchange in the Red Rock Canyon Area; designates wilderness; designates certain BLM-managed lands for a new airport for Las Vegas; and gives land to the State and City for certain purposes.
<i>Lincoln County Lands Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-298)</i>	Authorizes disposal of certain Federal lands through public sale in Lincoln County, Nevada, and provides for use of the receipts: 5 percent to the State of Nevada, 10 percent to the County, and 85 percent to an interest bearing account that is available for expenditure without further appropriation.
<i>Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation and Development Act (PL 108-424)</i>	Addresses a wide-range of public lands issues in Lincoln County, Nevada, designates as wilderness 768,294 acres of BLM-managed lands and releases from wilderness study area (WSA) status 251,965 acres of public land. The bill also directs the BLM to dispose of up to 90,000 acres of public land and divides the proceeds 85 percent to a Federal fund and 15 percent to state and county entities, establishes utility corridors, transfers public lands for state and county parks, creates a 260-mile OHV trail and resolves other public lands issues.
<i>Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (P.L. 108-447) – including the authorizations:</i>	• Foundation for <i>Nevada's Veteran's Land Transfer Act of 2004</i> (P.L. 108-447, Division E, Section 144) – Authorizes the transfer of public lands from the BLM to the Veteran's Administration for the construction and operation of medical and related facilities. • To Resolve a Minor Boundary Encroachment on Lands of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in Tipton, CA (P.L. 108-447, Division E, Section 139) – Relinquishes the Federal government's

	reversionary interest in an abandoned railroad right-of-way in order to clear the cloud on the title of a small parcel of private land.
	• <i>Federal Land Recreation Enhancement Act</i> (P.L. 108-447, Division J, Title VIII) – Gives the BLM authority to collect entrance fees at certain recreation areas for ten years beginning in 2005.
<i>P.L. 107-324</i>	A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to the City of Haines, Oregon.
<i>T’uf Shur Bien Preservation Trust Area Act (P.L. 108-7, Division F, Title IV)</i>	Amends FLPMA, Section 316, to require that any corrections to land conveyance documents which affect the boundaries of land administered by a Federal agency other than the BLM be made only after consultation with, and the approval of, the head of such other agency.
<i>P.L. 107-371</i>	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to disclaim any Federal interest in lands adjacent to Spirit Lake and Twin Lakes in Idaho resulting from possible omission of lands from an 1880 survey.
<i>P.L. 107-350</i>	Provides for the conveyance of certain public land in Clark County, Nevada, for use as a shooting range.
<i>P.L. 107-138</i>	Requires the valuation of non-tribal interest ownership of subsurface rights within the boundaries of the Acoma Indian Reservation, and for other purposes.
<i>P.L. 106-206</i>	Revised authority for commercial filming and still photography activities. In doing so, it clarifies authority on the requirements for commercial filming and still photography permits and establishes limitations on filming activities for the protection of resources.
<i>Ivanpah Valley Airport Public Land Transfer Act (P.L. 106-145)</i>	Authorizes sale at fair market value of certain lands in Clark County, Nevada to Clark County, for use as an airport. Provides that the funds be deposited in the special account for the <i>Southern Nevada Public Lands Act</i> , to be used for acquisition of private in-holdings in the Mojave National Preserve and protection of petroglyph resources in Clark County, Nevada.
<i>The Burton-Santini Act (P.L. 96-586)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to sell not more than 700 acres of public lands per calendar year in and around Las Vegas, Nevada. The proceeds are to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin of California and Nevada.
<i>The Federal Power Act of 1920, as amended (16 U.S.C. 818)</i>	Allows other uses of Federal waterpower withdrawals with Federal Energy Regulatory Commission approval.

<i>The Act of May 24, 1928, as amended (49 U.S.C. App. 211-213)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to lease contiguous unappropriated public lands (not to exceed 2,560 acres) for a public airport.
<i>The Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982 (49 U.S.C. 2215)</i>	Authorizes conveyance of lands to public agencies for use as airports and airways.
<i>The Engle Act of February 28, 1958 (43 U.S.C. 156)</i>	Provides that withdrawals for the Department of Defense for more than 5,000 acres shall be made by Congress.
<i>The Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926, as amended (43 U.S.C. 869)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to classify public lands for lease or sale for recreation or public purposes.
<i>The R&PP Amendment Act of 1988</i>	Provides that suitable public lands may be made available for use as solid waste disposal sites, in a manner that will protect the U.S. against unforeseen liability.
<i>The Desert Land Act of 1877 (43 U.S.C. 321-323)</i>	Provides authority to reclaim arid and semi-arid public lands of the western States through individual effort and private capital.
<i>The Act of August 30, 1949, as amended (43 U.S.C. 687(b))</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to dispose of public lands, and certain withdrawn Federal lands in Alaska, that are classified as suitable for housing and industrial or commercial purposes.
<i>The Utah School Lands Act (P.L. 103-93)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges for certain purposes.
<i>Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act of 1988 (43 U.S.C. 1716)</i>	Amends FLPMA to provide for the streamlining of Federal land exchange procedures.
<i>The Arkansas-Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-584)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges for certain purposes.
<i>Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (P.L. 113-291)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges and to convey land for certain purposes.

Hazard Management and Resource Restoration

<i>The Clean Water Act of 1987, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251)</i>	Establishes objectives to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the nation’s water.
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The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act as amended by Federal Facility Compliance Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 6901-6992)

Authorizes the EPA to manage, by regulation, hazardous wastes on active disposal operations. Waives sovereign immunity for Federal agencies with respect to all Federal, State, and local solid and hazardous waste laws and regulations. Makes Federal agencies subject to civil and administrative penalties for violations, and to cost assessments for the administration of the enforcement.

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 9601-9673)

Provides for liability, risk assessment, compensation, emergency response, and cleanup (including the cleanup of inactive sites) for hazardous substances. Requires Federal agencies to report sites where hazardous wastes are or have been stored, treated, or disposed, and requires responsible parties, including Federal agencies, to clean-up releases of hazardous substances.

Community Environmental Response Facilitations Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 9620(h))

Amendment to the *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980*, as amended, which expands on the risk assessment requirements for land transfers and disposal.

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11001-11050)

Requires the private sector to inventory chemicals and chemical products, to report those in excess of threshold planning quantities, to inventory emergency response equipment, to provide annual reports and support to local and State emergency response organizations, and to maintain a liaison with the local and state emergency response organizations and the public.

The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13101-13109)

Requires and encourages prevention and reduction of waste streams and other pollution through minimization, process change, and recycling. Encourages and requires development of new technology and markets to meet the objectives.

Annual Maintenance

National Dam Inspection Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 467)

Requires the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, to carry out a dam inspection program to protect human life and property.

National Conservation Lands

The King Range National Conservation Area Act of 1970, as amended (P.L. 91-476) (16 U.S.C. 460y)

Provides for management and development of the King Range National Conservation Area for recreational and other multiple-use purposes. It authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges and to acquire lands or interests in lands within the national conservation area.

Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (P.L. 96-487) (16 USC 460mm)

Establishes the Steese National Conservation Area to be managed by the BLM.

***National Parks and
Recreation Act of 1978
Amendment (P.L. 101-628)***

Establishes the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area in the State of Oregon in order to protect the unique scenic, scientific, educational, and recreational values of such lands. Requires the Secretary of the Interior to develop a management plan for such Area. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the BLM.

***Arizona Desert Wilderness
Act of 1990 – Title II –
Designation of the Gila Box
Riparian National
Conservation Area (P.L.
101-628) (16 USC 460ddd)***

Establishes the Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the BLM.

***The Snake River Birds of
Prey National Conservation
Area Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-
64) (16 USC 460iii)***

Establishes the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area, Idaho, to provide for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of raptor populations, habitats, and associated natural resources and of the scientific, cultural, and educational resources of the public lands. Requires the Secretary of the Interior to finalize a new comprehensive management plan for the Area. Authorizes the Secretary, acting through the BLM, to establish a visitor's center to interpret the history and geological, ecological, natural, cultural and other resources of the Area and biology of the raptors and their relationships to humans.

***An Act to Establish the Red
Rock Canyon National
Conservation Area in
Nevada (P.L. 101-621) as
amended by 107-282 (16
U.S.C. 460ccc)***

Provides for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of cultural and natural resources values by the BLM within the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area.

***An Act to Establish the El
Malpais National
Monument and the El
Malpais National
Conservation Area in New
Mexico, P.L. 100-225 (16
U.S.C. 460uu 21)***

Provides for the protection and management of natural and cultural resource values within the El Malpais National Conservation Area by the BLM.

***An Act to Provide for the
Designation and
Conservation of Certain
Lands in Arizona and
Idaho(P.L. 100-696) (16
U.S.C. 460xx)***

Establishes the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area in Arizona and provides for management and development for recreation and other multiple-use purposes.

***Black Canyon of the
Gunnison National Park***

Establishes the Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau

***and Gunnison Gorge
National Conservation
Area Act of 1999 (6 USC
410fff), as amended (PL
106-76 & 108-128)***

of Land Management. P.L. 108-128 amends the boundaries or the National Conservation Area.

***Black Rock Desert/High
Rock Canyon Emigrant
Trails National
Conservation Area Act of
2000, as amended, (P.L.
106-554 & P.L. 107-63). (16
U.S.C. 460ppp)***

Establishes the Black Rock Desert/High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area in Nevada, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the BLM Director.

***Colorado Canyons National
Conservation Area and
Black Ridge Canyon
Wilderness Act of 2000 (16
U.S.C. 460mmm, P.L. 106-
353), as amended by P.L.
108-400 (43 USC 460mmm)***

Establishes the McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area (formerly Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area) and Black Ridge Canyon Wilderness Area in Colorado, to be managed by the BLM.

***Las Cienegas National
Conservation Area Act
(P.L. 106-538) (16 U.S.C.
460ooo)***

Establishes the Las Cienegas National Conservation Area in Arizona, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the BLM Director.

***Santa Rosa and San
Jacinto Mountains
National Monument Act of
2000 (P.L. 106-351) (16
U.S.C. 431)***

Establishes the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument in California, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the BLM Director.

***Steens Mountain
Cooperative Management
and Protection Act of 2000
(P.L. 106-399) (16 U.S.C.
460nnn)
Presidential Proclamation
6920 of 1996***

Establishes the Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area in Oregon, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the BLM Director.

***Presidential Proclamation
7265 of 2000***

Establishes the Grand Canyon - Parashant National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the BLM and the NPS. The BLM shall have primary management authority for those portions of the Monument outside of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

***Presidential Proclamation
7264 of 2000***

Establishes the California Coastal National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the BLM.

<i>Presidential Proclamation 7263 of 2000</i>	Establishes the Agua Fria National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the BLM.
<i>P.L. 107-213</i>	Re-designates certain lands within the Craters of the Moon National Monument, and for other purposes.
<i>The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.)</i>	Provides for the development and management of certain rivers. Authorized the Secretary to exchange or dispose of suitable Federally-owned property for non-Federal property within the authorized boundaries of any Federally-administered component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
<i>The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1241-1249)</i>	Establishes a national trails system and requires that Federal rights in abandoned railroads be retained for trail or recreation purposes, or sold with the receipts to be deposited in the LWCF.
<i>The National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1242-1243)</i>	Establishes a number of national historic trails which cross public lands.
<i>Old Spanish Trail Recognition Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-325)</i>	A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Old Spanish Trail as a National Historic Trail.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 8803 of 2012</i>	Establishes the Fort Ord National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 8946 of 2013</i>	Establishes the Rio del Norte National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 8947</i>	Establishes the San Juan Islands National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 9131</i>	Establishes the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 9297</i>	Establishes the Basin and Range National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 9298</i>	Establishes the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument.

Mining Law Administration

***The Omnibus Budget
Reconciliation Act of 1993
(P.L. 103-66)***

Establishes an annual \$100 per claim maintenance fee for unpatented mining claims and sites through 1998 and requires that the fee be adjusted for inflation. The law allows a waiver from the fee for those claimants who hold 10 or fewer claims. It also establishes a \$25 per claim location fee for new claims, to be paid when they are recorded with the BLM. The Act also broadened the BLM's authority to collect recreation use fees.

***The General Mining Law
of 1872, as amended (30
U.S.C. 22, et seq.), as
amended by P.L. 108-447,
Division E, Section 120, (30
U.S.C. 23 et seq.)***

Provides for locating and patenting mining claims where a discovery has been made for locatable minerals on public lands in specified States, mostly in the western United States.

***The Act of March 3, 1879,
as amended, (43 U.S.C.
31(a))***

Provides for the inventory and classification of the public lands, and examination of the mineral resources and products of the national domain.

***The Mining and Minerals
Policy Act of 1970, (30
U.S.C. 21a) (30 U.S.C.
1601, et seq.)***

Sets out the policy of fostering development of economically stable mining and mineral industries, and studying methods for waste disposal and reclamation.

***The Department of the
Interior and Related
Agencies Appropriations
Act for 1989 (43 U.S.C.
1474)***

Provides that receipts for 1989 and thereafter from administrative fees (service charges) established by the Secretary for processing actions relating to the administration of the General Mining Laws shall be immediately available to the BLM for mining law administration program operations.

***The 1994 Interior and
Related Agencies
Appropriations Act (P.L.
103-138)***

Provides that funds shall be available to the BLM for mining law administration program operations, to be reduced by amounts collected from annual mining claim fees.

***The 1999 Interior and
Related Agencies
Appropriations Act
(P.L. 105-277)***

Reauthorizes the collection of annual mining claim maintenance fees through 2001. Extends the recreation fee demonstration program through fiscal year 2001, with collected funds remaining available through fiscal year 2004.

***The 2002 Interior and
Related Agencies
Appropriations Act (P.L.
107-63)***

Reauthorizes the collection of annual mining claim maintenance fees through 2003. Extends the recreation fee demonstration program through fiscal year 2004, with collected funds remaining available through fiscal year 2007.

Other Authorizations

***The Food Security Act of
1985 (7 U.S.C. 148f)***

Provides for the transfer of funds to the Secretary of Agriculture for Mormon cricket and grasshopper control.

***Indian Self Determination
And Education Assistance
Act (P.L. 93-638)***

Provides for non-competitive contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements entered into between a tribal organization and the Federal government for the planning, conduct, and administration of programs which enhance Indian educational achievement or provide other Federal services more responsive to the needs and desires of those communities.

***Oregon Land Exchange Act
of 2000 (P.L. 106-257)***

Authorizes exchange of specified parcels of public and national forest lands in Oregon for specified parcels of private lands.

P.L. 109-127

Revokes a Public Land Order with respect to certain lands erroneously included in the Cibola National Wildlife Refuge, California.

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Summary of Requirements
(dollars in thousands)

	2018 President's Budget												Change from 2017 CR	
	2016 Actual		2017 CR		Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2018 Request				
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount			FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Land Resources														
Soil, Water & Air Management	213	43,609	211	43,526	+348	-	-	-46	-16,840	165	27,034	-46	-16,492	
Rangeland Management	634	79,000	583	78,850	+990	-	-	-115	-12,087	468	67,753	-115	-11,097	
Public Domain Forest Mgmt	75	9,980	79	9,961	+174	-	-	-5	+0	74	10,135	-5	+174	
Riparian Management	146	21,321	127	21,281	+314	-	-	-15	-1,373	112	20,222	-15	-1,059	
Cultural Resources Mgmt	104	16,131	109	16,100	+265	-	-	-5	+0	104	16,365	-5	+265	
Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt	153	80,555	166	80,402	+317	-	-	-29	-10,000	137	70,719	-29	-9,683	
Total, Land Resources	1,325	250,596	1,275	250,120	+2,408	-	+0	-215	-40,300	1,060	212,228	-215	-37,892	
Wildlife & Fisheries														
Wildlife Management	264	89,381	304	89,211	+399	-	-	-79	-14,503	225	75,107	-79	-14,104	
Fisheries Management	77	12,530	71	12,506	+181	-	-	-10	-875	61	11,812	-10	-694	
Total, Wildlife & Fisheries	341	101,911	375	101,717	+580	-	+0	-89	-15,378	286	86,919	-89	-14,798	
Threatened & Endangered Species	131	21,567	113	21,526	+296	-	+0	-12	-1,500	101	20,322	-12	-1,204	
Recreation Management														
Wilderness Management	128	18,264	117	18,229	+286	-	-	-24	-3,000	93	15,515	-24	-2,714	
Recreation Resources Management	349	51,197	347	51,100	+634	-	-	-55	-4,500	292	47,234	-55	-3,866	
Total, Recreation Management	477	69,461	464	69,329	+920	-	+0	-79	-7,500	385	62,749	-79	-6,580	
Energy & Minerals Management														
Oil & Gas Management	386	59,671	407	59,558	+369	-	-	+82	+16,000	489	75,927	+82	+16,369	
Oil & Gas Permit Processing from Fee Collection	51	7,125	48	7,111	0	-	-	-11	-1,374	37	5,737	-11	-1,374	
Oil & Gas Inspection Activities	388	48,000	381	47,909	+476	-	-	-17	-	364	48,385	-17	+476	
Coal Management	71	10,868	69	10,847	+168	-	-	+48	+8,000	117	19,015	+48	+8,168	
Other Mineral Resources	81	11,879	75	11,856	+187	-	-	-4	+0	71	12,043	-4	+187	
Renewable Energy	145	29,061	121	29,006	+286	-	-	-65	-13,000	56	16,292	-65	-12,714	
Total, Energy & Minerals Management	1,122	166,604	1,101	166,287	+1,486	-	+0	+33	+9,626	1,134	177,399	+33	+11,112	

(continued)

Summary of Requirements (continued)
(dollars in thousands)

	2016 Actual		2017 CR		Fixed Costs	2018 President's Budget		Program Change		Requested Amount		Change from 2017 CR	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Realty & Ownership Management													
Alaska Conveyance	109	22,000	88	21,958	+213	-	-	-37	-7,724	51	14,447	-37	-7,511
Cadastral Survey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land & Realty Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Mgmt	319	51,252	333	51,155	+632	-	-	-48	-5,895	285	45,892	-48	-5,263
Total, Realty & Ownership Management	428	73,252	421	73,113	+845	-	-	-85	-13,619	336	60,339	-85	-12,774
Communication Site Management	13	2,000	13	1,996	-	-	-	-	4.00	13	2,000	-	4.00
Offsetting Collections	-	-2,000	-	-1,996	-	-	-	-	-4	-	-2,000	-	-4
Resource Protection & Maintenance													
Resource Mgmt Planning, Assessment, & Monitoring	210	48,125	211	48,034	+403	-	-	-65	-10,000	146	38,437	-65	-9,597
Abandoned Mine Lands	75	19,946	63	19,908	+154	-	-	-41	-11,000	22	9,062	-41	-10,846
Law Enforcement	124	25,495	144	25,447	+261	-	-	-1	-	143	25,708	-1	+261
Hazardous Materials Management	78	15,612	66	15,582	+198	-	-	-23	-5,000	43	10,780	-23	-4,802
Total, Resource Protection & Maintenance	487	109,178	484	108,971	+1,016	-	+0	-130	-26,000	354	83,987	-130	-24,984
Transportation & Facilities Maintenance													
Annual Maint. & Ops	243	38,942	226	38,868	+476	-	-	-30	-3,000	196	36,344	-30	-2,524
Def. Maint. & Cap. Improvements	41	31,387	31	31,327	+147	-	-	-8	-5,000	23	26,474	-8	-4,853
Total, Trans & Facilities Maint.	284	70,329	257	70,195	+623	-	+0	-38	-8,000	219	62,818	-38	-7,377
Mining Law Administration	295	39,696	295	39,621	-	-	-	-	+75	295	39,696	-	+75
Offsetting Collections	-	-39,696	-	-39,621	-	-	-	-	-75	-	-39,696	-	-75
Workforce & Organizational Support													
Administrative Support	284	50,942	325	50,845	+523	-	-	-20	-1,000	305	50,368	-20	-477
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	-	93,645	-	93,467	+2,554	-	-	-	-2,845	-	93,176	-	-291
IT Management	109	25,958	111	25,909	+254	-	-	-6	-1,000	105	25,163	-6	-746
Total, Workforce & Organizational Support	393	170,545	436	170,221	+3,331	-	-	-26	-4,845	410	168,707	-26	-1,514
Challenge Cost Share	5	2,413	5	2,408	-	-	-	-5	-2,408	-	-	-5	-2,408
National Monuments and National Conservation Areas	254	36,819	245	36,749	+446	-	-	-72	-9,500	173	27,695	-72	-9,054
Total, Management of Lands & Resources	5,555	1,072,675	5,484	1,070,636	+11,951	-	-	-718	-119,424	4,766	963,163	-718	-107,473

Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignments
Management of Lands and Resources
(Dollars In Thousands)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2017 Total or Change	2017 to 2018 Change
Pay Raise This change reflects the salary impact of the 2.1% pay raise for 2017 as signed by the President in December 2016, and the estimated 1.9% pay raise for 2018.	+6,735	+9,818
Departmental Working Capital Fund The change reflects expected changes in the charges for centrally billed Department services and other services through the Working Capital Fund. These charges are detailed in the Budget Justification for Department Management.	27,064	+498
Worker's Compensation Payments The amounts reflect projected changes in the costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffer accidental deaths while on duty. Costs will reimburse the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.	8,091	-242
Unemployment Compensation Payments The amounts reflect projected changes in the costs of unemployment compensation claims to be paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Account, in the Unemployment Trust Fund, pursuant to Public Law 96-499.	5,577	+112
Rental Payments The amounts reflect changes in the costs payable to General Services Administration (GSA) and others for office and non-office space as estimated by GSA, as well as the rental costs of other currently occupied space. These costs include building security; in the case of GSA space, these are paid to Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Costs of mandatory office relocations, i.e. relocations in cases where due to external events there is no alternative but to vacate the currently occupied space, are also included.	61,471	+1,765
Baseline Adjustments for O&M Increases In accordance with space maximization efforts across the Federal Government, this adjustment captures the associated increase to baseline operations and maintenance requirements resulting from movement out of GSA or direct-leased (commercial) space and into Bureau-owned space. While the GSA portion of fixed costs will go down as a result of these moves, Bureaus often encounter an increase to baseline O&M costs not otherwise captured in fixed costs. This category of funding properly adjusts the baseline fixed cost amount to maintain steady-state funding for these requirements.	+0	+0

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Land Resources

Activity: Land Resources

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	Change from 2017 CR
Soil, Water & Air Management	<i>\$000</i>	43,609	43,526	+348	0	-16,840	27,034	-16,492
	<i>FTE</i>	213	211			-46	165	-46
Rangeland Management	<i>\$000</i>	79,000	78,850	+990	+0	-12,087	67,753	-11,097
	<i>FTE</i>	634	583			-115	468	-115
Public Domain Forest Management	<i>\$000</i>	9,980	9,961	+174	+0	+0	10,135	+174
	<i>FTE</i>	75	79			-5	74	-5
Riparian Management	<i>\$000</i>	21,321	21,281	+314	+0	-1,373	20,222	-1,059
	<i>FTE</i>	146	127			-15	112	-15
Cultural Resources Management	<i>\$000</i>	16,131	16,100	+265	+0	+0	16,365	+265
	<i>FTE</i>	104	109			-5	104	-5
Wild Horse & Burro Management	<i>\$000</i>	80,555	80,402	+317	+0	-10,000	70,719	-9,683
	<i>FTE</i>	153	166			-29	137	-29
Total, Land Resources	<i>\$000</i>	250,596	250,120	+2,408	+0	-40,300	212,228	-37,892
	<i>FTE</i>	1,325	1,275			-215	1,060	-215

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for the Land Resources activity is \$212,228,000 and 1,060 FTEs. This reflects a net program change totaling -\$40,300,000 and an estimated -215 FTEs from the 2017 CR baseline.

Activity Description

The Land and Resources activity provides for integrated management of public land resources, including soil, water, and air, forestry, range, and riparian, cultural, and wild horses and burros. The BLM manages these resources on an integrated basis, with each program contributing to the overall health of the land. The programs in this activity, in concert with other Bureau programs, work together to support the BLM mission by providing renewable resources, commercial and recreational uses and aesthetic benefits through healthy forests, healthy rangeland ecosystems, functioning watersheds, and properly functioning riparian habitat.

Funding for these programs supports the staff that develops and implements program policy, carries out projects, and maintains vital partnerships at all levels within the BLM to support multiple use on the public

lands. Management activities emphasize on-the-ground and in-the-water actions that measurably improve the health of the land and protect cultural and historic resources, to sustain recreational and commercial uses that enhance or maintain many local economies in the West. America's public lands provide forage for livestock, support hunting and fishing opportunities, protect cultural and historic values, and provide a home for wild horse and burro herds.

Landscape Approach to Managing the Public Lands

The 2018 budget request emphasizes partnerships and increasing efficiencies to achieve multiple use conservation and development priorities. The BLM is focused on integrating its priority work across the Land Resources, Wildlife and Fisheries, Threatened and Endangered Species, Recreation, and Resource Protection and Planning activities, as well as with its many external partners. Together, these programs benefit the American public through shared conservation (by working with our partners toward multiple-use goals, and being good neighbors and supporting land uses, including recreation), job creation and stability (by supporting working landscapes), and energy independence (by streamlining processes, improving decision-making, and proactively gathering information). By working with our partners to fulfill these goals, the public lands provide healthy forests, rangelands, wildlife, and fish, and strong local economies and vital communities. Nearly \$9.0 billion in economic activity and thousands of jobs are associated with the recreation, grazing, and timber programs of the Bureau.

Partnerships include working efficiently and effectively within the BLM and with States, Tribes, local communities, industry, and non-governmental organizations to implement common priorities, processes, and actions to streamline our work. To increase efficiency and maximize on-the-ground benefits, the Bureau partners with a variety of stakeholders working at multiple scales. These partnerships allow BLM funding to be matched by partner funding or in-kind contributions, and this added leverage is essential to the BLM's success in meeting its multiple use and sustained yield mission. Additionally, it allows the BLM to work with its partners to provide benefits across multiple program areas by integrating activities and multiplying the resources available to address important public lands and natural resources issues. With issues like drought, wildfire, and invasive species that affect Federal, State, local, and tribal governments, as well as private land owners, it is important for the BLM to work collaboratively with interested stakeholders to find solutions that address all sides of the problem. Some examples of these kinds of partnerships, where the BLM is working at multiple scales with a variety of partners, include:

- Intermountain West Joint Venture, which includes State fish and game agencies, ranchers, and Federal agencies working together to improve sagebrush habitat on private and public lands for wildlife and livestock and to improve economic opportunities in local communities;
- Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation and Wild Turkey Federation to provide improved hunting opportunities through habitat improvement projects and improved access;
- Tribal governments to improve consultation and increase partnership agreements such as the Fire Assistance agreement with the Tanana Chiefs Conference in Alaska; and,
- State governments on a wide variety of programs, including setting priorities and complete work on abandoned mine and hazardous materials sites, improving wildlife and fisheries habitat and providing recreational access to public lands, and providing recreation and tourism education and information to the public.

The BLM is also working to improve internal processes by focusing multiple funding streams on common priorities that will improve the Bureau's efficiency and effectiveness (while these efforts are funded by multiple programs, they are described in one primary program as noted below). A few examples include:

- Increasing collection of standard assessment, inventory, and monitoring data, which can save a year or more of time when preparing to evaluate use applications and allows the BLM and users to adapt

management when decisions are not working as expected and developing decision support tools to assist managers in making high quality and legally defensible decisions (see Resource Management Planning for more information);

- Working with the energy and minerals programs to streamline processes such as NEPA and consultation for endangered species (see Resource Management Planning for more information);
- Working proactively with local agricultural communities to grow native seed that will allow the BLM to restore sites damaged by drought, wildfire, or invasive species, and working collectively to improve the conditions of the sixty million acres of sagebrush the BLM manages (see Wildlife Management for more information); and,
- Continuing to work with State and local partners in selected priority areas to ensure healthy lands such as Restore New Mexico and the Utah Watershed Initiative (see Rangeland Management for more information).

By streamlining and improving these processes, the BLM will provide better, more transparent service. Its decisions will be streamlined, flexible, and more legally defensible, and partners will be better able to work with the Bureau in setting priorities, gathering information, and completing on-the-ground projects,

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Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Soil, Water & Air Management

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				Change from 2017 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	
Soil, Water & Air	\$000	43,609	43,526	+348	+0	-16,840	27,034	-16,492
Management	FTE	213	211			-46	165	-46

Summary of 2018 Program Changes for Soil, Water & Air Management:		(\$000)	FTE
Climate Change Program Elimination		-15,000	-41
Reduce Activities such as Air and Water Monitoring		-1,840	-5
Total		-16,840	-46

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for the Soil, Water & Air Management (SWA) Program is \$27,034,000 and 165 FTE, a program change of -\$16,840,000 and an estimated -46 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline.

Climate Change Program Elimination (-\$15,000,000 / -41 FTE) – The 2018 budget proposes to eliminate the climate change program as a stand-alone initiative, and focus efforts on increasing the efficiency of activities to comply with the *Clean Water Act* and *Clean Air Act*; working with partners to develop and implement priority habitat projects through improvements to soil and water resources; and enhancing relationships with States, Tribes, and local communities through collaborative restoration projects. At a reduced level, the program will continue to provide support for the development of a native seed industry in the American West, to supply native plant materials for post fire emergency stabilization, to support Federal disaster response projects, and to support the reclamation of disturbed lands.

The Bureau will continue to support efforts to automate work processes, and support decision-making for energy development, infrastructure projects, and other job-creating activities connected to BLM-managed lands. The SWA Program will continue to conduct baseline inventories and assessments critical to many public land uses and ongoing monitoring programs, including monitoring of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska. Additionally, the program will continue to support the Great Basin Landscape Conservation Cooperative, which supports cross-jurisdictional work to address the risks of wildland fire, invasive species, and drought in the Great Basin.

Reduce Activities such as Air and Water Monitoring (-\$1,840,000 / -5 FTE) – The SWA program will reduce the number of air and water monitoring projects conducted by field offices. There will be fewer air quality monitoring stations and fewer water quality gauges installed. Fewer samples will be collected for air resource data. Collecting, monitoring, and reconnaissance of air quality and climatological information will also be reduced.

Monitoring of water resources, used to determine compliance with water quality standards and water quality inventory, will be reduced. The data is used to provide for compliance with the *Clean Air Act*, *Clean Water Act*, oil and gas permitting, NEPA, planning, as well as water rights adjudications.

The SWA Program will focus efforts to restore forest, woodlands, and grasslands, as well as support stream restoration and water quality improvement projects undertaken on public lands. The program will continue to focus on collaborative watershed restoration projects that can be completed in FY 2018. The BLM will focus on streamlining its *Clean Air Act*, *Clean Water Act*, and other relevant compliance processes, as well as supporting grazing permit renewal efforts.

Program Overview

The Soil, Water & Air Management Program supports the full suite of the BLM activities and use authorizations. These actions and authorizations include energy development, endangered species recovery, domestic livestock grazing, recreation, forest management, hazardous fuels reduction, and post-fire rehabilitation that rely on the appropriate management of soil, water, and air resources. The SWA Program collects and analyzes the data needed to maintain, protect, and restore these foundational resources effectively, as well as apply expertise to assess and improve the productivity and resiliency of these resources on public lands. These data collections are a key component of the BLM decision-making process. The SWA Program relies heavily on collaborative public-private partnerships to address, improve and enhance watershed, landscape, and air-shed conditions.

The Soil, Water, & Air Management Program provides the following services:

- Supports compliance with laws such as the *Clean Water Act* and the *Clean Air Act*;
- Conducts cooperative soil surveys to understand soil type distribution, properties, and responses to various uses;
- Develops ecological site descriptions to understand the processes that influence the type, amount, and distribution of vegetation, as well as provide key information to land managers for climate adaptation strategies, and to improve land health and productivity;
- Monitors and manages soils to support current land-health standards, sustain plant and animal productivity, maintain associated water and air quality, as well as reduce threats to human health and safety;
- Monitors water resource conditions and trends to support multiple uses;
- Monitors water quality as well as identifying, promoting, and implementing best-management practices to maintain and improve water quality, as well as functioning aquatic ecosystems;
- Reduces sediment and salt discharge to waters, particularly in the Colorado River Basin, to help ensure usable water supplies for millions of downstream users;
- Monitors, assesses, and analyzes air quality, visibility, and noise impacts of current and proposed BLM authorized uses;
- Provides support for native plant materials for post-fire emergency stabilization, Federal disaster response projects, and the reclamation of disturbed lands; and,
- Supports energy permitting and planning through environmental impact analysis.

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Rangeland Management

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	Change from 2017 CR
Rangeland Management	<i>\$000</i>	79,000	78,850	+990	+0	-12,087	67,753	-11,097
	<i>FTE</i>	634	583			-115	468	-115

Summary of 2018 Program Changes for Challenge Cost Share:	(\$000)	FTE
Reduce activities such as inventory & monitoring in low priority geographic areas	-12,087	-115
Total	-12,087	-115

Other Resources Supporting Rangeland Management:					
		2016 Actual	2017 Estimate	2018 Estimate	Change from 2017
Resource Development Protection & Management	<i>\$000</i>	1,340	1,540	1,450	-90
	<i>FTE</i>	3	3	1	-2
Range Improvements	<i>\$000</i>	9,320	9,310	10,000	+690
	<i>FTE</i>	26	26	26	+0

Notes:

- Resource Development Protection & Management amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from non-federal sources (contributed funds); the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended (43 USC 315h, 315i) appropriates these funds on a permanent basis. More information on Resource Development Protection & Management is found in the Miscellaneous Trust Funds chapter

- Actual and estimated obligations, by year, for Resource Development Protection & Management and Range Improvements are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for the Rangeland Management Program is \$67,753,000 and 468 FTE, a program change of -\$12,087,000 and an estimated -115 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline.

Reduce Activities such as Inventory and Monitoring in Low Priority Geographic Areas (\$12,087,000 / -115 FTE) – At the request level, the program will curtail inventories and treatments of invasive weeds and allotment monitoring in lower priority geographic areas. To offset reduced funding available for processing lower priority grazing permits, the BLM will make greater use of the authority provided under section 402(c) of the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act*. At the proposed level of funding, the BLM will focus on gathering data to complete land health assessments and processing grazing permits on high priority areas identified by field offices. The BLM will increase efforts to coordinate shared priorities with other programs, particularly Wildlife, Fisheries, Forestry, and Riparian, to effectively maintain or restore land health. The BLM will also evaluate multiple allotments together or at the watershed scale to improve efficiencies for evaluating land health and processing permits. The BLM will continue to work with permittees and other partners on targeted grazing to decrease fuel loads and restore desirable perennial grasses and forbs, and implement outcome based grazing with collaborative monitoring with ranchers and other partners to increase flexibility and improve efficiencies.

The Rangeland Management program also supports a number of collaborative efforts, including the BLM's Healthy Lands (HL) program. Through the HL program, the BLM funds land health treatments in prioritized areas that maintain, improve, or restore range, aquatic, or forest health and connectivity. The HL funding is delivered through seven program areas, including Rangeland Management, and decisions on how to allocate those funds are made in close coordination with State partners, Tribes, local landowners, and NGOs to accomplish shared habitat objectives. Through the HL program, the BLM supports partnerships such as Restore New Mexico and the Watershed Restoration Initiative in Utah, which are State and partner-led efforts to improve habitat on a large-scale, and provide multiple benefits to local communities and land users. In accordance with a five-year exercise, the BLM has prioritized 23 Focal Areas located in fourteen western States, including Alaska and Texas, for the HL funding between FY 2016 and FY 2020.

Program Overview

Program Components

The Rangeland Management Program focuses on efforts to maintain or improve public land health through monitoring and land health evaluations; administration of grazing use through permit renewals (largely 10-year permits); development of grazing systems and range improvements; grazing permit compliance inspections; management of permittee, allotment and resource data; and, management of invasive species and noxious weeds. Priorities are placed on processing the most environmentally sensitive permits first, in order to best manage livestock use and improve or maintain healthy land conditions.

The BLM manages approximately 17,950 livestock grazing permits and leases on the public lands. Livestock grazing is an integral part of the BLM multiple-use mission and is authorized by the *Taylor Grazing Act* (1934) as amended, the *Federal Land Policy Management Act* (1976) as amended, and the *Public Rangelands Improvement Act* (1978) as amended.

The grazing fee for 2017 is \$1.87 per Animal Unit Month (AUM) as announced on January 31, 2017. Private land lease rates (National Agricultural Statistics Service 2017) range from \$9.00 per AUM in Arizona to \$24.00 in Montana. State land lease rates vary from where leases are awarded by competitive bid to a minimum annual rental plus an AUM fee. These can range from \$3.23 to \$17.99 or higher per AUM.

Livestock grazing serves as an important tool that provides environmental benefits such as preservation of open space, managing fuel loads to reduce wildfire risks and enhancing distribution of available water for wildlife. Ranchers often serve as the eyes and ears for public land managers and assist with public health and safety. They provide public lands information, report wildfires, assist in wildfire suppression when appropriate, restore land health, and assist in search and rescue operations.

The BLM also leverages grazing receipts with funds from local permittees/lessees to construct range improvement projects (reference the Range Improvement Account section for additional information). As described in the 2015 DOI Economic Report, the BLM's management of livestock grazing had a positive impact of \$2.3 billion on the economy and supported 40,000 jobs nationwide.

Noxious weed and invasive species management is a critical component of the Rangeland Management Program. Cooperative Weed Management Area partnerships and other cooperative efforts leverage funding to assist with weed inventory, land treatments, monitoring, and project work to improve land health. The BLM is also striving to create Coordinated Invasive Species Management partnerships to leverage partnerships that will target invasive species on the public lands.

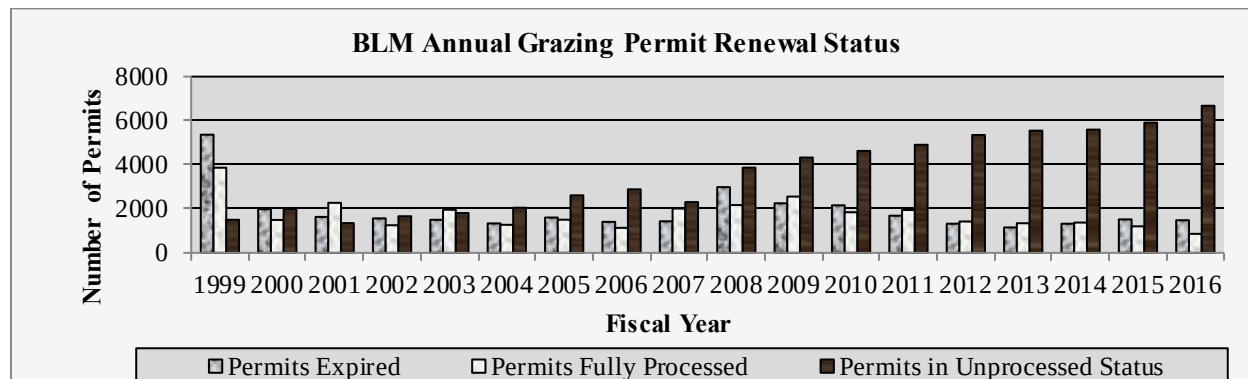
Program Priorities

The Rangeland Management program is focused on addressing:

- Commitments to monitoring and managing sage-grouse habitat;
- More frequent and severe floods and extended droughts, through adaptive management strategies;
- Impacts of frequent and severe wildfires that have reduced the diversity of the western rangelands and have accelerated the spread of invasive species and noxious weeds;
- Changing and competing public demands through assessment and modification of grazing practices and have made environmental reviews more complex;
- Invasive and noxious weeds spreading;
- Commitments to improving sagebrush habitat by reducing noxious weeds and invasive species;
- The increasing complexities of grazing permit processing; and,
- Catastrophic outbreaks of grasshopper and Mormon cricket populations. Both FY 2015 and FY 2016 reported localized breakouts of Grasshoppers in Arizona (AZ Strip), New Mexico, Montana, Nevada, and Wyoming.

Grazing Permit Renewal

In 2018, the BLM will continue to focus on processing the most environmentally sensitive grazing permits, particularly those authorizing grazing in priority sage-grouse habitat. Focusing on the most environmentally sensitive allotments allows for increased land health assessment and quantitative data collection efforts; improves the usefulness of RMP/EIS and site-specific NEPA analyses; and, results in grazing management decisions that guide land health solutions for the future. This strategy will assist in ensuring that unprocessed permits consist of the least environmentally-sensitive allotments where management is more custodial in nature or allotments that are already meeting land health standards.



*This chart illustrates the status of processing grazing permits since 1999. Processing permits includes, at a minimum, NEPA and Endangered Species Act (ESA) compliance. Unprocessed permits are those issued in accordance with General Provision language in Appropriations Acts.

Invasive Species and Weed Management

Land areas that contain fire-adapted ecosystems and surface disturbance activities are most vulnerable to noxious weed and invasive species. The Noxious Weed and Invasive Species Management Program, within the BLM Rangeland Management Program, address these issues on the BLM lands throughout the West. The BLM manages invasive species and weeds to improve habitat in the riparian areas that are critical to 60 percent of the wildlife species in semi-arid environments. The BLM will continue to prioritize its

ongoing Early Detection and Rapid Response efforts and focus on areas where invasive species were previously unknown or limited in their expansion on public lands.

Internal and external partners are critical for the BLM to succeed in detecting, controlling, and managing noxious weeds and invasive species. The Partners Against Weeds Action Plan, Pulling Together, National Strategy for Invasive Plant Management, and the National Invasive Species Management Plan assist in education, prevention, inventory, and monitoring efforts while using an Integrated Pest Management approach to control and restore areas impacted by weeds and invasive species. The 2016 DOI Invasive Species Strategy provides Interior land management bureaus with further guidance for forming partnerships and leveraging resources across organizations to implement an Early Detection Rapid Response plan.



BLM's Weed Inventory, Monitoring and Treatments of Weeds and Invasive Species

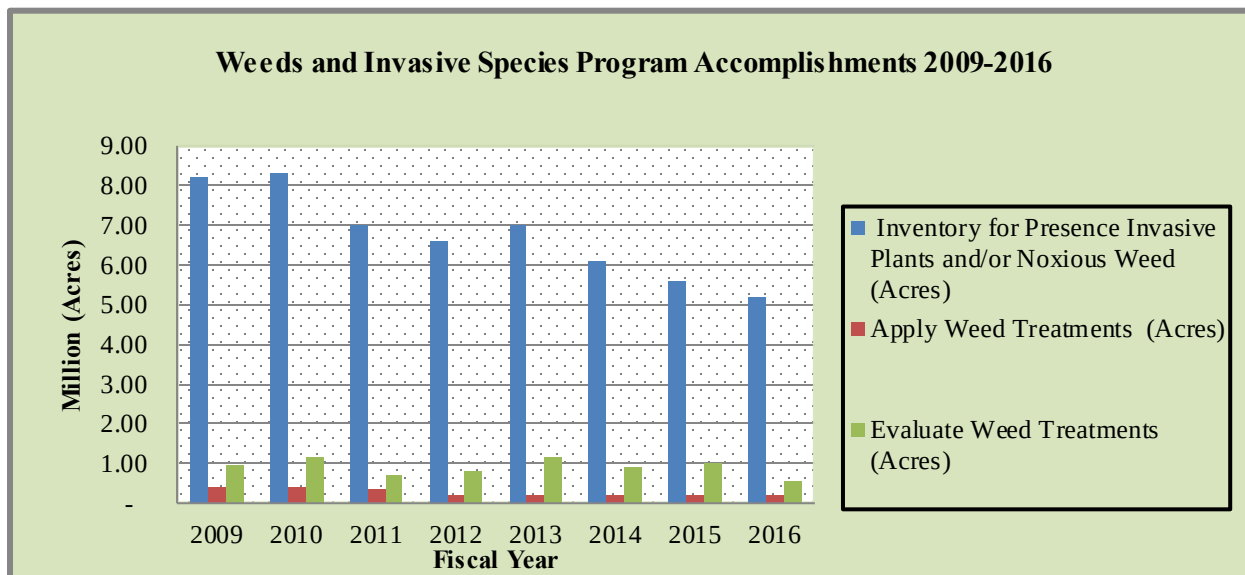


*Chart 2 illustrates the number of acres of invasive and noxious weeds inventoried, treated, and monitored by the Rangeland Management program since 2009.

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Public Domain Forest Management

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				Change from 2017 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	
Public Domain	<i>\$00</i>							
Forest Management	<i>0</i>	9,980	9,961	+174	+0	+0	10,135	+174
	<i>FTE</i>	75	79			+0	74	-5

Other Resources Supporting Public Domain Forest Mgmt:					
		2016 Actual	2017 Estimate	2018 Estimate	Change from 2017
Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery	<i>\$000</i>	8,910	4,984	7,352	+2,208
	<i>FTE</i>	44	44	44	+0
USFS Forest Pest Control	<i>\$000</i>	273,000	250,000	275,000	+25,000
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0	0	+0

Notes:

- Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from the federal share of receipts from all BLM timber salvage sales, and from BLM forest health restoration treatments funded by this account; 43 USC 1736a appropriates these funds on a permanent basis. Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery is used on both Public Domain Forestry and Oregon and California Grant Lands. More information on Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery is found in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter.

- Amount in for Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery shown net of sequestration and funds previously not available due to sequestration (i.e. pop-ups).

- Actual and estimated obligations, by year for Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section

- USFS Forest Pest Control amounts are shown as estimated transfers. More information on USFS Forest Pest Control is found in the U.S. Forest Service Budget Justifications. USFS Forest Pest Control is used on both Public Domain Forestry and Oregon and California Grant Lands

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for the Public Domain (PD) Forest Management Program is \$10,135,000 and 74 FTE.

Program Overview

Program Components

The PD Forest Management Program manages and conserves 58 million acres of forest and woodland in 12 western States and Alaska. These forests provide a variety of benefits, including wildlife habitat, hydrologic function, recreational opportunities, and sustainable harvest of forest products. Management of PD forests is guided by the multiple use and sustained yield principles of the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*, including “recognizing the Nation’s need for domestic sources of timber and fiber.” According to the Department of the Interior’s 2015 Economic Impact Report, timber harvested from PD forests supported \$88 million in economic activity and 380 jobs, and biomass from the BLM forests

has become part of the feedstock that meets various State and Federal renewable energy portfolio standards. From fiscal years 2012 – 2018 PD Forestry offered an annual average of 32.4 million board feet of timber (Table 1).

In coordination with other vegetation management programs, the PD Forest Management Program seeks large landscape approaches to managing land resources. The program maintains and improves the productivity and resilience of forest and woodland ecosystems through treatments to manage species composition and forest structure. The program also administers various requirements of the Department of the Interior such as regulation, accounting and record keeping, volume estimation, appraisal, and permitting of vegetative materials under the *Materials Act of 1947*.

Healthy, resilient forests provide habitat for a variety of flora and fauna. Maintaining healthy and productive forests requires active management. A century of wildfire suppression has resulted in forest structure and composition that is vulnerable to high severity disturbances such as wildfire, drought mortality, and insect epidemics.

The BLM leverages the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund (FEHRF) (see the Permanent Operating Fund chapter for more information), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Health Protection funding, and Stewardship authority to maximize program accomplishments. The FEHRF, which expires in 2020 unless reauthorized, is a critical funding source for achieving PD Forestry's timber salvage and fire resilience program.

Program Priorities

- Approximately 14 million acres (or 24 percent) of PD forests are overstocked and at increased risk of mortality from insect, disease, drought, and catastrophic wildfire. Mountain pine beetle and the spruce budworm are currently causing mortality of pine and fir on the BLM forestlands in the intermountain west. In addition, the exotic pathogen white pine blister rust has infiltrated the colder altitudes where whitebark pine thrives. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) judges that these factors, along with fire and bark beetle, undermine species' viability and may cause the whitebark pine to disappear within two to three generations. Other high elevation species may face similar threats.
- Aerial surveys of forests in California have estimated that since 2010 approximately 66 million trees have died with 39 percent of the mortality being observed since October 2015 in the Sierra Nevada region. Of those 66 million trees, 3.3 million are on lands managed by the BLM with 79 percent of those trees dying in 2015.

Drought, Wildfire, and Forests

Extreme drought and drought-fueled wildfires plagued much of the West over the past decade, impacting forest health and local economies. In 2016, fire impacted over 139,351 acres of BLM forest. Each year, fire can impact hundreds of thousands of acres of forest managed by BLM. Many of these acres are salvageable for timber which clears the way for reforestation.

Foresters use the following program objectives along with professional judgement on the most urgent resource concerns to prioritize implementation of the current year program of work and to plan out-year work for the resource area. Resource management plans also identify priorities for the resource area which are developed through the public and local and state government stakeholder engagement.

- Accomplish forest and woodland restoration and resiliency through product sales and forest development treatments such as density management and reforestation (see Program Accomplishments table below).

- Design and implement timber sale contracts, firewood permits, Stewardship contracts and agreements, and service contracts to achieve desired future conditions of the forests and woodlands by using silvicultural prescriptions based on best available science.
- Implement and administer sales to salvage dead and dying timber from areas impacted by wildfire and insect and disease attack to: protect infrastructure and the public from falling dead trees; promote forest health and regeneration; and reduce hazardous fuels.
- Provide the public with commercial and personal use permit opportunities to sustainably harvest forest products such as firewood, Christmas trees, and piñon pine nuts.
- Prioritize thinning adjacent to the 60 million acres identified as high risk for fire by western Governors per the 2014 Farm Bill.

Program Accomplishments (2012 – 2016)

Metric	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	AVG
Forest Acres Inventoried	138,815	35,073	63,491	38,677	486,714	152,554
Forest Product Permits (number)	22,352	23,087	23,179	21,001	25,036	22,931
Biomass Offered (tons)	145,934	123,429	104,158	111,113	97,862	116,499
Forest Restoration Sales (acre)	11,007	7,524	9,964	8,828	9,764	9,417
Forest Development (acres)	9,055	6,961	7,567	10,955	14,582	9,824
Thousand Board Feet (MBF)	35,642	37,589	29,314	29,936	29,784	32,453

BLM, Dillon Field Office, Montana

(before January 2016)



(after March 2016)

Birch Meadow Timber sale was a joint project with private land owners that treated a total of 100 acres for resilience to wildfire and insects. The BLM portion of the project generated \$51,000 of saw timber receipts.

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Riparian Management

	2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	Change from 2017 CR
Riparian Management							
<i>\$000</i>	21,321	21,281	+314	+0	-1,373	20,222	-1,059
<i>FTE</i>	146	127			-15	112	-15

Summary of 2018 Program Changes for Riparian

Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Reduce activities including assessments and restoration projects	-1,373	-15
Total	-1,373	-15

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for the Riparian Management Program is \$20,222,000 and 112 FTE, a program change of -\$1,373,000 and an estimated -15 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline.

Reduce Activities Including Assessments and Restoration Projects (-\$1,373,000 / -15 FTE)– The BLM manages the Nation’s most ecologically diverse range of aquatic habitat, totaling more than 150,000 miles along streams and rivers, over three million acres of lake and reservoir habitat, and nearly 13 million acres of wetlands.

Funding shifts will be based on a systematic analysis of expected demand. Areas where demand for permitted uses and leases in geographic areas will receive priority for funding, whereas areas with less demand will receive fewer resources. States that are currently considered high demand (acres under lease) include Nevada, Montana/Dakotas, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, and Alaska. These areas will be further prioritized for monitoring and inventory to assess conditions and data collected used to improve efficiency in the permitting process. The program will also continue to prioritize assessments and projects associated with maintaining and improving areas that have not met land health standards for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species, including sage-grouse, southwest willow flycatcher, cutthroat trout, bullhead trout, and numerous plant species.

Funds will continue to be used as efficiently as possible in continued close coordination with other programs that have shared priorities through the Integrated Program of Work, such as Fisheries Management, Soil, Water and Air Management, the Plant Conservation Program, and Wildlife and Rangeland Management programs.

Program Overview

Program Components

Riparian-wetland areas link streams, rivers, or other bodies of water to uplands. These moist, green areas are especially critical to sustaining ecosystem functions and services, providing local communities with

clean water, habitat for terrestrial and aquatic wildlife, reducing erosion and improving water quality, and providing recreational opportunities. The diversity of use and functions of riparian-wetland resources and their geographical position on the land make these areas good indicators of overall ecosystem function.

Healthy riparian-wetland areas play a prominent role in the Bureau's ability to maintain public lands. In managing habitat for wildlife and fish populations, riparian-wetland areas provide shelter from predators and supply the critical foods necessary for the species' survival, are essential travel corridors and are especially important areas for sage-grouse during the brood rearing life phase. These areas also support a variety of fish and game species and are frequently used by the hunting, fishing, and outdoor recreation community.

Properly functioning riparian-wetland areas also help prevent the spread of non-native invasive species and wildfires. Properly functioning conditions reflect drought tolerant and fire resilient settings that protect water quantity and quality for municipal, agricultural, industrial and recreational use and maintain local community economic viability. In coordination with other BLM programs, the Riparian Management Program provides the framework for managing these important multiple use and ecologically diverse areas.

Program Priorities

The Riparian Management Program will focus on addressing the following issues:

- Growing demands upon water resources and effects from land-use changes, which impact water quantity and quality, require monitoring and adaptive management strategies;
- Development of public lands as part of an America First Energy Plan requires efforts to protect clean water, which includes offsetting water discharge, protecting from water pollution, and water loss;
- Increasing frequency and severity of floods and extended droughts, which requires adaptive management strategies;
- Understanding the location and condition of wetland, pond, and spring resources on public lands and developing standard protocols to monitor their conditions;
- Monitoring and treatments of invasive terrestrial and aquatic species to prevent degradation of functioning ecosystems and native plant and animal communities;
- Urban growth and increasing public use of riparian-wetland areas and water resources, which requires monitoring to detect degradation from trails, transportation routes, visitor use activities and to prioritize restoration activities;
- Stabilizing and rehabilitating burned areas and monitoring treatment success, land condition, and trends; and,
- Restoring and protecting habitats as the number of sensitive and special status species grows. Many of these species, including sage-grouse, southwest willow flycatcher, cutthroat trout, bullhead trout, and numerous plant species have a critical nexus with riparian resources.

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Cultural Resources Management

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				Change from 2017 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	
Cultural Resources Management	<i>\$00</i>							
	<i>0</i>	16,131	16,100	+265	+0	+0	16,365	+265
	<i>FTE</i>	104	109			-5	104	-5

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for the Cultural Resources Management Program is \$16,365,000 and 104 FTE, a change of -5 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline.

Program Overview

The cultural resources managed by the BLM represent all major periods, events, and communities in the broad sweep of human activity in the West over the last 12,000 years. The paleontological resources represent the development of life on Earth and paleoenvironments over the last 1.5 billion years. The BLM manages these resources to benefit the public, ensuring the cultural, educational, aesthetic, inspirational, and scientific values are preserved, and the recreational and economic benefits are realized for today's communities as well as future generations in compliance with Federal laws and regulations.



Escalante Pueblo, Canyons of the Ancients National Monument,
BLM Colorado

The BLM is responsible for the largest, most diverse and scientifically important aggregation of cultural, historical, and paleontological resources on the public lands, as well as the museum collections and data associated with these heritage resources.

The program provides expertise and capabilities to facilitate compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), which requires the BLM to take into account the effects of its actions on historic properties, and avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects. Annually, the BLM reviews an estimated 8,600 land use proposals for energy development, mining, recreation, vegetation restoration, grazing and other activities for potential effects on properties listed on, or eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places.

The BLM's national Programmatic Agreement with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers is a critical mechanism for achieving efficiencies in the Section 106 review process. In addition, the tools and processes developed by the

Cultural Resources Management Program streamline the compliance process, providing flexibility and cost-savings for the bureau and land-users.

Only 10 percent of the public lands have been surveyed for heritage resources, to Class III standards (pedestrian survey); leaving 90 percent of the land base with limited data on resource types and densities. Additionally, the BLM has inventoried more than 2,000 sets of remains, of which almost 900 ancestors have not yet been repatriated to Indian tribes.

The Cultural Resource Management Program:

- Manages and protects archaeological sites and historic properties as directed by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and NHPA, including inventorying the public lands for cultural resources, as well as stabilizing and monitoring priority sites;
- Manages and protects paleontological localities and implements the Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009 (PRPA), including inventorying the public lands for fossils and facilitating scientific research into the history of past life and environments;
- Curates more than 10 million documented artifacts, specimens, and associated records in three BLM museum facilities and four other Federal facilities, and in coordination with the 158 State, Tribal, and non-profit partner museums and universities, mainly located in western cities and rural communities;
- Facilitates government-to-government consultation with Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Governments concerning traditional tribal activities and places of special meaning on the public lands, such as sacred sites and places of religious and cultural significance;
- Complies with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) to inventory and repatriate Native American human remains and cultural items held in collections and respond to new discoveries on the public lands;
- Facilitates opportunities for the public to connect with their heritage sites by developing areas for public access, while managing visitor impacts;
- Develops and implements educational and interpretative programs to increase public opportunities to engage with and learn about heritage resources, including curricula for teachers through Project Archaeology;
- Facilitates academic and scientific research to enhance scientific understanding, support decision making, and provide student and adult learning opportunities; and,
- Supports law enforcement efforts to protect the public's cultural and paleontological resources, curbing criminal acts that result in theft, damage, vandalism, loss, and destruction.

The BLM's cultural and paleontological resources include:

- 386,050 recorded cultural properties
- 141 historic properties listed on the National Register, 2,187 contributing properties, and 57,291 properties eligible for listing
- 425 maintained historic structures
- 30,413 recorded paleontological localities
- 10 million documented artifacts and specimens in 165 museums and universities

Inventory Strategies to Streamline Compliance for Decision-making

The Cultural Resources Management Program streamlines the NHPA Section 106 compliance requirements by applying alternative strategies that allow for a more efficient review process for other BLM programs and land-use proponents. While the benefitting program or the proponent funds project compliance costs, the innovative tools and alternative processes developed by the program support the compliance process, providing significant cost-savings and efficiencies. Support includes the negotiation and implementation of the national programmatic agreement, agreements with State Historic Preservation Offices, and training

personnel on alternative compliance tools.

In order to identify areas with higher potential for conflicts between large-scale energy and infrastructure projects and cultural resources, the program is incorporating broad-scale analysis of inventory data, applying predictive models, and producing sensitivity maps to plan at appropriate scales. Regional overviews and geospatial tools support more strategic and efficient approaches to inventory and assessment, and can inform mitigation options, providing proponents with more predictability in the process.

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Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Wild Horses & Burro Management

	2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				Change from 2017 CR
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	Requested Amount	
Wild Horse							
<i>\$000</i>	80,555	80,402	+317	+0	-10,000	70,719	-9,683
Burro Mgmt							
<i>FTE</i>	153	166			-29	137	-29

Summary of 2018 Program Changes for Wild Horse & Burro Management:	(\$000)	FTE
Shift Management Strategies	-10,000	-29
Total	-10,000	-29

Other Resources Supporting Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt.:					
	2016 Actual	2017 Estimate	2018 Estimate	Change from 2017	
USFS Wild Horses					
<i>\$000</i>	1,386	1,000	1,000		+0
<i>FTE</i>	0	0	0		+0
Adopt-A-Horse Program					
<i>\$000</i>	432	380	380		+0
<i>FTE</i>	0	0	0		+0

Notes:

- USFS Wild Horses amounts are shown as estimated transfers reported by the U.S. Forest Service in its 2015 Budget Justification (March 2014); the annual Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act appropriates these funds in the U.S. Forest Service National Forest System appropriation; Public Law 113-76 authorizes the transfer of these funds in 2014
- Adopt-A-Horse Program amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from a minimum \$125 per horse or burro fee under a competitive bidding process for adoption of animals gathered from the public lands, conducted under The Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, as amended by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (16 USC 1331-1340); the annual Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act appropriates these funds on a current basis. More information on Adopt-A-Horse Program is found in the Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures chapter
- Actual and estimated obligations, by year for Adopt-A-Horse Program are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for the Wild Horse & Burro (WH/B) Management Program is \$70,719,000 and 137 FTE, a program change of -\$10,000,000 and an estimated -29 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline.

Shift Management Strategies (-\$10,000,000 / -29 FTE) – The WH/B budget is principally consumed by the cost to care for excess animals in off-range facilities, and is on an unsustainable course, as the number of animals on the range and in the BLM holding facilities have skyrocketed. The program budget has quadrupled from \$20.4 million in 2000 to \$80.4 million in 2017, and yet the program is farther away than ever from achieving its basic statutory obligation under the *Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971*¹⁰. The Act requires the protection, management, and control of wild horses and burros (WH&Bs) that roam public lands administered by the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service¹¹. The Act calls for

¹⁰ Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, P. L. 92-195

¹¹ Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, P. L. 92-195 § 1

maintaining animal populations on the range at appropriate management levels^{12,13}; the removal of excess WH&Bs,^{12,13} and that they be made available for adoption¹⁴. Animals for which there is no adoption demand are to be humanely euthanized¹⁵ while others that meet certain criteria are to be sold without limitation¹⁶. Enacted appropriations bills from 1988 to 2004, and from 2010 to present, have prohibited destruction of healthy animals and unlimited sale. The current program is wholly unsustainable and a new approach is needed, particularly when considering the sharp and consistent growth in resource requirements. The BLM must be able to use all of the tools included in the Act to manage this program in a more cost-effective manner, including the ability to conduct sales without limitation. The budget proposes to eliminate appropriations language restricting the BLM from using all of the management options authorized in the *Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act*. An estimated \$4.0 million of the \$10.0 million reduction will be achieved through savings resulting from unrestricted sales. The remainder of the funding decrease will be achieved by reducing gathers, reducing birth control treatments, and other activities. The long-term goal is to realign program costs and animal populations to more manageable levels, enabling BLM to reorient the WH/B program back to these traditional management strategies.

Program Overview

Program Components

The WH/B Program is responsible for managing wild horses and burros in accordance with the *Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971*. The Act requires the protection, management, and control of wild free-roaming horses and burros in a manner designed to achieve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance in combination with other public land uses. Traditional WH/B Program activities include maintaining an accurate current population inventory; establishing appropriate management levels (AML) and when necessary, achieving or maintaining AML by removing animals from the range; and facilitating adoptions and other transfers. Over the past several years, the BLM has initiated extensive scientific research to develop effective strategies for the management of wild horses and burros, and this work will help the BLM as it takes action that is more aggressive on various activities to manage this program.

The WH/B program, in its current state, is unsustainable. When the Act passed, approximately 25,000 wild horses and burros existed on public lands managed by the BLM. Today, that population has nearly tripled; there are now more than 72,000 wild horses and burros found on 26.9 million acres of public lands, which has led to overpopulation in many herds. Overpopulation on the range, in addition to prolonged drought conditions, has resulted in serious detrimental impacts on effective land management, and can lead to the significant deterioration of the land and of the animals' health. Exacerbating the problems related to population growth, over the last 10 years adoption rates for wild horses and burros have dropped nearly 70 percent – in the early 2000's, the BLM was able to adopt nearly 8,000 horses and burros each year; more recently, the annual adoption totals have been closer to 2,900 per year. As a result, the BLM now houses nearly 47,000 unadopted horses and burros in off-range pastures and corrals. As the total lifetime cost for caring for a single unadopted animal is nearly \$50,000 if maintained in a corral, this situation has created very serious challenges to effective cost management in the context of the bureau's competing resource needs.

To reduce the need for off-range pastures and corrals into the future, the BLM hopes to continue its efforts

12 Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, P. L. 92-195 § 3.b.1.

13 Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, P. L. 92-195 § 3.b.2.

14 Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, P. L. 92-195 § 3.b.2.b.

15 Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, P. L. 92-195 § 3.b.2.c.

16 Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, P. L. 92-195 § 3.e.

to increase adoptions. Other efforts include seeking new authority to transfer animals to local, State, and other Federal agencies, as well as its use of contraceptives and moving forward with research to develop longer acting contraceptive vaccines and evaluate the feasibility and safety of spay and neuter treatments. Actions related to population growth suppression began in previous fiscal years and will continue to be supported by on-going research efforts. For example, the BLM will continue working with leading university and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) scientists to develop more effective and longer lasting fertility control methods and overall herd management techniques. The BLM has also made significant progress in ensuring the humane treatment of wild horses and burros, including ongoing work to strengthen its comprehensive animal welfare program.

Elements for Improving Wild Horse and Burro Program Management

Existing wild horse and burro populations on the range far exceed what the land can sustain. The activities described above will develop new tools for managing horses and burros on healthy rangelands, including safe and effective ways to slow the explosive population growth rate of the animals and reduce the need to remove animals from the public lands. Doing so will reduce the number of animals in off-range corrals and pastures, and reduce program costs. Major proactive reforms in herd management both on and off the range are critical to meet program goals and are in part dependent upon the abovementioned Budget proposals. The following actions and reforms represent the long-term goals of the Program that will contribute to a more sustainable program, and are consistent with and complementary to the June 2013 National Academy of Science (NAS) report:

Enhancing Adoption and Sale Opportunities

- **Transfer of Animals to Other Agencies/Countries:** The budget includes a legislative proposal that would provide authority for the immediate transfer – bypassing the current adoption process – of wild horses and burros to local, State, and other Federal agencies that use them in their programs.
- **Reducing Holding Costs:** The BLM will develop a plan to reduce the number of animals in off-range corrals and pastures through adoptions and sales without limitation. The Bureau will also continue investing in partnerships that increase adoptions by training animals and placing them with new adopters.

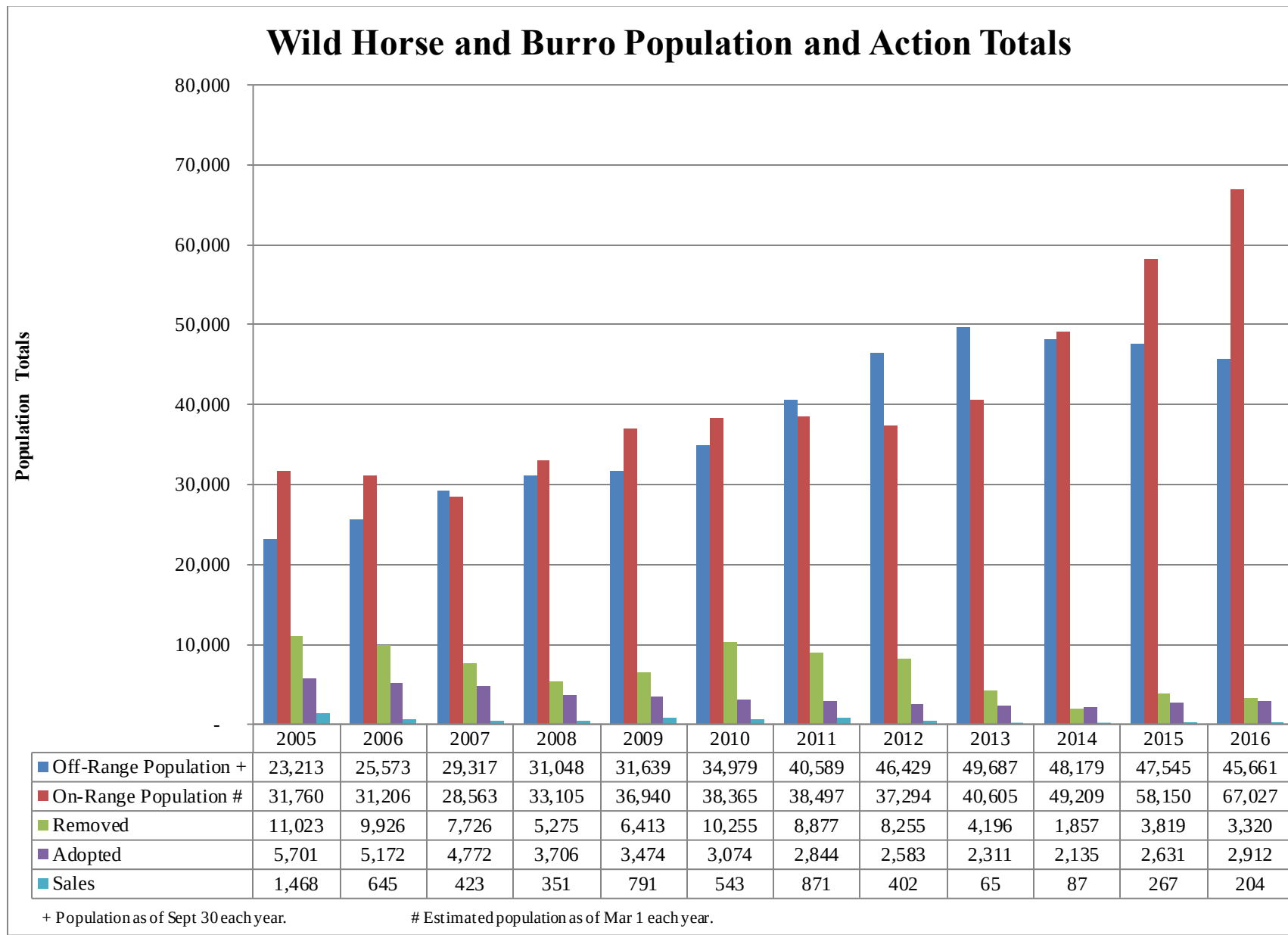
Controlling On-Range Populations

- **Reducing Population Growth (NAS Recommended):** WH&Bs have few natural predators and herds increase at a rate of 15-20 percent each year and may double in size every four years. As resources allow, the BLM will continue to use available fertility control methods including contraceptive vaccines, as well as spay and neuter techniques. The BLM has initiated one pilot population growth suppression project and will continue to prioritize aggressive application of current techniques, consistent with available budget and humane treatment.
- **Developing Herd Management Area (HMA) Plans:** The BLM will continue to develop herd management area plans in the highest priority areas. Each HMA plan will define a population management prescription for appropriate population growth suppression methods (fertility control and removals) and the maintenance of AML, including consideration of low-reproducing and non-reproducing herds.
- **Continuing Research (NAS Recommended):** Existing contraceptive vaccines are only effective

for one year, and varying terrain, wildness, and the size of herds and HMAs present logistical challenges to administering vaccines on an annual basis to maintain efficacy. The BLM began implementation of the recommendations received from the NAS in FY 2014. Population growth suppression research studies initiated in FY 2015 will continue through FY 2020 with varying completion dates. In tandem with the pilot application of spay and neuter treatments in FY 2018, the BLM will continue laboratory, pen and field studies to develop more effective population growth suppression techniques/protocols that better refine its contraception and spay and neuter methods; and continue to assess public knowledge, attitudes, preferences and values of WH/B populations and management.

Other Program Components

- **Comprehensive Animal Welfare Program:** The BLM will continue appropriate policy administration and oversight to ensure humane animal care and handling practices. The BLM will continue to develop and refine a Comprehensive Animal Welfare Program that establishes program-wide standard operating procedures; creates universal training requirements; and institutes a Care and Welfare Assessment Tool. This auditing system will help the BLM identify areas of emphasis for future training and ensure humane treatment of wild horses and burros.
- **Conducting Population Surveys (NAS Recommended):** The BLM will continue to conduct surveys utilizing the methods developed by USGS to acquire more accurate population estimates.
- **Promoting Volunteerism in the Management of Wild Horses and Burros:** The BLM will continue public engagement by enhancing outreach, recruiting local volunteers and organizations to assist in range and herd monitoring and management, and encouraging partnerships to increase ecotourism.
- **Continuing Transparency and Openness:** The BLM is committed to transparency in all facets of the WH/B Program. This includes providing public viewing opportunities during gather operations and at holding facilities without compromising the safety of staff, members of the public, or the animals. The BLM is also committed to a proactive public information system that is both accurate and prompt.
- **Litigation:** The BLM is experiencing increased litigation, correspondence, FOIA requests and the need to provide additional personnel at gathers to host public and media visitation, all of which contribute to increased expenses.
- **Outreach and Education:** The BLM has focused an effort to inform the general public, advocacy groups, stakeholders, and Congress of the dangers of wild horse and burro overpopulation to land management and conservation objectives. Outreach has sought common ground for partnership opportunities and shared information related to the status of the wild horse and burro management. Information has been shared through biannual National Wild Horse and Burro Advisory Board meetings that are streamed live over the internet, the American Mustang Campaign, appearances at wild horse and burro symposia and forums, guest lectures, social media, the BLM website, and individual meetings.



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Wildlife and Fisheries Management

Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				Change from 2017 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	
Wildlife	<i>\$000</i>	89,381	89,211	+399	+0	-14,503	75,107	-14,104
Management	<i>FTE</i>	264	304			-79	225	-79
Fisheries	<i>\$000</i>	12,530	12,506	+181	+0	-875	11,812	-694
Management	<i>FTE</i>	77	71			-10	61	-10
Total, Wildlife & Fisheries	<i>\$000</i>	101,911	101,717	+580	+0	-15,378	86,919	-14,798
	<i>FTE</i>	341	375			-89	286	-89

Notes: The Miscellaneous Trust Funds, Wildlife & Fish Conservation and Rehabilitation (Sikes Act) current mandatory appropriation is a collaborative activity of the Wildlife program. The 2016 enacted amount (post-sequester) for Wildlife & Fish Conservation and Rehabilitation (Sikes Act) was \$0.294 million. The 2018 President's budget request for Wildlife & Fish Conservation and Rehabilitation (Sikes Act) is \$0.354 million.

More information on these collaborative activities is found in the Miscellaneous Trust Funds chapter.

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for the Wildlife and Fisheries Management activity is \$86,919,000 and 286 FTE, a program change of -\$15,378,000 and an estimated -89 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline.

Activity Description

The Wildlife and Fisheries Management activity maintains and restores fish, wildlife, and their habitats by conserving and monitoring habitat conditions, conducting inventories of fish and wildlife resources, and providing for recreational opportunities in coordination with State fish and wildlife agencies. Funding for these programs support staff that develops and implements program policy, carries out projects, and maintains vital partnerships at all levels within the BLM to support multiple use on the public lands. Management actions emphasize on-the-ground and in-the-water actions that measurably increase the health of fish and wildlife populations to sustain recreational and subsistence uses that enhance or maintain many local economies in the West. In addition, these actions reduce the need to federally list species.

The lands that the BLM manages include numerous wildlife habitat types across a large proportion of America's western landscapes, including major portions of all American deserts and the sagebrush steppe. The BLM is also responsible for managing 30 million acres of prairies and nearly 30 million acres of forest and woodland habitats. These habitats include 43 million acres of elk habitat and 131 million acres of mule deer habitat. The BLM manages 23 million acres of bighorn sheep habitat which is most of the habitat for desert bighorn sheep. In addition, the BLM's diverse land base includes over 132,000 miles of fishable streams and rivers, over three million acres of lakes and reservoirs, and an abundance of wetlands. The BLM lands include many of America's rarest habitats which support a variety of native plant and animal communities. Over 99 percent of the BLM's lands are open to hunting and fishing, providing innumerable recreation opportunities for the public, from highly-utilized reservoirs in the Colorado River to backcountry areas in the high desert.

Priorities for Wildlife and Fisheries Management in 2018 are:

- Working with State fish and wildlife agencies, tribal governments, other Federal agencies, and conservation and sportsmen partners on fish and wildlife management issues;
- Inventorying and monitoring fish and wildlife species and habitats and maintaining data on these efforts to inform land management decisions, including use authorizations;
- Conserving and improving wildlife habitat and native plant communities to address catastrophic wildfires, drought, invasive weed species, and habitat fragmentation;
- Working with cooperators, conservation, hunting and fishing partners and other BLM programs to enhance opportunities for hunting, fishing, and wildlife viewing on America's public lands, in support of Secretarial Order 3347, *Conservation Stewardship and Outdoor Recreation*;
- Implementing sagebrush and sage-grouse habitat management in the highest priority areas;
- Protecting, maintaining, and restoring Western native plant communities and rare plants on public lands through seed collection, seed conservation, seed procurement and storage, and native plant materials development/use for restoration and rehabilitation of public land;
- Completing priority habitat projects to lessen immediate threats to sensitive species to avoid listing under the *Endangered Species Act*;
- Addressing the immediate threats from aquatic invasive species, especially quagga and zebra mussels in the lower Colorado River; and,
- Coordinating with other BLM programs and State and Federal partners to conserve and restore western waters and support working landscapes.

Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management

Subactivity: Wildlife Management

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				Change from 2017 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	
Wildlife	\$000	89,381	89,211	+399	+0	-14,503	75,107	-14,104
Management	FTE	264	304			-79	225	-79

Summary of 2018 Program Changes for Wildlife Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Reduce capacity for on-the-ground restoration projects	-3,003	-20
Sagebrush Conservation Implementation Strategy	-11,500	-59
Total	-14,503	-79

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for the Wildlife Management Program is \$75,107,000 and 225 FTE, a program change of -\$14,503,000 and an estimated -79 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline.

Reduce Capacity for On-the-Ground Restoration Projects (-\$3,003,000 / -20 FTE) – The Wildlife Program will focus on the highest priority projects while lower priority work will be curtailed. This includes wildlife habitat conservation and restoration activities, habitat and wildlife population inventories and monitoring, projects that support wildlife management, public outreach, and collaboration with State agencies. Priorities will include maintaining and restoring crucial habitat for the BLM and State identified special status or priority species in geographic areas with increasing use activities that could affect sensitive wildlife habitats. The BLM will work with its partners to prioritize on-the-ground projects in high priority habitat areas, where partners are available, and where the most benefits will accrue to the American people and public lands. The BLM will focus on maintaining agreements that provide the most direct benefit to on-the-ground projects.

The BLM will also prioritize the implementation of Secretarial Order 3347, *Conservation Stewardship and Outdoor Recreation*, to provide hunting opportunities by working with other BLM programs and partners to maintain existing access and provide improved access where it would be cost effective and partner or grant funding is available. The BLM will emphasize partner work that enhances hunting opportunities by improving habitat for priority game species of interest to the partners.

The number of seed collections, acres in native seed production, pounds of seed purchased, and seed transfer zone guidelines developed are expected to decline. The numbers of restoration projects funded by the Wildlife Management program and other BLM programs are expected to be reduced. Seed procurement services provided by the BLM, which finance local, rural farmers to produce plots of native grass and forb seed to the extent that they are needed for specific high priority projects, will continue at a reduced level; there will be no capacity for large fires or other large habitat losses. Planned restoration demonstration projects designed to test and showcase successful restoration techniques to land managers will be postponed. Seed production will focus on areas identified as priority habitats for restoration and vegetation improvements or treatments.

The BLM biologists currently conduct assessments to proactively support and streamline permit renewals and authorizations for uses such as grazing, energy, and mineral extraction. With reduced funding, biologists will continue these proactive assessments in the highest priority areas, particularly focused on actions supporting energy development, which may result in slower approvals of other use authorizations.

Sagebrush Conservation Implementation Strategy (-\$11,500,000 / -59 FTE) – The 2018 request will reduce Wildlife Management’s funding for Sagebrush Conservation from the 2017 level of \$52.0 million to \$40.5 million. The BLM will continue to implement sagebrush and sage-grouse habitat management in the highest priority areas. The funding level proposed in the 2018 President’s budget for the sagebrush conservation program will focus on monitoring of priority habitat areas; maintaining data sets and geospatial information to meet the commitments made in the land use plans, providing information to State partners and the public and increasing transparency; and, ensuring strategic implementation of restoration actions, travel and transportation planning, partnership development, and training focused in the highest priority areas.

Work to promote habitat resiliency and connectivity, which is often conducted in cooperation with industry stakeholders, states, and non-governmental partners, will also be directed to highest priority efforts where partners are available to leverage and increase capacity. The BLM will continue to work with USGS to encourage them to conduct science that informs the BLM’s management of the sagebrush steppe and to work with states and other partners where shared funding and activities can result in cost-savings.

The BLM accomplishes its sagebrush habitat restoration work through an Integrated Program of Work (IPoW) approach involving the Wildlife Management Program, the Fuels program within the Wildland Fire budget, and various other BLM resource programs. IPoW efforts will focus on highest priority work while lower priority habitat restoration work will be curtailed for on-the-ground habitat conservation. Criteria for the prioritization process includes whether projects or activities are in a Priority Habitat Management Area, in an area identified by a step-down assessments completed with partners and/or in an area where a land-use-plan adaptive management trigger has been tripped. Over the last several decades, millions of acres of sagebrush habitat have been burned in wildfire and converted to cheatgrass. In 2018, the BLM anticipates restoring up to approximately 150,000 – 300,000 acres, of sagebrush habitat for sage-grouse and more than 350 other species, including elk, mule deer, and wild turkey and forage for livestock compared to between 250,000 and 400,000 acres planned for 2017.

Wildlife Program Overview

The BLM continues to promote fish and wildlife development and utilization as one of the six principal or major uses of public lands under the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*. The BLM Wildlife Program works with other Federal and State wildlife agencies to help ensure self-sustaining wildlife populations and a natural abundance and diversity of wildlife habitat on public lands for the enjoyment and use of present and future generations of Americans. The BLM-administered public lands are vital to over 3,000 species of wildlife, including big game, upland game birds, and waterfowl, as well as amphibians, reptiles, invertebrates, and many additional species of birds and mammals. Numerous wildlife species occur nowhere else in the country, except on public lands. The public lands managed by the BLM include over 90 million acres of key big game habitat and 70 million acres of upland game bird habitat. Additionally, nearly half of all North American migratory bird species (over 400) spend part of their life cycle on BLM public lands.

The BLM wildlife biologists focus work in four major areas: 1) working with State fish and wildlife agencies, Tribal governments, other Federal agencies, and conservation/hunting partners on wildlife management issues (including meeting population objectives and addressing wildlife disease); 2)

inventorying and monitoring wildlife species and habitats and maintaining data on these efforts to inform land management decisions, including use authorizations; 3) conserving and improving wildlife habitat and native plant communities to address catastrophic wildfires, drought, invasive weed species, and habitat fragmentation; and, 4) working with cooperators, conservation/hunting partners and other BLM programs to enhance opportunities for hunting and wildlife viewing on America's public lands.

Working with State fish and wildlife agencies and other partners

The States, through the State fish and wildlife agencies, possess primary authority and responsibility of resident wildlife on BLM public lands. The BLM works with these agencies in managing wildlife populations and the habitats upon which wildlife depend. The BLM also works with Tribes and counties, as well as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Department of Defense, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, and other Federal agencies on the conservation and restoration of wildlife species and habitats across jurisdictional boundaries. The BLM Wildlife Program could not conserve wildlife and wildlife habitat on public lands without active engagement with the public and hunting and conservation organizations formed by groups of individuals who view wildlife and habitat as a valuable public trust. Collaboration with these groups is vital in leveraging resources and maximizing the benefits for wildlife, and the BLM cooperates with hundreds of these non-governmental organizations, as well as rural communities, to address wildlife management issues on a diversity of species and habitats.

Incorporating the best wildlife information into management decisions

In cooperation with our partners, the BLM Wildlife Program works to gain and share the best information on wildlife occurrence, population trends, wildlife health, and wildlife habitat condition. BLM biologists routinely conduct wildlife and wildlife habitat inventories and monitoring programs to assess changes in habitats. This information, along with information from our partners, is used to develop land use plans and habitat conservation plans to help ensure quality wildlife habitat and to meet State Wildlife Action Plan objectives, while meeting the multiple use and sustained yield mission. This includes providing information needed for biological analyses of proposed extractive activities.

Conserving and enhancing wildlife habitat

Within their habitat, wildlife species need food, water, cover, and space to survive. Catastrophic wildfire, drought, invasive weed species, and habitat fragmentation negatively affect wildlife habitat, populations, reproductive rates, and wildlife health. Healthy wildlife habitats translate to healthy wildlife populations, which lead to enhanced hunting and wildlife viewing opportunities for the American public, and more robust rural economies.

The Wildlife Program addresses habitat issues by:

- Treating habitat to reduce wildfire and minimize the effects of drought;
- Implementing on-the-ground wildlife conservation actions;
- Providing for wildlife habitat connectivity and migration corridors;
- Ensuring adequate wildlife forage through vegetation treatments (e.g. forest thinning, conifer removal, prescribed fire, and native plant restoration); and,
- Limiting the introduction and spread of invasive weed species.

Sage-grouse habitat conservation actions have always been a part of the BLM Wildlife Program. Over the past five years, Wildlife Program staff at all levels of the BLM have worked more collaboratively with other BLM programs, with State and Federal partners, and with ranchers and stakeholders to implement

sage-grouse conservation actions described in sagebrush conservation strategies. The investment by the BLM and others in conservation of the sagebrush-steppe where the BLM is a major land manager is unprecedented. Implementation of actions to conserve sage-grouse provides conservation of the sagebrush ecosystems. These actions benefit over 350 additional species that rely on sagebrush habitats, including pronghorn and mule deer. The BLM will continue to manage for the wildlife resources that depend upon these sagebrush habitats.

Increasing Outdoor Recreation Opportunities and Conservation Stewardship

In sagebrush, tundra, grasslands, forests, wetlands, desert lands, and other habitats, the BLM Wildlife Program actively works with other BLM programs like Recreation and Visitor Services, Lands and Realty, Forestry, Fuels, and National Conservation Lands to provide quality hunting, fishing, wildlife viewing, and other outdoor recreation opportunities on public lands. Collaboration with State fish and wildlife agencies and conservation & hunting organizations is crucial in helping the BLM achieve this goal.

Ongoing efforts to improve hunting and wildlife viewing opportunities through the Wildlife Program include:

- Improving State & Tribal government coordination;
- Enhancing partnerships with conservation and hunting organizations;
- Engaging the public in wildlife conservation and hunting & wildlife viewing opportunities;
- Assisting other BLM programs on improving access to public lands;
- Improving infrastructure of roads, trails, and signage to maintain quality access; and,
- Conserving and improving habitat to promote healthy wildlife populations.

From on-the-ground habitat work to range wide conservation efforts, the BLM maintains, restores, and conserves wildlife populations and habitat as an integral part of the BLM's multiple use and sustained yield mission. In collaboration with the States, conservation and hunting groups, and other partners, the BLM Wildlife Program helps ensure a natural abundance and diversity of wildlife and wildlife habitat on public lands for the enjoyment and use of present and future generations.

Plant Conservation Program Overview

The BLM manages native plants and native plant communities in the context of multiple-use activities, rather than as a single resource. There are at least 17 different BLM programs (subactivities) that depend on successful vegetation management or have some revegetation objectives. The Plant Conservation Program receives approximately eight percent of wildlife program funding which is directed toward the BLM native seed development, management of the BLM Seed Warehouse System, and the development of seed transfer guidance that improves the cost effectiveness and success of habitat restoration projects. The native seed developed and procured through the program is used to manage vegetation and restore degraded habitat to benefit wildlife management activities.

These native plant communities make up over 50 ecoregions across the BLM and each ecoregion contains native plants that have adapted to those environments. Healthy landscapes in the West today are at greater risk due to more intense and extended droughts, increasing wildfire frequency, and continuing migration of invasive species. Historically, resilient Western native plant communities burned on average once every 40 years; however, with monocultures of invasive plants and drought, fire frequency is closer to once every five to seven years. Because of these factors, more aggressive development of native seed and plant materials are needed for rehabilitation after wildfire and restoration of habitats for fish, plants, and wildlife.

The BLM Plant Conservation Program is responsible for protecting, maintaining, and restoring Western native plant communities and rare plants on public lands. The Program provides national leadership in seed collection, seed conservation, seed procurement and storage, and native plant materials development/use for restoration and rehabilitation of public land. This aspect of the program is part of the broader, interagency National Seed Strategy (www.blm.gov/seedstrategy), which is critical to the bureau's ability to respond with appropriate restoration resources to landscape-scale ecological changes, such as those due to drought, invasive species and catastrophic wildfires. The National Seed Strategy is integral to the success of BLM sage-grouse protection efforts, its wildland fire rehabilitation efforts, and the federal efforts on integrated rangeland fire management. The Plant Conservation Program is also responsible for rare plant work.

The Plant Conservation Program helps rural communities in the western United States by advancing large scale restoration that curbs erosion, dust storms, flooding, and wildfires while ensuring seed availability for emergency preparedness across the western United States. Moreover, native seed production stimulates rural economies by helping native seed farmers expand their customer base and increase their seed output. Seed farmers receive native seeds from the BLM, allowing the farmers to produce more locally-adapted native seed for sale back to Federal land management agencies, as well as to State, local, non-profit, and private entities.

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Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management

Subactivity: Fisheries Management

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget			Change from 2017 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	
Fisheries	<i>\$000</i>	12,530	12,506	+181	+0	-875	-694
Management	<i>FTE</i>	77	71			-10	-10

Summary of 2018 Program Changes for Fisheries Management:		(\$000)	FTE
Reduce activities including habitat restoration projects		-875	-10
Total		-875	-10

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for the Fisheries Management Program is \$11,812,000 and 61 FTE, a program change of -\$875,000 and estimated -10 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline.

Reduce Activities Including Habitat Restoration Projects (-\$875,000 / -10 FTE) – The BLM will focus on higher priority habitat projects, including those which lessen immediate threats to sensitive species as necessary to avoid listing under the *Endangered Species Act*. As funding allows, the BLM will also provide opportunities to access sport and subsistence species. The BLM will absorb this reduction by not performing some of the lower priority fisheries habitat projects.

The Fisheries Program also will focus efforts on assessment, inventory, and monitoring to proactively support permit renewals and authorizations, especially in rangelands and areas with concentrated mineral resources, such as Alaska's North Slope. To address the immediate threats from invasive species, especially quagga and zebra mussels, the BLM will focus efforts on the lower Colorado River. While these efforts will assist in containing quagga and zebra mussels, prevention and management of these and other species across the West will decline.

The BLM will use remaining funds as efficiently as possible through close coordination and shared priorities with other programs, such as the Riparian, and Soil, Water and Air programs, as well as State and Federal partners, to conserve and restore western waters and support working landscapes. The BLM Fisheries Program will work closely with the BLM Recreation Program, State fish and wildlife agencies, and external partners, such as the Recreational Boating and Fishing Foundation, to identify and jointly fund priority recreational fisheries projects in support of Secretarial Order 3347, *Conservation Stewardship and Outdoor Recreation*, focusing on those which will increase access and improve recreational infrastructure. Current priority projects include repairs of infrastructure at popular fishing areas such as Lake Havasu and Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area.

Program Overview

The BLM manages the Nation's most ecologically diverse range of aquatic habitat, totaling more than 132,000 miles of fish bearing streams and rivers, over three million acres of lake and reservoir habitat, and nearly 13 million acres of wetlands. From isolated springs and popular reservoirs in the desert to trout

streams and Alaska's North Slope tributaries, the BLM aquatic resources support public recreation and subsistence fisheries and are critical for sustaining the Nation's aquatic biodiversity and fishing heritage.

The Fisheries Program, in close partnership with other Federal, State, and non-governmental organizations, is responsible for protecting and restoring BLM-managed aquatic habitat for aquatic organisms, including native and game fish. The primary work of the program is the design and implementation of lake, stream, and riparian treatments to restore and reconnect native and game aquatic species habitat on public lands. The BLM partners with organizations such as Trout Unlimited and the National Fish Habitat Partnership and State and Federal agencies to achieve efficiencies and pool resources for improving instream habitat. The BLM coordinates with local land users and managers to promote functional aquatic habitats on working lands; for example, the BLM and Trout Unlimited have been working with local ranchers to improve both the rangelands and trout streams. The BLM's efforts help support watershed health to promote drought resiliency, flood resistance, and clean drinking water, as well as thriving populations of fish and other aquatic organisms.

These healthy, connected habitats support a variety of sport fish and public recreational opportunities. The BLM works closely with States and Federal agencies and organizations, such as the Recreational Boating and Fishing Foundation, to increase public access and angling opportunities on public lands. The BLM Fisheries Program provides targeted opportunities to youth, veterans, and families through no fee fishing days, Project Healing Waters, and other events.

The BLM also helps to preserve recreational and native fisheries by coordinating with States and partners on the prevention and management of aquatic invasive species, including quagga and zebra mussels, which pose serious economic and ecological threats in the western States.

The BLM Fisheries Program collects and analyzes data on the status of aquatic habitat and species to support BLM management decisions and effectiveness of management actions. The use of the BLM's Aquatic Assessment, Inventory and Monitoring Protocol is leading to more efficient and effective decisions based on local and regional data.

The BLM Fisheries Program:

- Designs and implements lake, wetland, stream, and riparian treatments to restore and reconnect native and game aquatic species habitat on public lands;
- Enhances the quality and quantity of angling opportunities on BLM managed lands by increasing public access, the quality of the recreation experience and fish productivity;
- Contributes to efforts to prevent and limit the spread of aquatic invasive species, including supporting state efforts and developing materials for education and outreach;
- Maintains and restores unobstructed movement and passage for native aquatic organisms through infrastructure (roads, bridges and culverts) repairs and upgrades;
- Assists in conservation of imperiled special status aquatic species and habitat improvement to prevent the need for listing under the *Endangered Species Act*;
- Provides recreational, educational, and employment opportunities for the American public, including events tailored for youth and veterans and their families;
- Works with partners including state agencies and non-governmental organizations such as Trout Unlimited, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, Wildlife Forever and National Fish Habitat Partnership; and,
- Conducts aquatic resource research, inventory, and monitoring to support BLM management decisions and effectiveness of management actions.

Threatened and Endangered Species

Activity: Threatened and Endangered Species Management

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	Change from 2017 CR
Threatened & Endangered Species	<i>\$000</i> <i>FTE</i>	21,567 131	21,526 113	+296	+0	-1,500 -12	20,322 101	-1,204 -12

Summary of 2018 Program Changes for Threatened & Endangered Species:

	(\$000)	FTE
Continue preemptive actions on a smaller scale	-1,500	-12
Total	-1,500	-12

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for the Threatened & Endangered (T&E) Species Management activity is \$20,322,000 and 101 FTE, a program change of -\$1,500,000 and an estimated -12 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline.

Continue Preemptive Actions on a Smaller Scale (-\$1,500,000 / -12 FTE) – The T&E program will realign and dedicate funds to recover the 480 federally listed species that occur within the BLM's jurisdiction, as its first priority and as mandated by the *Endangered Species Act* (ESA). As resources are available, the Bureau will invest in conservation actions to preempt listing of 120 candidate species. Efforts such as recovery planning, undertaking recovery actions, and inventory and monitoring of species populations, would be prioritized to focus on the most at risk species.

The program will continue high priority on-the-ground actions in cooperation with State, industry, non-governmental organizations and local municipalities, with a particular focus on projects where partners can bring a direct investment of funding or volunteers. The T&E program will continue to work closely with other programs, particularly Wildlife Management, Fisheries Management, Rangeland Management, Riparian Management, and PD Forestry Management to coordinate and prioritize work in areas that provide benefits to multiple programs, habitats, and species.

The BLM has a statutory requirement under Section 7 of the ESA to conserve and recover Federally listed species and consult with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) for all Federal actions undertaken by the agency. The BLM will work closely with the FWS and the NMFS to streamline the Section 7 consultation processes and timelines. Furthermore, the FWS has developed a schedule to make listing determinations on 362 candidate species in the next six years. Many of these species occur on BLM lands. The BLM will focus on the highest priority species to conduct inventories, develop candidate conservation agreements, and implement conservation measures in order to preclude the need to list and will coordinate with the regulatory agencies to prioritize this work.

Program Overview

The primary goal of the T&E Species Program is to recover Federally-listed species and preclude the need to list candidate species. The program also provides support for conservation of non-listed, rare plant species. The long-term program vision is to achieve species recovery so that protection under the ESA is no longer required and to implement conservation programs for Bureau sensitive plants and Federal candidate species so that listing under the ESA is unnecessary.

Program Components

Over 480 species listed as threatened or endangered occur within the BLM's jurisdiction (including mineral estate). Furthermore, over 120 candidate species warranting Federal protection are found on BLM lands. BLM-managed lands are recognized as prime habitat for over 1,000 rare plant species and provide the only known habitat for more than 450 species of rare or listed plants and animals.

The BLM's successful conservation of these species requires implementation of the following tasks:

- Cooperative planning with other stakeholders in the preparation of recovery plans and development of conservation strategies for targeted species;
- Implementing actions identified in species conservation and recovery plans;
- Conducting inventories for newly listed, proposed and candidate species;
- Monitoring species populations to determine if objectives identified in species conservation and recovery plans are being met; and,
- Ensuring, through policy, guidance, and instruction, that BLM's compliance responsibilities under Section 7 of the ESA are fulfilled successfully across all Bureau programs at the national, state, district and field office levels.

Endangered Species Act Compliance and Consultation

Consultation under Section 7 of the ESA is a significant BLM T&E management responsibility. As required under the ESA, the BLM must consult with the FWS or the NMFS whenever it determines that an action it authorizes, funds, or carries out may affect a listed species. Data collected in T&E monitoring, inventory and the recovery efforts which contribute to the health and resiliency of the T&E species and their habitats, allows for informed decisions and creates the space for compatibility of resource sustainability and utilization.

Collaboration and Partnerships

Program collaboration and partnerships at the national, state and local level is an essential component of successful conservation. Species range usually includes lands and water that extend beyond one jurisdiction and the knowledge and tools needed to address recovery require the engagement of many perspectives and professions and the resources they contribute.

Recreation Management

Activity: Recreation Management

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				Change from 2017 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	
Wilderness Management	<i>\$000</i>	18,264	18,229	+286	+0	-3,000	15,515	-2,714
	<i>FTE</i>	128	117			-24	93	-24
Recreation Management	<i>\$000</i>	51,197	51,100	+634	+0	-4,500	47,234	-3,866
	<i>FTE</i>	349	347			-55	292	-55
Total, Recreation Management	<i>\$000</i>	69,461	69,329	+920	+0	-7,500	62,749	-6,580
	<i>FTE</i>	477	464			-79	385	-79

Justification of 2018 Program Change

The 2018 budget request for the Recreation Management Activity is \$62,749,000 and 385 FTE, a program change of -\$7,500,000 and an estimated -79 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline.

Activity Description

The Recreation Management Activity supports efforts to:

- Provide resource-related recreational opportunities for a wide range of activities;
- Furnish quality visitor services;
- Provide a diversity of recreation facilities, visitor centers, and competitive activities;
- Identify and protect wilderness values;
- Assure that the public receives fair market value for any commercial ventures conducted on public lands; and,
- Collect recreation use and entrance fees in the best interest of the general public.

The Recreation Management Activity provides:

- Recreation planning and visitor use monitoring;
- Trails, access, and rivers management including off-highway vehicle, public access, and comprehensive travel and transportation management;
- Visitor services, information, interpretation and stewardship education;
- Visitor health, safety, and accessibility for persons with disabilities;
- Recreation facility design, operation, and maintenance including visitor centers;
- Recreation and community support partnerships including tourism and marketing;
- Wilderness management on the National Conservation Lands; and,
- Support to partnerships, volunteers, and youth programs.

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Activity: Recreation Management

Subactivity: Wilderness Management

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	Change from 2017 CR
Wilderness Management	<i>\$000</i>	18,264	18,229	+286	+0	-3,000	15,515	-2,714
	<i>FTE</i>	128	117			-24	93	-24

Summary of 2018 Program Changes for Wilderness Management:	(\$000)	FTE
Reduce Efforts including Monitoring for Wilderness Values	-3,000	-24
Total	-3,000	-24

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for the Wilderness Management Program is \$15,515,000 and 93 FTE, a program change of -\$3,000,000 and an estimated -24 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline.

Reduce efforts including monitoring for wilderness values (-\$3,000,000 / -24 FTE) – This request provides funding for the BLM to manage Congressionally-designated Wilderness Areas and meet the legal requirements of the *Wilderness Act of 1964*. The BLM would reduce monitoring of some of the 12.6 million acres of WSAs that the bureau manages with the focus shifting to priority areas. This impacts the BLM's ability to preserve some of the wilderness character of designated wilderness as well as the BLM's management and monitoring of Wilderness Study Areas. Decreased monitoring could also curtail land restoration efforts from unauthorized off-highway vehicle intrusions, as well as treatment of invasive weeds. Additionally, the program would not be able to resolve grazing issues or process grazing permits as quickly in these designated areas.

Program Overview

Lands under the purview of the Wilderness Management Program are a part of the BLM's National Conservation Lands, which are recognized for their high-quality recreational, ecological, cultural, historic, and scientific value. Comprising about 36 million acres of National Monuments, National Conservation Areas, Wilderness Areas, Wilderness Study Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Scenic and Historic Trails, and California Desert Conservation Lands, these areas represent an important part of the BLM's multiple-use and sustained-yield mission.

For example, the BLM's 15-year National Conservation Lands Strategy supports the agency's mission by ensuring that management efforts are focused on conservation while allowing for compatible uses that are consistent with the legislation designating Wilderness Areas and WSAs. In addition, the strategy emphasizes continued collaboration, public involvement, and youth engagement. Engaging local communities to help them foster a sense of shared stewardship and pride in their local wilderness is a key part of the Wilderness Management Program.

The Program also contributes to the Department of the Interior's commitment to the American public by providing abundant opportunities for recreation, education, volunteerism, and work experience. In support of this priority, the BLM works in partnership with local communities and non-profit organizations to assist American families by instilling conservation stewardship values and providing places to hunt, fish, ride horses, and hike, among other uses.

For more information on the National Conservation Lands and the 15-year strategy, visit the BLM website at: <https://www.blm.gov/node/3221>.

Wilderness Areas are Federal lands designated by law to be managed to protect their wilderness character, as defined by the Wilderness Act. These areas are generally large, natural, and undeveloped landscapes that offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive, unconfined types of recreation (e.g., horse packing, canoeing, and hiking). In administering the Wilderness Management Program, the BLM is required to meet the Wilderness Act's legal requirements while conserving, protecting, and restoring the Bureau's 224 Wilderness Areas (over 8.7 million acres in 10 western States, or 3.5 percent of the surface acreage that the BLM administers).



Slinkard Wilderness Study Area, BLM California

The BLM also continues to conserve, protect, and restore 517 WSAs (12.6 million acres in 11 western States and Alaska, or five percent of BLM's total surface acreage). The WSAs are roadless areas that contain wilderness characteristics: they are generally 5,000 acres or larger, contain a high degree of naturalness, and offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation. Under Section 603 of the FLPMA, the BLM is mandated to manage these areas so as not to impair these characteristics until Congress determines whether or not to designate them as Wilderness.

The Wilderness Management Program focuses on the protection and conservation of wilderness and National Conservation Lands values with activities that include:

- Managing use and encouraging appropriate wilderness uses;
- Inventorying, monitoring, and preserving wilderness character;
- Inventorying, monitoring, and managing noxious weed infestations and trespass activities; and
- Restoring impacted areas such as trampled vegetation and eroded soil caused by unauthorized off-highway vehicles travelling cross-country.

The National Wilderness Preservation System includes all Wilderness Areas managed by the BLM, the National Park Service (NPS), the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS). It does not include the BLM's WSAs. The BLM occupies a specific niche in the National Wilderness Preservation System in that the vast majority of the agency's Wilderness Areas are located in unique and often sensitive desert environments; this adds an important ecosystem component to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Millions of people visit these areas annually, either on their own or through the hundreds of permitted commercial outfitters that assist the public in enjoying these unique lands. This use provides significant economic benefits to local communities. For example, the BLM estimated that recreation in the BLM Wilderness Areas supported approximately \$11 million in economic output in 2015.

After Congress designates an area, the BLM typically begins by marking the boundary and providing visitor services (e.g., maps and other public information). Later, the BLM prepares a management plan for the Wilderness to guide long-term management and protection of its wilderness character. These plans raise public awareness of the Wilderness and National Conservation Lands in general, promote stewardship of BLM-managed land, and provide for the use and enjoyment of these lands for present and future generations. The BLM also monitors its Wilderness Areas and WSAs, which often involves addressing impacts to wilderness character (e.g., illegal off-highway vehicle intrusions).

Program Emphasis Areas

Wildlife, Hunting, and Fishing Access

The BLM's Wilderness Areas and WSAs contain some of the highest-quality habitat for many game and fish species. These areas are places where wildlife can breed, rear their young, and fulfill other critical needs away from developed areas subject to disturbance and other uses. The habitat in Wilderness and WSAs provides outstanding opportunities for hunting, fishing, and other types of primitive recreation. Colorado's Black Ridge Canyon Wilderness, for example, typically hosts four of the State's 11 trophy desert bighorn ram tags each year. These are highly coveted "lifetime" hunts, meaning a hunter can only draw one of the tags once in his or her life.

Preserving Wilderness Character

Preserving wilderness character is at the heart of the BLM's responsibility to protect its Wilderness Areas for future generations. An interagency strategy (BLM, NPS, FWS, and USFS) for monitoring trends in wilderness character across the National Wilderness Preservation System outlines a unified approach for collecting data, and will allow wilderness-managing agencies to identify trends in wilderness character quality consistently across the System. This monitoring protocol will eventually enable the BLM to establish a meaningful measure with verified baseline data, which will ensure that the BLM preserves wilderness character as required by the Wilderness Act. During 2018, the BLM will continue to gather baseline data for its Wilderness Areas, the next step in developing a measure that will help the BLM make efficient decisions to maintain or improve wilderness character.

Enhancing Scientific Knowledge

The BLM Wilderness Areas play a critical role in increasing scientific knowledge about a wide array of management challenges. The need for scientific research and information continues to grow as new issues are identified, including the effects of drought and other landscape stressors on species habitat and migration corridors. In addition, improved, higher-resolution satellite imagery and aerial photography aid wilderness managers in monitoring Wilderness Areas and WSAs. The BLM is also strengthening the role of science partnerships by collaborating with partners to help manage its Wilderness Areas and WSAs as a part of the larger landscape.

Developing Partnerships and Engaging People and Communities

The Wilderness Program contributes to another of the Secretary's priorities, on Shared Conservation, by developing and managing partnerships in wilderness stewardship. This important aspect of Wilderness and WSA management allows the BLM to leverage limited resources to achieve its management goals. The Program benefits greatly from a volunteer workforce that donates materials, provides thousands of hours of resource monitoring, and contributes other services in carrying out wilderness projects. Typical examples of work performed by partners in Wilderness Areas and WSAs include building and maintaining

trails, eradicating invasive species, monitoring wilderness character, and reclaiming and restoring degraded areas to reestablish natural environments. The BLM has established nearly 100 formal and informal partnerships to facilitate wilderness stewardship activities.

For example, in 2015 and 2016, the Rocky Mountain Youth Corps provided intensive support to the BLM Colorado River Valley Field Office by updating the agency's inventory of wilderness characteristics. It took crews four weeks to inventory about 20,000 acres of rugged public land at the base of the Roan Plateau and at King Mountain. In addition, the BLM's Junior Ranger program encourages families to explore public lands and participate in volunteer and stewardship activities. These and other partnerships with schools, youth corps, and other non-profit organizations support the Interior Secretary's priority on jobs by providing opportunities for young people and Veterans to gain job skills needed to enter the workforce.

Connecting Landscapes by Working Collaboratively

The Wilderness Management Program benefits greatly by working collaboratively with several other BLM programs and in partnership with other Federal land management agencies to achieve broader goals. Programs that manage wildlife, fire, weeds, and rangeland resources routinely benefit wilderness resources and assist the BLM in meeting its legal requirements to protect wilderness character. Establishing connections across boundaries with other Federal, State, local agencies, and private conservation lands supplements the BLM's management of its Wilderness Areas and WSAs and increases the resilience of those units as well as the surrounding area.

An example of collaboration is the development of a vision for how to improve future stewardship of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Signed in 2014 by the leaders of the four wilderness-managing agencies—the BLM, NPS, FWS, and USFS—as well as the U.S. Geological Survey, *2020 Vision: Interagency Stewardship Priorities for America's National Wilderness Preservation System* presents a unified vision to guide collaborative stewardship of the National Wilderness Preservation System. The document's products and services intend to meet the mandate of the Wilderness Act that wilderness areas be “administered for the use and enjoyment of the American people...and so as to provide for the protection of these areas, [and] the preservation of their wilderness character.”

Activity: Recreation Management

Subactivity: Recreation Resources Management

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				Change from 2017 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	
Recreation Management	<i>\$000</i>	51,197	51,100	+634	+0	-4,500	47,234	-3,866
	<i>FTE</i>	349	347			-55	292	-55

Summary of 2018 Program Changes for Recreation Mgmt.:	(\$000)	FTE
Reduce Activities such as Visitor Services in Lower Priority Areas	-4,500	-55
Total	-4,500	-55

Other Resources Supporting Recreation Resources Management:					
		2016 Actual	2017 Estimate	2018 Estimate	Change from 2017
Recreation Fees	<i>\$000</i>	22,178	21,000	21,600	+600
	<i>FTE</i>	101	101	101	+0
California Off-Highway Vehicle	<i>\$000</i>	3,298	4,586	3,969	-617
	<i>FTE</i>	27	27	15	-12
Recreation Cost Recovery	<i>\$000</i>	2,623	3,881	3,080	-801
	<i>FTE</i>	5	5	3	-2

Notes:

- Recreation Fees amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from recreation fee revenues (nearly all recreation fees are kept at the site where they are collected); the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (Title VIII of Public Law 108-477) appropriates these funds on a permanent basis. More information on Recreation Fees is found in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter.

- California Off-Highway Vehicle amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from a written commitment by a State government to provide an identified amount of money in support of a project on a reimbursable basis; the Department of Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act appropriates these funds on a current basis. More information on California Off-Highway Vehicle is found in the Miscellaneous Trust Funds chapter

- Recreation Cost Recovery amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from revenue from Special Recreation Permits to authorize group activities or recreation events; the annual Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act appropriates these funds on a current basis

- Actual and estimated obligations, by year for Recreation Cost Recovery are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM

Justification of 2018 Program Change

The 2018 budget request for the Recreation Resources Management Activity is \$47,234,000 and an estimated 292 FTE, a program change of -\$4,500,000 and an estimated -55 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline.

Reduce Activities such as Visitor Services in Lower Priority Areas (-\$4,500,000 / -55 FTE) – The Recreation Program will focus on maintaining the BLM's 384 fee-generating sites and areas. The BLM's 3,200 non-fee recreation sites and areas will be evaluated for opportunities to increase operational efficiencies. These efficiencies will include the hours of operation, seasons of use, amenities provided, staffing levels, and evaluating sites and facilities for decommissioning where feasible.

The BLM will continue its collaboration with local communities and stakeholders to enhance access to outdoor recreation opportunities, including implementing Secretarial Order 3347 on Conservation Stewardship and Outdoor Recreation.

Program Overview

Public lands managed by the BLM provide some of the most diverse outdoor recreation opportunities on Federal lands in the western United States. The BLM's Recreation and Visitor Services Program oversees a broad and complex set of recreation related and social management activities and programs.

The Recreation Management program is responsible for the following components:

- **Recreation Planning** – Assessing and monitoring a wide range of individual, social, economic and environmental outcomes of recreational use of public lands through the land use planning (LUP) process is ongoing within the BLM. Recreation Area Management Plans are prepared to implement LUP decisions in designated recreation management areas.
- **Travel and Transportation Management** – Determining public and resource use access needs on public lands is addressed in the LUP process. The BLM travel and transportation management planning process establishes designations and restrictions for all modes of transportation including motorized and non-motorized uses.
- **Visitor Safety** – Providing opportunities for safe recreational activities for the public as well as educating and encouraging safe behavior is a high priority.
- **Facility Management and Accessibility** – Providing daily operation and routine maintenance of over 3,650 recreation sites and 380 Special Recreation Management Areas, including campgrounds, picnic and day use areas, visitor centers, waysides and kiosks, watchable wildlife sites, historic buildings and lighthouses, trailhead access points, and thousands of miles of rivers and trails. As communities near public lands grow in the West, visitation and demands for new trails and visitor service facilities increase each year. In addition to operating facilities, the BLM is responsible for ensuring facilities and programs meet accessibility standards for persons with disabilities.
- **River Management** – Managing over 500 segments and about 9,000 miles of floatable/boatable rivers and lakes along with associated issues related to water quality, permitting, education and interpretation, visitor safety, enforcement patrols, and resource management. Of these floatable/boatable rivers and lakes, 320 segments and 6,600 miles have significant recreational value. A portion of the funds for river management also serves the needs of Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR), managed by the National Conservation Lands. (For more specific WSR information, reference the National Conservation Lands Crosscut chapter).
- **National Scenic & Historic Trails** – Monitoring over 4,500 miles of 10 National Historic Trails and managing over 600 miles of three National Scenic Trails. (For more information, reference the National



South Steens Campground, BLM Oregon

Conservation Lands Crosscut chapter).

- **Hunting, Fishing, and Shooting Sports** – Implementing important provisions of Secretarial Order 3347 on Conservation Stewardship and Outdoor Recreation, and Executive Order 13443 on Facilitation of Hunting Heritage and Wildlife Conservation, which directs agencies to facilitate the expansion and enhancement of hunting opportunities and the management of game species and their habitat.
- **Youth** – The BLM works in partnership with local communities and non-profit organizations to serve American families and instill conservation stewardship values in America's youth. The BLM's Junior Ranger program encourages families to explore and learn about public lands and participate in volunteer and stewardship activities. In addition, the BLM's partnerships with schools, youth corps, and other non-profit organizations provide opportunities for young people and Veterans to gain job skills needed to enter the work force.
- **Visual Resources** – Inventorying, analyzing, managing, and ensuring protection of visual resources to maintain valued landscape aesthetic character.
- **Recreation Permits, Fees, and Commercial Leases** – Reviewing, implementing, and monitoring over 3,800 special commercial and competitive recreation permits and over 800,000 individual use authorizations for special areas each year. The BLM also provides oversight and accountability for the recreation permit and fee program.
- **Public Outreach, Stewardship and Partnerships** – Promoting and supporting partnerships, volunteerism and stewardship to enhance recreational and educational experiences for visitors and public land users. The BLM is working with community leaders and networks of service providers to manage recreation opportunities that the public wants and that will bring economic benefits to local communities.
- **Visitor Information** – Providing visitor information and services including maps, websites, interpretation and environmental education. Enhancing the quality and consistency of baseline visitor and resource data by conducting inventories and implementing visitor use monitoring systems to improve understanding of the full range of social, economic and community resource values and enhance decision making capabilities.
- **Travel and Tourism** – Through participation in the Recreation.gov online trip planning and reservation system, the BLM is helping to connect increasing numbers of domestic and international travelers with recreation opportunities on America's public lands.
- **Cave Management** – Overseeing cave and karst (an irregular limestone region with sinkholes, underground streams, and caverns) resource management policies and program.
- **Customer/Visitor Service Satisfaction Surveys** – Measuring success in providing quality visitor services through an annual survey. The BLM continues to maintain scores of above the 90 percent range in customer satisfaction in providing recreation program visitor services and facilities to its customers.

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Energy and Minerals Management

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	Change from 2017 CR
Oil & Gas Management	\$000	59,671	59,558	+369	+0	+16,000	75,927	+16,369
	FTE	386	407			+82	489	+82
Oil & Gas Permit Processing	\$000	7,125	7,111	+0	+0	-1,374	5,737	-1,374
	FTE	51	48			-11	37	-11
Onshore Oil & Gas Inspection Activities	\$000	48,000	47,909	+476	+0	+0	48,385	+476
	FTE	388	381			-17	364	--17
Coal Management	\$000	10,868	10,847	+168	+0	+8,000	19,015	+8,168
	FTE	71	69			+48	117	+48
Other Mineral Resources	\$000	11,879	11,856	+187	+0	+0	12,043	+187
	FTE	81	75			-4	71	-4
Renewable Energy	\$000	29,061	29,006	+286	+0	-13,000	16,292	-12,714
	FTE	145	121			-65	56	-65
Total, Energy & Minerals Management	\$000	166,604	166,287	+1,486	+0	+9,626	177,399	+11,112
	FTE	1,122	1,101			+33	1,134	+33

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for current appropriations for the Energy and Minerals Management activity is \$177,399,000 and an estimated 1,134 FTE, a program change of +\$9,626,000 and an estimated +33 FTE above the 2017 CR baseline.

In addition to the requested current appropriations, permanent funds are also available to support the Oil and Gas Management program as authorized by the *National Defense Authorization Act for 2015*. These are shown and discussed in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter, as well as in the Oil and Gas Management subactivity. Total funding resources available to the Oil and Gas Program in 2018 through current and permanent appropriations are estimated to be \$173.6 million.

Activity Description

The 2018 BLM budget requests funds an “all of the above” energy development approach to fulfill the Administration’s promises to facilitate domestic energy production, generate revenue, and support jobs in the energy sector. Oil, natural gas, coal, and other mineral resources generate the highest revenue values of any uses of the public lands from royalties, rents, bonuses, sales, and fees. In FY 2016, sales volumes from Federal onshore lands accounted for approximately 41 percent of the Nation’s coal, 40 percent of the Nation’s geothermal capacity, nine percent of domestic natural gas, and five percent of domestically-produced oil.

The goal of the Oil and Gas Program is to provide access to oil and gas where appropriate, and to manage exploration and development activities in an environmentally sound way.

In 2016, coal from Federal lands was used to generate approximately 30 percent of the Nation's electricity. The United States electric power sector consists of electric utilities and independent power producers and accounts for about 85 percent of domestic coal consumption.

The BLM provides other minerals needed to support local infrastructure and economic development. Demand is increasing globally for non-energy solid minerals such as potassium, phosphate, sodium, and potash. Other important mineral resources produced from public lands include uranium, gold, silver, gypsum, sodium, building stone, sand, and gravel. The BLM processes sales and issues permits for mineral materials such as sand, gravel, stone, and clays, which are essential to maintenance and construction of roads and buildings. This includes those used by the BLM to fulfill its land management objectives.

The Renewable Energy Management Program, which includes geothermal energy, is responsible for processing right-of-way applications for wind and solar energy, overseeing geothermal energy leasing and development, and prioritizing transmission development associated with renewable energy production. Geothermal energy development was historically managed as part of the Oil and Gas Management Program. The BLM has the delegated authority for leasing 249 million acres of Federal land (including just over 100 million acres of National Forest land) with geothermal potential.

To ensure that American taxpayers continue to receive the full value of natural resources produced on Federal lands, in April 2017, Secretary Zinke signed a charter establishing a Royalty Policy Committee of 28 local, tribal, State and other stakeholders, to advise him on the fair market value of and revenue collection from Federal and Indian mineral and energy leases, including renewable energy sources. Mineral development on Federal lands contributes to the national economy.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Oil and Gas Management

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				Change from 2017 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	
Oil & Gas Management	<i>\$000</i>	59,671	59,558	+369	+0	+16,000	75,927	+16,369
	<i>FTE</i>	386	407			+82	489	+82
Oil & Gas Permit Processing	<i>\$000</i>	7,125	7,111	+0	+0	-1,374	5,737	-1,374
	<i>FTE</i>	51	48			-11	37	-11
Oil & Gas Inspection Activities	<i>\$000</i>	48,000	47,909	+476	+0	+0	48,385	+476
	<i>FTE</i>	388	381			-17	364	-17
Total, Oil & Gas Mgmt	<i>\$000</i>	114,796	114,578	+845	+0	14,626	130,049	+15,471
	<i>FTE</i>	825	836	+0	+0	+54	890	+54

Summary of 2018 Program Changes for Oil and Gas Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Enhance Core Capability including processing APDs and ROWS	+16,000	+82
Estimate for 15% of APD Fess Subject to Appropriation	-1,374	-11
Oil and Gas Inspection Activities	0	-17
Total	+14,626	+54

Other Resources Supporting Oil & Gas Management:					
		2016 Actual	2017 Estimate	2018 Estimate	Change from 2017
Energy Act Permit Processing Fund	<i>\$000</i>	23,196	29,201	42,878	+13,677
	<i>FTE</i>	167	225	225	+0
Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery	<i>\$000</i>	2,159	2,816	2,235	-581
	<i>FTE</i>	27	27	15	-12
Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund	<i>\$000</i>	0	0	0	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0	0	+0
Subtotal, Oil & Gas Discretionary Funding	<i>\$000</i>	114,796	114,578	130,049	+15,471
Total, Oil & Gas Resources	<i>\$000</i>	140,151	146,595	175,162	+28,567

Notes:

- BLM mandatory amounts for Permit Processing Improvement Fund in 2016 and 2017 reflect the impact of both previously unavailable authority and sequestration, while the 2018 amount only reflects the impact of previously unavailable authority

- Energy Act Permit Processing Fund amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from 50 percent of rents from onshore mineral leases for oil and gas, coal, and oil shale on Federal lands; Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58) appropriates these funds on a permanent basis. Beginning in 2016, PPIF also includes APD fees authorized by the National Defense Authorization Act. More information on Energy Act Permit Processing Fund is found in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter

- Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from fees that include costs of actions such as environmental studies performed by the BLM, lease applications, and other processing related costs; Independent Offices Appropriations Act (IOAA), as amended (31 USC 9701), Section 304(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 USC 1734) appropriates these funds on a current basis. More information on Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery is found in the Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures chapter

- Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from General Fund; Section 349 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58), as amended by Public Law 113-40, the Helium Stewardship Act of 2013 (42 USC 15907) appropriates these funds on a permanent basis. More information on Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund is found in the Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund chapter

- Actual and estimated obligations, by year for Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section

- The 2017 and 2018 amounts for the Permit Processing Fund in this table are updated from the estimates in the Appendix, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2017. Specifically, the 2016 and 2017 estimates have been adjusted in this table to correctly include both estimated APD fees and 50 percent of rent revenues from onshore leases.

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 BLM budget request funds an “all-of-the-above” energy development approach to fulfill the Administration’s promises to facilitate domestic energy production, generate revenue, and support jobs in the energy sector. This includes a \$16.0 million program increase in the Oil and Gas Management program to help ensure BLM has sufficient administrative and staff capacity to quickly process applications for permits to drill and Expressions of Interest, and to help alleviate administrative burdens in processing rights-of-way requests for critical infrastructure needs. The oil and gas budget includes a reduction of \$1.4 million in the subactivity that comprises the 15 percent of APDs subject to appropriation, pursuant to the *2015 National Defense Authorization Act* (NDAA). This reflects a reduction in the projected number of APDs to be submitted in 2018 relative to the Bureau’s projection at the time the NDAA was enacted. Please refer to the APD table on page VII-6 which illustrates the recent APD received trend.

In addition, the Oil and Gas Program is supported by mandatory funding that is deposited in the Oil and Gas Permit Processing Improvement Fund (PPIF). The funding is distributed in the BLM Permanent Operating Funds account. This includes 50 percent of rents from onshore mineral leases. This funding is authorized by Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, as amended by Section 3021 of the NDAA. This PPIF amount also includes the mandatory spending authority from APD fee collections, which under the NDAA is set at 85 percent of total APD fees collected. In 2018, these combined mandatory funds are estimated to be \$43.6 million, compared to \$21.7 million in 2016 actual collections. This change reflects a modest recovery of oil and gas commodity prices from the lows experienced in 2016. The mandatory funds are shown in the Permanent Operating Funds section of the budget.

Enhance Core Capability including processing APDs and ROWs (+\$16,000,000 / +82 FTE) – The 2018 President’s budget requests \$16.0 million in additional discretionary funding for the Oil and Gas Program to support the Administration’s promises to facilitate domestic energy production and support jobs. The funding will help ensure the BLM has sufficient administrative and staff capacity to timely process APDs and Expressions of Interest (EOI). The budget also recognizes that significant production potential is not being fully exploited or optimally utilized because of the current lack of infrastructure to move oil and gas from the field to refineries and end-users. The funding increase will also help alleviate the administrative burdens in processing of rights-of-way (ROW) requests for critical infrastructure needs.

Oil and Gas Permit Processing from Fee Collections (-\$1,374,000 / -11 FTE) – The 2018 request reflects 15 percent of the total estimated APD fee revenue anticipated to be collected in 2018. The NDAA amended

the *Mineral Leasing Act* to authorize APD fees in 2016 through 2026, and to permanently appropriate the majority of these fees. For fiscal years 2016 through 2019, the NDAA permanently appropriates only 85 percent of the fee revenues, leaving the remaining 15 percent of fee revenues subject to appropriation.

Program Overview

The BLM's Oil and Gas Management Program is responsible for providing access to onshore energy resources in an environmentally responsible manner. The BLM manages approximately 44,000 Federal onshore leases across 32 States. These leases have generated in excess of \$2.0 billion annually in recent years. In addition, the BLM manages operations on roughly 4,500 oil and gas leases on behalf of Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners.

During 2015 and 2016, the BLM placed emphasis on conducting inspections of high-priority wells and on addressing the recommendations of the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and DOI's Office of the Inspector General (OIG) for program improvements. Through these two focal areas, the BLM seeks to ensure that the public's oil and gas resources are properly developed in a manner that maximizes recovery while minimizing waste and provides a fair return for the taxpayer through accurate revenue collection. The BLM completed all of the high priority inspections in FY 2016 and plans to continue to complete all high priority inspections in the future.

The primary components of the oil and gas program are leasing, well permitting, and administration of operations. The primary components of administration of operations includes inspections and oversight of ongoing operations as well as reclamation and abandonment activities. Another important function is the BLM's Fiduciary Trust Responsibility to Indian Tribes.

Specific activities include:

Leasing

- Conducting quarterly oil and gas lease sales, primarily across the West, eastern States, and in Alaska, consistent with statutory requirements, land use plans, and requirements for public participation.
- In September 2016, BLM New Mexico hosted the largest onshore bonus bid lease sale with \$145 million in revenue for parcels in the Permian Basin.
- Collecting, processing and tracking lease protest information, addressing program inconsistencies, and promoting public transparency. The National Fluid Lease Sale System (NFLSS) was approved as a BLM IT investment in December 2014 to standardize and automate the leasing process. The first components of NFLSS regarding Expressions of Interest were launched in the fall of 2016, with the remainder expected to be completed in 2017. This system is a DOI and the BLM priority and is needed to implement the program improvement recommendations of the GAO.
- The NDAA provided the BLM with permanent authority to conduct online lease sales.
- BLM hosted the first online lease sale in the Eastern States office in September 2016, offering 4,400 acres.
- Administering existing oil and gas leases and processing post-lease actions such as assignments, operating rights, mergers, bonds, unit and communitization agreements, and terminations of leases.

Permitting

- Processing oil and gas APDs and subsequent modifications of the permits, by evaluating and prescribing conditions for both the subsurface and surface operations.
- Continuation of funding for the Automated Fluids Minerals Support System (AFMSS 2) is key to track and interface with oil and gas operations and standardize permit processing.

Inspection Activities

- The BLM's inspection and enforcement strategy uses a risk-based prioritization, and targets a 100 percent inspection rate of the producing leases and agreements designated by the Bureau as high priority.
- At the start of each fiscal year the BLM attempts to anticipate the number of high priority drilling, abandonment, workover, and environmental inspections with a 100 percent inspection goal.
- Inspecting about 31,000 existing oil and gas authorizations; determining the adequacy of operators' financial bonding, with a review of risk factors to weigh potential liability; and evaluating well inventories in the field to address inactive wells.

Fiduciary Tribal Trust Responsibilities

- Carrying out trust responsibilities by managing operational activities (including APDs, inspections and enforcement, unit and communitization agreements) on approximately 4,500 oil and gas leases for Indian Tribes and individual Indian allottees.
- Providing technical advice on leasing and operational matters to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Tribes, and individual Indian mineral owners.
- Validating that Indian leases are being diligently developed.

Special Areas of Emphasis

Addressing GAO's High Risk Program Designation and Other Program Recommendations

In its February 2011 High Risk Report, the GAO determined that certain aspects of the Federal oil and gas leasing program, including production verification and revenue collection, were at general "high risk" because the DOI did not have reasonable assurance that it was collecting a fair share of the revenue from oil and gas produced on Federal lands. In its High Risk Report, the GAO also pointed to continued problems in hiring, training, and retaining sufficient staff to provide oversight and management of oil and gas operations on lands and waters.

The BLM has adjusted its workload priorities to place an emphasis on the recommendations of the GAO and the OIG. Accordingly, the BLM has taken a number of steps to improve program effectiveness in these areas. The BLM is implementing recommendations from the GAO to correct and improve the inspection and enforcement program and provide oversight and guidance to coordinate activities consistently across office boundaries. An internal control review conducted by the BLM is assisting in determining the effectiveness of program changes. The objective is to evaluate the accuracy and completeness of data in the records and to confirm that the data is sufficient to ensure orderly development and accounting of the Nation's finite energy mineral resources.

Inspection Activities

The BLM seeks to better ensure that oil and gas operations on Federal and Indian lands are conducted in a manner that provides for personnel and environmental safety along with proper accountability for taxpayer resources extracted from public lands. It is the BLM's responsibility to prioritize the oil and gas inspections to be conducted, track accomplishments, and document results. The BLM seeks to better ensure oil and gas production from Federal and Indian lands is properly handled, measured accurately, and reported correctly.

The BLM performs several types of oil and gas inspections, which are detailed below, in an effort to ensure that American taxpayers receive fair value from the development of oil and gas resources on their lands, and to ensure that those resources are managed responsibly. With the funding levels provided in 2015 and 2016, the BLM focused on completing the high priority production inspections identified by the National Oil and Gas I&E Strategy, and as many of the lower priority inspections as residual funding would allow (see table below). These high priority cases account for about 13 percent of the total wells, but more than 60 percent of the oil and gas produced on Federal and Indian mineral estates. As the number of active wells has increased in recent years, the BLM's inspection workload has risen.

The following table shows a breakout of inspections completed in FYs 2013 - 2016, and those estimated to be completed for FYs 2017 and 2018. The number of total inspections in 2016 increased compared to previous years as the BLM added new inspectors in 2015 and 2016. The inspection accomplishments are expected to increase again in 2017 and 2018 as the BLM hires additional inspectors, and as those hired in 2015 and 2016 complete their training.

Inspections Completed and Estimated

	<i>FY 2013 Completed</i>	<i>FY 2014 Completed</i>	<i>FY2015 Completed</i>	<i>FY2016 Completed</i>	<i>FY2017 Estimated</i>	<i>FY2018 Estimated</i>
<i>Production Inspections</i>						
1. High-Risk Cases ¹	2,083	2,483	2,008	2,217	1,800	1,800
2. Other Production	3,330	3,749	4,237	5,005	9,000	9,500
Total Production Inspections	5,413	6,232	6,245	7,222	10,800	11,300
1. Drilling Inspections	1,396	1,456	873	613	700	800
2. Abandonment Inspections	1,325	997	1,106	1,083	1,100	1,100
3. Workover Inspections	337	272	252	224	270	270
4. Environmental Inspections	19,691	17,690	16,000	19,000	18,000	18,000
5. Record Verification Inspections	3,451	3,379	3,145	3,368	3,500	3,500
6. Undesirable Event Inspections ²	385	605	518	413	400	400
7. Alleged Theft Inspections ²	5	0	32	35	30	30
8. Idle Well Inspections	1,257	1,171	1,187	1,289	1,100	1,100
Total Other Inspections	27,842	25,570	23,081	26,025	25,100	25,200
Total Inspections	33,255	31,802	29,326	33,247	35,900	36,500

¹In 2011, the BLM instituted a risk-based strategy for production inspections. This category consists of wells and leases that meet BLM's high-risk criteria. Based on this strategy, each year's list of required high-risk cases is determined based on the previous year's history. For this reason, the actual quantity of required high-risk inspections cannot be determined until the previous year is complete.

²These inspections are conducted on an as-needed basis.

³ This table combines inspections on cases and inspections on individual wells.

Note: FY2014 saw a Federal shutdown loss of available time impacting nearly 3 weeks of operations (over 1500 inspections lost).

Processing of Applications for Permit to Drill

The complexity and unit cost of processing APDs has grown in recent years, with more analysis of both down-hole engineering and potential surface impacts. The BLM received 4,475 APDs in 2015 but only 1,692 APDs in 2016. The decrease in new APDs received in 2016 reflects the lower market prices experienced during that period. The BLM approval times have remained relatively constant due to the increased complexity of resource issues analyzed, in addition to industry turnover of permitting specialists. The BLM has worked with operators to improve the quality and completeness of submitted drilling permit applications. The new automated system, AFMSS 2, should facilitate submittal of more complete APDs, and aid in improving the BLM review process. A reduction from the current processing time of 100 days is expected after the new module is fully implemented.

The table below illustrates the recent trends for APDs pending, received, approved, and processed, as well as short term future estimates. The increase in estimated APDs received is attributable to recent improvements in oil and gas commodity prices. The BLM is committed to further reducing the number of pending APDs.

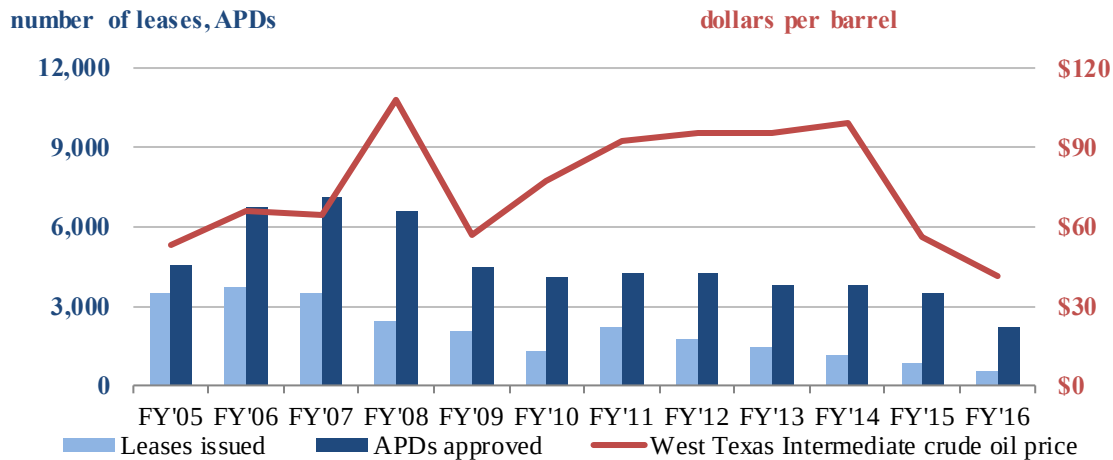
APDs: Pending, Received, Approved and Processed

	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Estimated	2018 Estimated
Total APDs pending at start of year	3,683	3,546	4,121	3,785	2,552	2,303
New APDs received	4,757	5,316	4,475	1,692	2,751	3,902
APDs approved	4,472	4,389	4,228	2,575	2,700	3,833
Total APDs processed	4,892	4,924	4,913	2,925	3,000	4,259
APDs pending at year end	3,546	4,121	3,785	2,552	2,303	1,946

APDs pending at the end of the year are a snapshot at that point in time and do not account for permits that remain in process at the end of the fiscal year.

The chart below illustrates the relationship between prices for oil and gas, and leasing and permitting activity from 2005-2016. Leasing and permitting demand is significantly correlated to oil and gas prices.

Lease issuances, APD approvals, and oil prices, fiscal years 2005-2016



Sources: Bureau of Land Management, Public Lands Statistics (lease issuances) and APD Summary Report (APDs), U.S. Energy Information Administration (oil price).

Note: West Texas Intermediate crude oil price is the volume-weighted average price for each fiscal year, calculated with average monthly prices and U.S. production volumes.

Note: Lease issuance and APD approval totals shown are for Federal lands only.

Primary Factors Affecting Program Management

The primary factors impacting the management of the program are:

- As production activity and well inventory grew in recent years, there has been a corresponding increase in the number of oil and gas inspections and efforts to ensure appropriate accountability of production volumes across the over 23,500 producing leases.
- Expanded well inventory and increased operational complexity require additional analysis, monitoring, and inspections to ensure effective development of the resources, and to provide for adequate environmental safety and general protection of the surrounding communities.
- The BLM faces challenges with recruitment, training, and retention of technical staff. The BLM continues its focus to improve training; boost recruitment and other hiring incentives to compete with other agencies and industry; and foster mentoring programs to help capture specialized knowledge from seasoned staff.
- Automation of activities in the AFMSS 2 and NFLSS systems will increase BLM staff productivity. In addition, providing modern tools and capabilities to improve work practices will support recruitment and retention of technical staff.
- The BLM reviews and analyzes increasingly complex environmental issues and sophisticated field operations, including environmental impacts, mitigation plans, lease sales, APDs, and subsequent production operations.

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Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Coal Management

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	Change from 2017 CR
Coal Management	<i>\$000</i>	10,868	10,847	+168	+0	+8,000	19,015	+8,168
	<i>FTE</i>	71	69			+48	117	+48

Summary of 2018 Program Changes for Coal Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Improve leasing, permitting, and inspection capacity and processes	+8,000	+48
Total	+8,000	+48

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for the Coal Management activity is \$19,015,000 and an estimated 117 FTE, a program increase of +\$8,000,000 and an estimated +48 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline.

Improve Leasing, Permitting, and Inspection Capacity and Processes (+\$8,000,000 / +48 FTE) – The BLM is currently exploring steps to improve the Coal Management program to better ensure the availability of this important domestic energy resource. The BLM is coordinating with other Interior bureaus and offices, including the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, the Office of Valuation Services and the Solicitor's Office to identify improvements and opportunities to work more efficiently in order to make effective and lasting improvements to the Federal coal leasing and permitting processes. The budget includes an \$8.0 million program increase in the Coal Management program to support implementation of recommendations resulting from this effort. The increase supports the BLM staff capacity to meet additional coal application processing and inspection requirements, processing and approving exploration licenses and recovery and protection plans, and conducting lease sale fair market value determinations.

Program Overview

Program Components

The BLM is responsible for leasing the Federal mineral estate on approximately 700 million acres. While producible coal resources are found on only a small fraction of these acres, Federal coal leases contribute a large share of total domestic coal production and consumption. In 2016, coal resources from Federal lands accounted for 30 percent of the Nation's electricity generation, and Federal lands currently supply approximately 41 percent of all U.S. coal production.

The BLM is responsible for the following activities in the Coal Management Program:

- Conducting competitive coal lease sales and ensuring the public receives fair market value for the coal;
- Determining the pre-sale estimate of the value of the coal by considering both domestic and export markets, among other factors, and obtaining an independent review of the value;

- Approving modifications to existing coal leases and ensuring the public receives fair market value for the coal;
- Administering existing coal leases and providing additional approvals to ensure the lessee's compliance with the terms and conditions of the lease;
- Processing and approving coal exploration licenses and monitoring operations for compliance with the terms of the exploration licenses;
- Processing and approving Federal coal resource recovery, protection plans and modifications to protect the public's resources from waste and to ensure maximum economic recovery;
- Processing and approving Indian coal use authorization mining plans and modifications to protect the resources from waste and to ensure the greatest ultimate recovery;
- Inspecting operations at Federal and Indian coal use authorizations to ensure compliance with the authorization's terms and conditions;
- Independently verifying the coal production reported by lessees from Federal and Indian coal leases;
- Taking appropriate action when Federal coal has been mined without approval (coal trespass actions);
- Taking enforcement actions to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of licenses, leases, and other BLM coal authorizations; and,
- Providing pre-lease evaluations of mineral tracts when requested by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for Indian Tribes and Indian mineral owners.

The Coal Management Program includes approximately 303 Federal coal leases and 467,186 acres under lease. During the last decade (2007-2016):

- Over 4.16 billion tons of coal were produced from Federal leases with a total value of more than \$63.7 billion.
- Approximately \$3.77 billion in bonus payments and over \$6.86 billion in royalties, rents, and other revenues were collected on BLM administered coal leases.
- The BLM held 27 successful coal lease sales, accepted bonus bids of over \$2.8 billion (deferred bonus bid payments occur over five years) for over 58,748 acres containing over 3.1 billion tons of mineable coal.

Through its leasing program, the BLM facilitates private sector development of Federal coal resources and supports the production of this reliable domestic energy resource.

Program Review and Recent Program Improvements

Coal has been and will continue to be an important part of the Nation's energy portfolio. In 2016, the BLM began the process of preparing a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) of the Federal coal leasing program. A PEIS Scoping Report was published January 11, 2017. The BLM also instituted a leasing moratorium that was to remain in effect for the duration of the PEIS.

After reviewing the effect of the moratorium and the PEIS Scoping Report, the Secretary of the Interior issued Secretarial Order 3348 on March 29, 2017, stating that "the public interest is not served by halting the federal coal program for an extended time, nor is a PEIS required to consider potential improvements to the program" and directed the BLM to cease preparation of the PEIS and revoked the leasing moratorium.

In tandem with this announcement, and to ensure that American taxpayers continue to receive the full value of natural resources produced on Federal lands, Secretary Zinke established a Royalty Policy Committee of 28 local, tribal, State and other stakeholders, to advise him on the fair market value of and revenue

collection from Federal and Indian mineral and energy leases, including renewable energy sources. Mineral development on Federal lands contributes to the national economy.

The BLM is currently working closely with the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement and other offices in the Department to develop recommendations for program revisions designed to make the Coal program more efficient and transparent, while ensuring that taxpayers receive fair value for the resource and that mined and mining-impacted lands are reclaimed appropriately.

Additionally, in 2014 and 2015, the BLM successfully implemented corrective actions and closed all 21 recommendations identified in the 2013 audits by the Department of the Interior, Office of Inspector General and the Government Accountability Office. These actions included the development of two manuals, two handbooks, and eight instruction memoranda. These documents addressed concerns regarding lease sales, exports, inspection, enforcement, royalty rate reduction, and transparency. In developing this guidance, the BLM worked closely with the Department's Office of Appraisal Services, Division of Mineral Evaluations. That office is serving as the independent reviewer of the BLM determinations of the pre-sale estimate of the value of the coal. The BLM continues to work on the Mineral Tracking System (MTS) which will further enhance the inspection capabilities of the program.

Taken together, these updated and revised policies on inspections, enforcement, production verification and fair market value will significantly strengthen the Bureau's coal program and enhancing the skills, knowledge and abilities of its employees as they carry out their responsibilities to ensure the public receives fair market value for leases. These actions will also help to ensure maximum economic development of the recoverable reserves, and to ensure that the coal resources are developed in an environmentally sound and sustainable manner.

The Coal Program is primarily funded through appropriations. Other funding sources include cost recovery fees, averaging \$235,000 per year, for processing coal lease applications, lease modifications, royalty rate reductions, and logical mining unit applications. The BLM will continue to charge users appropriate cost recovery fees according to regulation.

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Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Other Mineral Resources

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				Change from 2017 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	
Other Mineral Resources	<i>\$00</i>	11,879	11,856	+187	+0	+0	12,043	+187
	<i>FTE</i>	81	75			-4	71	-4

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for the Other Mineral Resources activity is \$12,043,000 and 71 FTE, a change of an estimated -4 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline.

Program Overview

The public lands are an important source of non-energy solid leasable mineral resources and materials for the Nation. These minerals are vital components of basic industry and quality of life in the United States. The goal of the Other Mineral Resources Program is to provide the minerals needed to support local infrastructure and economic development. Many products are produced from non-energy solid leasable mineral development, with soda ash, gilsonite, potash, lead, zinc, and many more being traded on international markets. The demand for these products varies based on worldwide economic trends. The BLM processes sales and permits for mineral materials, such as sand, gravel, stone, and ordinary clays. These are essential for maintenance and construction of the access that is needed to provide basic land management. This includes building and maintaining infrastructure and facilities for energy development projects.

The Other Mineral Resources Subactivity funds two distinct programs:

- Through the Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals Program, the BLM manages the production of potash, phosphate, sodium, and gilsonite. This program also includes metallic minerals on acquired lands (lead, zinc, copper, etc.). These minerals are used for fertilizers, glass and papermaking, flue-gas desulfurization, lead-acid batteries, oil well drilling, water treatment, detergents, and many chemicals.
- Through the Mineral Materials Program, the BLM leases and sells mineral materials such as ordinary clay, sand, gravel, and building stone. These materials are used for construction of roads, foundations, and buildings.

The Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals Program is responsible for:

- Processing permit, license and lease applications;
- Administering existing permits, licenses and leases;
- Approving exploration and mining plans;
- Conducting *National Environmental Policy Act* (NEPA) analyses;

- Inspecting and monitoring existing authorizations;
- Inspecting producing operations to ensure proper reporting of production;
- Taking enforcement actions to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of permits, licenses and leases; and,
- Administering trust responsibilities by managing post-leasing and production activities for Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners.

The Mineral Materials program is responsible for:

- Performing the NEPA analyses of disposal applications;
- Performing evaluations to determine the value of disposals;
- Conducting sales;
- Administering existing contracts and collecting revenue;
- Processing free use permits for State and local governments and non-profit organizations;
- Processing exploration permits and mining authorizations;
- Inspecting existing mineral materials authorizations;
- Inspecting sites to ensure proper reporting of and payment for production;
- Taking enforcement actions to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of contracts and authorizations; and,
- Investigating and taking enforcement actions on unauthorized removal of mineral materials from Federal mineral estate.

The Other Mineral Resources Program is primarily funded through appropriations in this subactivity. Other funding sources include cost recovery fees, averaging \$284,000 per year, for processing mineral disposal actions such as mineral material competitive sales. There are also cost recovery fees for processing new applications for non-energy leases, licenses and permits. The BLM will continue to charge users appropriate cost recovery fees according to regulation.

The BLM also receives reimbursement for the costs of material sales for the pipeline system in Alaska as required under Public Law 93-153, Section 101, which amended Section 28 of the *Mineral Leasing Act of 1920*. Funds are also collected from trespass recovery settlements and are used for rehabilitation of damaged property at the trespass site and other sites damaged by past mineral materials operations pursuant to Public Law 94-579, that amended Public Law 93-153. Fees are also collected for development, operation and reclamation of mineral materials community pits and common use areas.

The cost of mineral materials disposals, inspections, and lease applications processed per year varies due to the size and complexity of the disposals, trespasses, and lease applications. The cost per 1,000 cubic yards of disposal applications processed per year has risen due to the increasing level of complexity in environmental impacts and mitigation, and to the reduced quantity per disposal application. Disposal sizes range from a single truckload for immediate production to contracts up to 10 years.

The cost of processing non-energy permits, licenses, lease applications, and associated post-authorization work varies due to the size and complexity of the application and operation. The cost of processing new non-energy applications and post-lease modifications has also risen due to the increasing level of complexity of environmental impacts and mitigation requirements. There are far fewer non-energy operations, but the average non-energy lease operation is typically much larger than the average mineral materials operation.

Demand for non-energy solid leasable minerals, especially potash, phosphate and hardrock minerals (copper, nickel, etc.) on acquired lands have increased substantially for several years. This demand is expected to continue to increase.

Program Improvements

In response to the Office of Inspector General audit C-IN-BLM-0002-2012 of the Mineral Materials Program, the BLM has completed action on 13 of 15 recommendations. This work has included major revisions of the price evaluation manual and handbook, and issuance of updated instruction memorandum and handbook guidance on production verification. The BLM also enforced actions for unauthorized use and collection of cost recovery fees for case processing. The BLM started initial price evaluation updates for four States (AZ, NM, NV, WY) in fiscal year 2017 with the assistance of the Office of Valuation Services (OVS). New procedures for coordinating with OVS on issuance of contracts and performance of technical reviews of evaluation reports were also issued.

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Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Renewable Energy Management

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	Change from 2017 CR
Renewable Energy	<i>\$000</i>	29,061	29,006	+286	+0	-13,000	16,292	-12,714
	<i>FTE</i>	145	121			-65	56	-65

Summary of 2018 Program Changes for Renewable Energy:

	(\$000)	FTE
Focus on Addressing Near-Term Demand	-13,000	-65
Total	-13,000	-65

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for the Renewable Energy Management Program is \$16,292,000 and an estimated 56 FTE, a program change of -\$13,000,000 and an estimated -65 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline.

Focus on Addressing Near-Term Demand (-\$13,000,000 / -65 FTE) – This reduction in program funding levels align to the BLM’s estimate of anticipated project needs in FY 2018. In combination with cost recovery, the requested funds will allow the bureau to maintain its ability to process current rights-of-way applications, and administer solar and wind energy leases. Processing geothermal leasing, exploration and utilization projects will be prioritized.

Program Overview

The Renewable Energy Management Program is responsible for processing leasing and development applications for geothermal energy, rights-of-way and leasing applications for wind and solar energy, and right-of-way applications for transmission lines connecting to renewable energy-related projects. Under the *Energy Policy Act of 2005* the DOI approves non-hydropower renewable energy projects located on the public lands with a generation capacity of at least 10,000 megawatts of electricity. The BLM conducts full environmental reviews under the NEPA on all renewable energy projects proposed on BLM-administered public lands. The environmental review process includes the same opportunities for public involvement, including full state and local consultation, as with all other BLM land-use decisions.

The BLM will continue the permitting of renewable energy development on the public lands as part of the Administration’s “America First Energy Strategy” and the “all of the above” energy development approach.

The Renewable Energy Management Program oversees development of three main renewable energy sources:

- Solar Energy
- Wind Energy
- Geothermal Energy

Each of these types of energy are described in more detail below, along with the BLM efforts to approve transmission projects that will allow renewable energy developers to bring their energy to markets. Projects related to wood biomass and bioenergy are overseen by the BLM's Forest and Woodlands Division.

Solar Energy

Solar radiation levels in the Southwest are some of the highest in the world. The BLM manages more than 20 million acres of public lands with excellent solar energy potential in six states: California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah. On October 12, 2012, the DOI and the Department of Energy jointly published the Record of Decision (ROD) on the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) for Solar Energy Development in Six Southwestern States. The ROD designated 17 solar energy zones, totaling about 285,000 acres potentially available for solar energy development. The BLM has since added two additional solar energy zones through land use planning efforts in Arizona and California, totaling 205,419 acres, as well as 388,000 acres of Development Focus Areas in California under the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan.

To date, the BLM has approved 36 solar projects, including both generation projects on public lands and access and transmission projects that are essential to facilitate solar generation projects on private land. The projects include a variety of solar technologies and range in size from a 45-megawatt photovoltaic system on 422 acres to a 750-megawatt parabolic trough system on 7,700 acres. These 36 projects have the potential to generate 10,000 megawatts of clean, renewable solar energy—enough energy to power over 2.8 million homes.

Wind Energy

The BLM manages 20.6 million acres of public lands with wind potential and to date has approved 40 wind energy projects, including connected action projects that involve electric transmission support authorizations. These projects are capable of producing over 5,600 megawatts of clean, renewable energy. The total approved capacity includes both wind energy production facilities on public lands and a number of access and transmission projects on public lands essential to facilitate wind energy production projects on private land.

The BLM completed a PEIS relating to the authorization of wind energy projects in June 2005. This PEIS provides an analysis of the possible development of wind energy projects in the West. In conjunction with the publication of this PEIS, the BLM amended 52 land use plans to allow for the use of appropriate lands for wind energy development. The BLM has established “Wind Mapping” tools that are available for agency and industry users to better identify the public lands with the best wind energy development potential.

Solar and Wind Competitive Leasing Process

In January 2017 the Department published its competitive leasing rule. This rulemaking supports a competitive leasing process for solar and wind energy development in existing and future designated development areas. The rulemaking updates and codifies acreage rent and megawatt capacity fees for wind and solar energy projects, establishes a new rate adjustment method that provides greater certainty and fair return for use of the public lands, provides incentives for leases within designated leasing areas, updates project bonding requirements, and incorporates many of the solar and wind energy policies issued over the past decade into the right-of-way regulations.

Geothermal Energy

The BLM has the delegated authority for leasing on more than 245 million acres of public lands (including 104 million acres of U.S. Forest Service lands) with geothermal potential in 11 western states and Alaska. The BLM currently manages more than 800 geothermal leases, with over 70 leases in producing status generating over 2,000 megawatts of installed geothermal energy on public lands. This amounts to over 40 percent of the total U.S. geothermal energy capacity. In May 2007, the DOI published final regulations on geothermal energy production on public lands requiring more competitive leasing and offering simplified royalty calculations. On October 26, 2016, the BLM held a 3-state competitive geothermal lease sale in Sacramento, California. Out of 31 parcels offered, 18 parcels were sold for a total of \$168,592.50 (14 in Nevada, 4 in Utah, & 0 in California).

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Realty and Ownership Management

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	Change from 2017 CR
Alaska Conveyance	\$000	22,000	21,958	+213	+0	-7,724	14,447	-7,511
	FTE	109	88			-37	51	-37
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Mgmt	\$000	51,252	51,155	+632	+0	-5,895	45,892	-5,263
	FTE	319	333			-48	285	-48
Total, Realty & Ownership Management	\$000	73,252	73,113	+845	+0	-13,619	60,339	-12,774
	FTE	428	421			-85	336	-85

The 2018 budget request for the Realty and Ownership Management activity is \$60,339,000 and 336 FTE. The total reflects a program change of -\$13,619,000 and an estimated -85 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline.

Activity Description

The Realty and Ownership Management activity has two programs that are focused on the use of lands and transfer of BLM-managed lands:

- The Alaska Conveyance Program transfers land title from the Federal Government to individual Alaska Natives, Alaska Native Corporations, and the State of Alaska pursuant to the *1906 Native Allotment Act*, the *Alaska Native Veterans Allotment Act of 1998*, the *Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971* (ANCSA), and the *Alaska Statehood Act of 1959* (Statehood Act). Conveyance work has been ongoing since the 1960s. In 2004, the *Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act* (Acceleration Act) resolved conflicts between these laws and established deadlines for Alaska Native corporations and the State of Alaska to file final selection priorities.
- The Cadastral, Lands, and Realty Program provides cadastral survey services that are an important component to managing both Federal and private lands and manages authorized uses of the land for rights-of-way for pipelines, transmission lines for electricity and renewable energy, and other uses. This program also authorizes uses of the public lands for commercial filming and other purposes, and implements changes to land ownership by exchanging and purchasing lands, and by selling lands no longer needed for Federal purposes.

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Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity: Alaska Conveyance and Lands

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	Change from 2017 CR
Alaska Conveyance	\$000	22,000	21,958	+213	+0	-7,724	14,447	-7,511
	FTE	109	88			-37	51	-37

Summary of 2018 Program Changes for Alaska Conveyance:		(\$000)	FTE
Slow pace of surveys and land transfers		-7,724	-37
Total		-7,724	-37

Justification of 2018 Program Change

The 2018 budget request for the Alaska Conveyance and Lands Management is \$14,447,000 and 51 FTE, a program change of -\$7,724,000 and an estimated -37 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline.

Slow Pace of Surveys and Land Transfers (-7,724,000 / -37 FTE) – The proposed funding reduction will slow the pace of surveys and land transfers. However, the delay in completing State surveys and conveyances could be moderated if the State of Alaska agrees to allow the BLM to use its Direct Point Positioning System (DPPS) survey method, which is significantly less expensive than traditional survey methods. The DPPS method uses global positioning system technology. The BLM continues to work with the State of Alaska to address its questions regarding this state-of-the-art survey method. Moreover, the program continues to reevaluate and reassess the conveyance process in an effort to identify efficiencies and accelerate conveyance actions.

Program Overview

The Alaska Conveyance and Lands Program transfers land title from the Federal government to individual Alaska Natives, Alaska Native Corporations, and the State of Alaska pursuant to the *1906 Native Allotment Act*, the *Alaska Native Veterans Allotment Act of 1998*, the *Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971* (ANCSA) and the *Alaska Statehood Act of 1959* (Statehood Act). Conveyance work has been ongoing since the 1960s. In 2004, the *Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act* (Acceleration Act) resolved conflicts between these laws and established deadlines for Alaska Native corporations and the State of Alaska to file final selection priorities.

The Alaska Conveyance and Lands Program performs adjudication, cadastral survey, easement identification, land examination, land record review to complete the land patent process, and Standards for Boundary Evidence risk assessments for Federal land, Indian land, and Native Corporation land managers. These processes are detailed below.

Adjudication: Adjudication is used to determine the legal sufficiency of a land title application for the purpose of passing right, title and interest of the Federal government of public lands. The BLM provides extensive outreach to Native corporations, including face-to-face meetings with corporate boards in local communities and to the State of Alaska to obtain final conveyance priorities.

Cadastral Survey: The cadastral survey component of the Alaska Conveyance and Lands Program provides the cadastral services necessary to issue patents. These services include:

- Preparing supplemental plats from existing survey plats and other information when possible;
- Making administrative title navigability determinations to facilitate conveyance;
- Making administrative determinations of emerged island title claims;
- Issuing Recordable Disclaimers of Interest in land for the beds of navigable rivers and other waterways;
- Performing responsibilities as trustee for Alaska Native townsites created under the *Alaska Native Townsite Act*;
- Providing assistance in determining maps of boundaries and performing surveys for Village corporation reconveyances required under Section 14(c) of the ANCSA;
- Collecting Public Land Survey System data to distribute through the web-based Spatial Data Management System (SDMS);
- Issuing ‘Standards for Boundary Evidence Certificates’ prior to transactions and projects to assist the authorized officer assess the risk caused by errors and misrepresentations in the public record and by antiquated surveys; and,
- Maintaining up-to-date digital copies of all survey records to distribute through the SDMS.

Easement Identification: Easement identification must be completed pursuant to Section 17(b) of the ANCSA for Native corporation selections that have not been transferred. This process involves participation by the public, the State of Alaska and the corporations themselves.

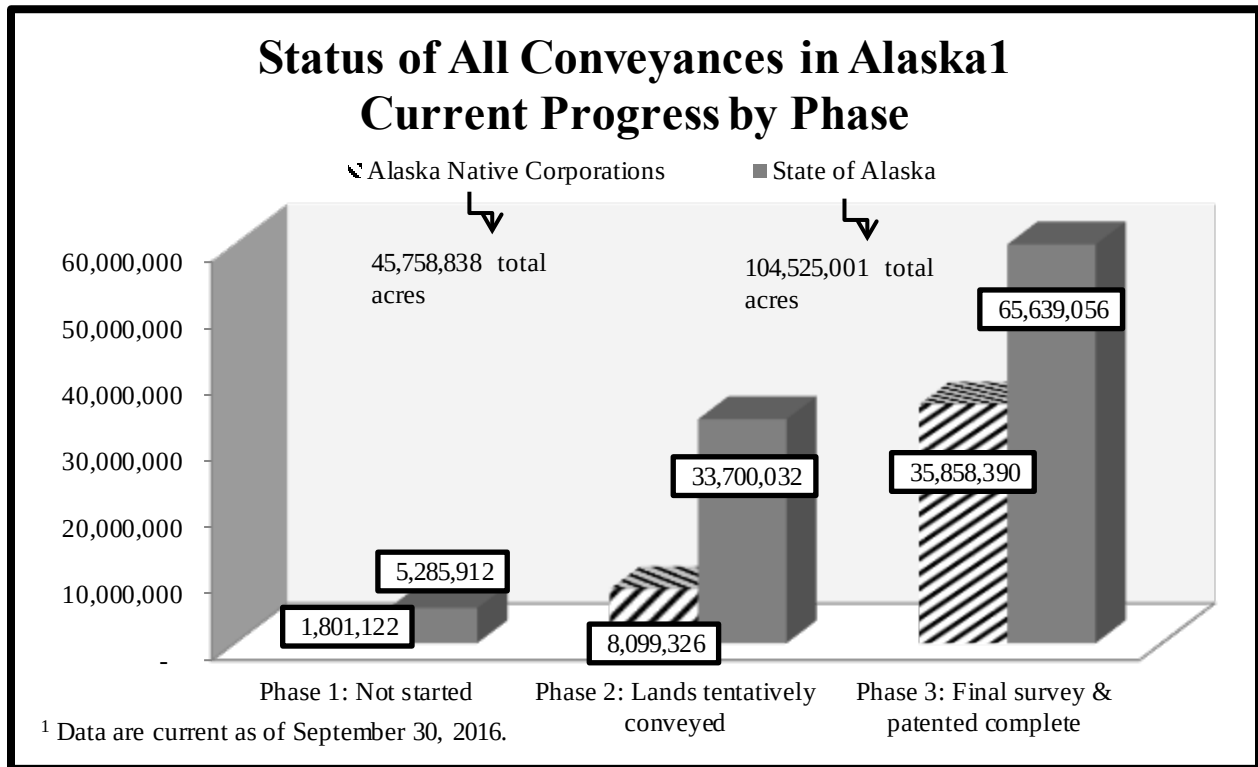
Land Examination: On-the-ground land examinations are conducted to resolve conflicts between Native allotment claims and to settle use and occupancy matters, including trespass and the presence of hazardous materials.

Land Record Review: In 2004, the Acceleration Act established deadlines for ANCSA corporations and the State to file priorities. Throughout Alaska, millions of the same acres were applied for by village corporations, regional corporations and the State. As part of the conveyance process, the BLM reviews selections to identify conflicts and ensure correct depiction in land records.

Provisions in ANCSA and the Statehood Act allow transfers of equitable title to unsurveyed lands through ‘Interim Conveyance’ for Native corporation selections and ‘Tentative Approval’ for State selections. Both types transfer right, title and interest of the Federal government, but final patents (legal title) cannot be issued until cadastral survey of the final boundaries has been completed. Land patents are required by Federal law for completion of transfers and are required for almost all types of State and private development, financing, leasing, and transfer of real property. Patent issuance is dependent upon survey plats and the patenting process follows approximately 18 months after field survey operations have been completed (i.e. field survey work completed in FY 2017 may have legal title issued in early FY 2019).

By the end of 2016, the BLM surveyed and patented 101.5 million acres, or 68 percent of the original 150 million acres (Phase 3, below). Approximately 41.8 million acres, or 27 percent, are under some form of

‘Tentative Conveyance,’ but have not been surveyed (Phase 2, below). Additionally, about seven million acres or five percent, of the lands need to be both surveyed and conveyed. The chart below displays the status of all conveyances, as of the end of 2016.



Program Priorities

In 2017, the BLM plans to complete 2,800 miles of new field survey and approve 5,500 miles of prior field survey. The BLM will also process 20 Native allotment claim applications. Approximately 700,000 acres of Native corporation entitlements and 500,000 acres of the State of Alaska entitlement will be patented.

Native Corporation and State adjudication requires meetings to resolve conflicts between corporation and State selections so the BLM can write field survey instructions with sufficient detail to allow the BLM to develop a legally acceptable patent description. In addition, meetings between the corporations and the State will be coordinated by BLM personnel to resolve easement conflicts so the easements on unsurveyed land can be matched with easements on land that has already been patented.

The Acceleration Act provides authority to resolve conflicts between various land claimants by allowing the BLM to round up acreages, settle final selection entitlement matters, and determine land selections where lands had been previously withdrawn, segregated or relinquished. Since 2003, the BLM has conducted face-to-face meetings with Alaska Natives in hundreds of remote locations to obtain or clarify evidence on Native allotment claims, and with Native corporation representatives to discuss selection and title matters. Because it is not appropriate to use ‘Interim Conveyance’ and ‘Tentative Approval’ where unresolved issues remain, title conveyances are increasingly dependent upon cadastral survey and survey plats for issuance of patents.

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Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity: Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management

		2016 Enacted	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	Change from 2017 CR
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Management	<i>\$000</i>	51,252	51,155	+632	+0	-5,895	45,892	-5,263
	<i>FTE</i>	319	333			-48	285	-48

Summary of 2018 Program Changes for Cadastral, Lands & Realty Mgmt:	(\$000)	FTE
Reduce Lower Priority Surveys, Land Exchanges, and Other Activities	-5,895	-48
Total	-5,895	-48

Other Resources Supporting Cadastral, Lands & Realty Mgmt:					
		2016 Actual	2017 Estimate	2018 Estimate	Change from 2017
Public Survey	<i>\$000</i>	342	394	370	-24
	<i>FTE</i>	1	1	0	-1
Reimbursable Cadastral Survey	<i>\$000</i>	7,700	8,800	8,000	-800
	<i>FTE</i>	40	40	40	+0
Rights of Way Processing	<i>\$000</i>	8,937	12,475	9,900	-2,575
	<i>FTE</i>	62	62	36	-26
Cost-Recovery Realty Cases	<i>\$000</i>	836	1,046	830	-216
	<i>FTE</i>	4	4	2	-2

Notes:

- Public Survey amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from non-federal sources (advances made by private individuals to pay the costs incidental to land surveys requested by them); 43 U.S.C. 759 provides for accomplishment of public surveys of whole townships through a trust fund and deposits for expenses deemed appropriated, 43 U.S.C. 761 provides for refunds from trust funds established in 43 U.S.C. 759 of costs in excess of expenses, and 31 U.S.C. 1321 (a) classifies the activities of "expenses, public survey work, general" and "expenses, public survey work, Alaska" as trust funds; These funds are appropriated on a permanent basis. More information on Public Survey is found in the Miscellaneous Trust Funds chapter.
- 2017 and 2018 Reimbursable Cadastral Survey amounts are shown as estimated transfers from the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and other Agencies (including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service).
- Rights of Way Processing amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from fees charged to recover certain costs of processing rights-of-ways (ROW). The Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 USC 1735) and the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act of 1973, Section 101 (30 USC 185) appropriates these funds on a current basis. More information on Rights of Way Processing is found in the Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures chapter
- Cost-Recovery Realty Cases amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from fees from applicants to cover administrative costs for the conveyance of Federally-owned mineral interests, recordable disclaimers of interest, and leases, permits, and easements. The Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 USC 1735) appropriates these funds on a current basis. More information on Cost-Recovery Realty Cases is found in the Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures chapter.
- Amount in 2016 and 2017 for Public Survey shown net of sequestration.
- Actual and estimated obligations, by year for Cost-Recovery Realty Cases are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section.

Justification of 2018 Program Change

The 2018 budget request for the Cadastral, Lands, and Realty Management Program is \$45,892,000 and 285 FTE, a program change of -\$5,895,000 and an estimated -48 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline.

Reduce Lower Priority Surveys, Land Exchanges, and Other Activities (-\$5,895,000 / -48 FTE) – Each year the BLM undertakes thousands of cadastral, lands and realty related land use and land tenure actions. In 2018, the BLM will focus on providing services for rights-of-way, permits, leases, and land sales. Program funding will continue to support the siting of transmission infrastructure.

As a result of the proposed funding reduction, cadastral services in support of lower priority needs such as land purchases and land exchanges will be delayed or canceled. Reduced funding will also reduce training opportunities, as well as the BLM's capacity to process applications from local government and State agencies. Because their fees for cost recovery type actions such as rights-of-ways are waived pursuant to the laws and regulations, state and local governments are wholly dependent on BLM funding in this subactivity for the completion of their applications. This may directly affect the delivery essential services to communities which need these actions approved on a timely basis. Finally, the funding reduction will reduce the BLM capacity for processing and/or issuing leases, permits, licenses, and easement applications.

Program Overview

Program Components

Rights-of-Way

The BLM manages a total of 108,000 right-of-way grants (ROW). A ROW is an authorization to use a specific piece of public land for a certain project, such as roads, pipelines, transmission lines, and communication sites for a specific period of time. Under the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act* (FLPMA) ROWs (43 CFR 2800) are issued for a variety of uses, including electrical power generation, transmission and distribution systems, systems for the transmission and reception of electronic signals and other means of communications, highways, railroads, pipelines (other than oil and gas pipelines), and other facilities or systems which are in the public interest. Mineral Leasing Act ROWs (43 CFR 2880) are issued for oil and natural gas gathering, and distribution pipelines and related facilities (not authorized by appropriate leases), and oil and natural gas transmission pipelines and related facilities.

The BLM manages applications for major interstate transmission line projects using a team of national project managers in the Washington Office. The majority of other ROWs are processed at the field level. Processing and monitoring the ROW projects is funded using cost recovery provisions in the regulations. General program functions such as staff support, training, program coordination and integration of ROW management into land use planning are supported by program funding.

Pursuant to Section 368 of the *Energy Policy Act of 2005* (EPAAct), the BLM and other Federal agencies prepared and issued the West-Wide Energy Corridor Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (2008) that designated corridors for oil, gas, and hydrogen pipelines and electricity transmission and distribution facilities on Federal land in the 11 contiguous western States. The BLM issued its Record of Decision (ROD) in January, 2009, that designated these corridors as reflected in amendments to 92 land use plans. In 2009, a consortium of environmental interests filed a complaint against the agencies challenging the PEIS, DOI and U.S. Forest Service (USFS) RODs, and associated energy corridor designations. In July 2012, the BLM, the USFS, the Department of Energy (DOE), and the Department of Justice developed a Settlement Agreement with the plaintiffs that contain specific actions to resolve the challenges in the complaint. As a result, the BLM has been involved in a corridor study for the revision,

deletion, or addition of future corridors associated with the PEIS. Details of this effort are found at: <http://corridoreis.anl.gov/>.

Cadastral & Lands

Through the Cadastral Survey Program, the BLM conducts the official Federal Authority Surveys that are the foundation for all land title records in large sectors of the United States and provides Federal, American Indian, Alaska Native, Hawaiian Homeland, Indian Trust and Tribal land managers, and their adjoining non-Federal landowners, with information necessary for land management. Several statutes and delegations vest authority in the BLM to provide cadastral services for itself and the other Federal land management agencies, including the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, the USFS, and other Federal and tribal entities.

Conducting Federal Authority Surveys requires the determination of boundaries, the marking of corner positions with brass cap markers, posting and marking the boundary lines, and the filing of associated approved records in the Official United States Records System. Additional support services provided by the Cadastral Survey Program include accurately positioning legal descriptions for timber sales, rights-of-way, protection of special areas, oil and gas leases, and mineral leases; providing standards for boundary evidence assessments and management of land boundary plans to reduce risks including unauthorized use; providing cadastral services and Public Land Survey System (PLSS) Data Set services to support development of renewable energy projects; and updating and modernizing riparian boundaries where resources and land values are at a premium.

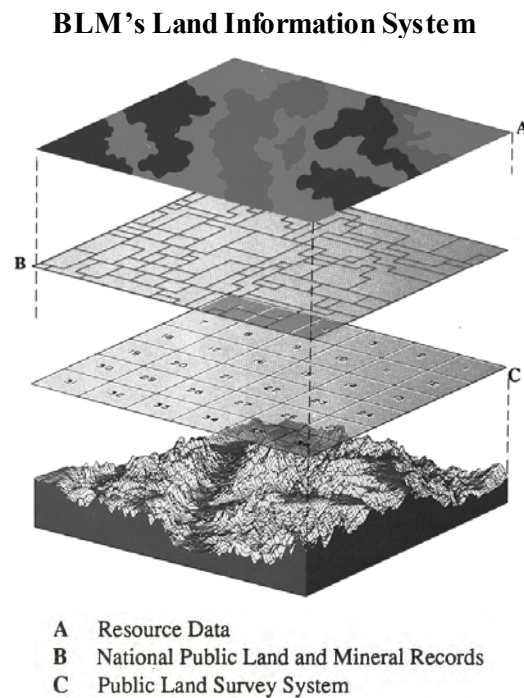
Companies, non-profit organizations, and State and local governments use the land records to apply for ROW grants to use the public lands. The BLM uses these records to process ROWs for roads, pipelines, transmission lines and communication sites. ROWs based on accurate land records play an essential role in the cost-effective development and transportation of energy sources by providing the certainty necessary for infrastructure building. Similarly, accurate land and survey records are essential for the development and construction of communication sites that provide equipment necessary for the transmission of television broadcasts and the cellular phone network, which among other important benefits, enhance emergency services and decrease impacts to human health and safety on sensitive public lands.

The BLM also prepares the documents required to conduct land sales, exchanges and withdrawals to ensure efficient and effective management of the public lands. Each record is stored and tracked for every authorization, review, and land withdrawal to ensure the most appropriate uses. The BLM works closely with the Department of Defense (DOD) to coordinate the documentation of withdrawals for military purposes and coordinate records management of adjacent military and public lands. The BLM also manages the documents of grants of lands to State, local governments and non-profit organizations for recreation and public purposes.

The BLM generates the PLSS Data Set to represent land ownership boundaries in a coordinated, standardized digital fashion. GIS layers depend on the PLSS Data Set as the base layer for many BLM processes including surface management agency, withdrawals, leasing, rights-of-way, sales, exchanges and stipulations.

In addition, the BLM is the custodial agency for land tenure records that date back to the 1800s. The BLM currently manages over nine million title documents as well as cadastral survey records from across the Nation. The General Land Office Automated Records System (GLO Records) is responsible for making land tenure records available on the Internet via the GLO Records website (<http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov>).

The image below illustrates the complexities of the BLM's Land Information System.



Cadastral Survey provides accurate location of the Public Land Survey System which in turn supports the BLM multiple use mandate while protecting the BLM's land and resources from unauthorized use.

Realty Management

Land sales, exchanges and withdrawals are also conducted to ensure efficient and effective management of the public lands. Land exchanges and withdrawals are useful land management tools to meet the multiple use mission of the BLM. The BLM authorizes, reviews, and revokes land withdrawals to ensure the most appropriate uses and works closely with the DOD to coordinate withdrawals for military purposes, resolve issues with over-flights, and coordinate management of adjacent military and public lands. The BLM also administers grants of lands to State, local governments and non-profit organizations for recreation and public purposes at reduced cost using its authority under the *Recreation and Public Purposes Act*.

Other Funding Sources

- Benefitting Programs & Agencies: Approximately 45 percent of all work completed by the Cadastral Survey Program is funded by other benefitting BLM subactivities and other benefitting agencies.
- The Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) is proposed for reauthorization in the 2018 budget to allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. The FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales. The FLTFA was first enacted in July 2000. It provided for the use of a percentage of revenues from the sale or exchange of public lands identified for disposal under land use plans in effect as of the date of enactment in order to acquire inholdings within certain federally designated areas, or lands adjacent to those areas, which contain exceptional resources, and to administer the lands sale program. Of the funds used for acquisition, 80 percent were to have been expended in the same State in which the funds were generated, but 20 percent could have been expended for acquisition in any of the 11 other western States. Up to 20 percent of revenues from disposals may have been used for administration costs and other expenses. The FLTFA expired in July 2010, but was subsequently reauthorized for one year, expiring in July 2011. The 2018 Budget proposes to reauthorize the FLTFA.
- The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (SNPLMA) became law in October 1998. It allows the BLM to sell public lands within a specific boundary around Las Vegas, NV. The revenue derived from these land sales is split between the State of Nevada General Education Fund (five percent), the Southern Nevada Water Authority (10 percent), and a special account (85 percent) available to the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture for use throughout Nevada for parks, trails and natural areas; capital improvements; conservation initiatives; multi-species habitat conservation plans; environmentally sensitive land acquisition; and Lake Tahoe restoration projects. Other provisions in the SNPLMA direct certain land sale and acquisition procedures and provide for the sale of land for affordable housing. The 2018 President's budget proposes cancellation of \$230 million of the more than \$600 million in unobligated balances in the SNPLMA special account.
- Cost Recovery: The BLM recovers costs for processing applications and monitoring ROW grants on public lands. Although the BLM is authorized to collect cost recovery in certain circumstances, some customers, such as State and local governments are not subject to cost recovery. Cost recovery for cadastral services is also collected as appropriate.

Please see the Permanent Operation Funds Chapter for more information on the FLTFA, the SNPLMA, and other land sales accounts. For more information on cost recovery efforts, please see the Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures Chapter.

Critical Factors

Urban growth near the BLM lands is creating costly management problems, such as encroachment, trespass, and unauthorized recreational activities on public lands. Proactive utilization of cadastral surveys along the urban interface provides valuable information about boundary locations to alleviate this emerging issue and reduce the number of lawsuits and recover revenues associated with lost resources and uncollected rents.

The demand for cadastral services to support energy development activities is increasing. Review of survey plats is a necessary step in processing Applications for Permits to Drill. Program staff review the plats to

ensure that the construction of access roads, well pads, and well bottom drilling targets do not infringe on other property or mineral rights. Chain of survey and legal description reviews also help to determine whether land ownership and boundary locations are legally defensible prior to development. There is greater demand for Geographic Coordinate Data Base data to provide accurate digital graphic portrayal of the Public Land Survey System. The energy programs use this digital version of the PLSS Data Set to display all stipulations and current leases in an automated format. This facilitates more efficient energy development and enables public land managers to make more informed decisions.

With the President's and the Secretary's goals to increase energy development on the public lands and with many States enacting renewable energy portfolio standards that require utility companies to increase renewable energy supplies as part of their electricity capacity, energy right-of-way processing workload for the BLM has increased dramatically. Much of this work is customer and market driven which makes it difficult to predict the number of applications that will be filed for the various authorizations with a high level of certainty.

Program Priorities

- Streamline right-of-way (ROW) processing by creating a centralized agile team that can address national ROW applications more efficiently and effectively;
- Process those right-of-way actions that advance the Administration's America First Energy Plan and employ cost recovery on all ROW's subject to collection of cost recovery funds;
- Prioritize and execute cadastral services which support energy and mineral development, protect promote economic development, provide for recovery of undiscovered or lost revenues, assist in national security, and promote public health and safety;
- Execute the highest priority discretionary Land Tenure Actions with national security and/or public health and safety implications;
- Coordinate with the DoD to ensure that public lands and resources are available for military use;
- Continue Transmission Corridor efforts to respond to developmental pressures on the electric grid throughout the West;
- Modernize lands information systems to efficiently lease and permit resources; and,
- Ensure the timely delivery of surveys and services to adequately meet the DOI's fiduciary trust responsibilities to trust beneficiaries.

Communications Site Management

Activity: Communication Site Management

Subactivity: Communication Site Management

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	Change from 2017 CR
Communication	<i>\$000</i>	2,000	1,996	+0	+0	+4	2,000	+4
Site Management	<i>Offset</i>	-2,000	-1,996	+0	+0	-4	(2,000)	-4
	<i>FTE</i>	13	13			+0	13	0

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for the Communication Site Management Program is \$2,000,000 and 13 FTE. Beginning with FY 1996, when rental receipts were approximately \$2,000,000, Congress appropriated up to \$2,000,000 of communications site rental received to be returned to the BLM for the administration and management of communication uses on public lands.

Program Overview

The BLM administers approximately 4,000 communications use authorizations on public lands. The growing number of authorizations over the years is due in large part to the growth and demand for new facilities as the need for telecommunications such as cellular wireless broadband technologies increases in rural areas. While pending cases were in the thirties, per year, from 2012 to 2015, these cases jumped to 71 in 2016 and this trend is continuing in FY 2017. Growth can only be achieved by an increase in tower locations to adequately provide more bandwidth for high speed 4G LTE cellular mobile data demands. Projections for new tower locations in the U.S. are estimated at a minimum to be three times the current number over the next five years according to industry studies.

In 2016, communications site National Project Managers inspected 194 authorized facilities at 27 communications sites throughout the bureau and identified \$235,480 dollars of unreported rent, 11 unauthorized trespass facilities, and drafted 39 communication site management plans for local BLM field offices. There are approximately 1,500 multi-facility communications sites on BLM administered lands, of which approximately 400 have up to date management plans finalized. The BLM has increased the collection of rental fees from \$2.0 million in 1996, to \$8.8 million for 2016 as a result of centralized billing collections, correct initial rental determinations, and site inspections to identifying unreported, misreported, and trespass uses.

In 2018, the BLM will continue to work to support rural broadband infrastructure development on lands it manages. The BLM expects each State to complete three communications site management plans in 2018 for a total of 36 Bureau-wide. The BLM will:

- Implement a five-year strategic plan to prioritize communications sites plans to be completed annually for each State over the next five years;

- Process approximately 190 actions for communications use lease or grant issuances, rejections, amendments, and renewals; process approximately 50 actions for assignments, cancellations, relinquishments, and other communications use administrative work;
- Complete approximately 20 trespass actions;
- Resolve case file administration issues and provide audit support for timely billing;
- Provide training for more than 60 agency and industry personnel on the siting and administration of communication uses on public land, plus train 75 line managers on their roles and responsibilities in the Communication Site Management Program; and,
- Develop and update its internal Communications Use Program website to provide the field offices with resources and tools to better manage their local Communications Use programs. The BLM will also finalize a Communications Use Handbook to provide field offices with a guide to manage local programs.
- Continue to foster cooperative working relationships with external customers to better understand and adapt to demands and trends in the telecommunications industry facing the BLM and promote the use of master agreements to facilitate timely approval of applications for communications uses.

Resources Protection and Maintenance

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	Change from 2017 CR
Resource Mgmt. Planning, Assessment & Monitoring	<i>\$000</i>	48,125	48,034	+403	+0	-10,000	38,437	-9,597
	<i>FTE</i>	210	211			-65	146	-65
Law Enforcement	<i>\$000</i>	25,495	25,447	+261	+0	+0	25,708	+261
	<i>FTE</i>	124	144			-1	143	-1
Abandoned Mine Lands	<i>\$000</i>	19,946	19,908	+154	+0	-11,000	9,062	-10,846
	<i>FTE</i>	75	63			-41	22	-41
Hazardous Materials Management	<i>\$000</i>	15,612	15,582	+198	+0	-5,000	10,780	-4,802
	<i>FTE</i>	78	66			-23	43	-23
Total, Resource Protection & Maintenance	<i>\$000</i>	109,178	108,971	+1,016	+0	-26,000	83,987	-24,984
	<i>FTE</i>	487	484			-130	354	-130

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for the Resource Protection and Maintenance activity is \$83,987,000 and 354 FTE, a program change of -\$26,000,000 and an estimated -130 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline.

Activity Description

The functions within the Resource Protection and Maintenance activity contribute to the protection and safety of public land users and environmentally sensitive resources.

- *Resource Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring* – The land use planning function is based on collaboration with local communities and State and Tribal governments, as well as on science-based analysis.
- *Resource Protection and Law Enforcement* – Provides for the protection from criminal and other unlawful activities on public lands.
- *Abandoned Mine Lands* – The remediation of abandoned mine lands supports core programs by restoring degraded water quality, cleaning up mine waste that has been contaminated by acid mine drainage and heavy metals (such as zinc, lead, arsenic, mercury and cadmium), remediating other environmental impacts on or affecting public lands, and mitigating physical safety issues.
- *Hazardous Materials Management* – Provides for the prevention, mitigation, and remediation of the effects of hazardous material releases and other dangers on the public lands.

The Resource Protection and Maintenance activity funds land use planning and compliance processes, which are required by the *National Environmental Policy Act* (NEPA) and the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act* (FLPMA).

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Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Subactivity: Resource Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				Change from 2017 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	
Resource Mgmt., Planning, Assessment & Monitoring	<i>\$000</i>	48,125	48,034	+403	+0	-10,000	38,437	-9,597
	<i>FTE</i>	210	211			-65	146	-65

Summary of 2018 Program Changes for Resource Management:							(\$000)	FTE
Reduce Lower Priority Planning Activities and Monitoring							-10,000	-65
Total							-10,000	-65

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for the Resource Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring Program is \$38,437,000 and 146 FTE, a program change of -\$10,000,000 and an estimated -65 FTEs from the 2017 CR baseline.

Reduce Lower Priority Planning Activities and Monitoring (-\$10,000,000 / -65 FTE) – In 2018, the Program will reprioritize efforts to focus on the expansion of energy and mineral activities, including coal, oil and gas, and infrastructure development activities in support of the Administration’s “America First Energy Plan,” as well as the planning, monitoring, and assessment of other Administration priorities. This change in focus will result in fewer ongoing planning efforts in offices without potential for energy development or transmission. Due to the multi-year commitment and contribution that Resource Management Planning makes to resource management plans, the reduced funding will impede BLM’s ability to meet timelines set forth in legislative and presidential designations.

Monitoring terrestrial and aquatic conditions will continue at a reduced level, as will development and use of decision support tools, with Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring and modeling focused on areas with high mineral development potential. Some support for work associated with collaboration and dispute resolution will also continue, though at decreased levels. Reductions will also lessen opportunities for joint decision-making practices that benefit local communities, tribes, and public lands.

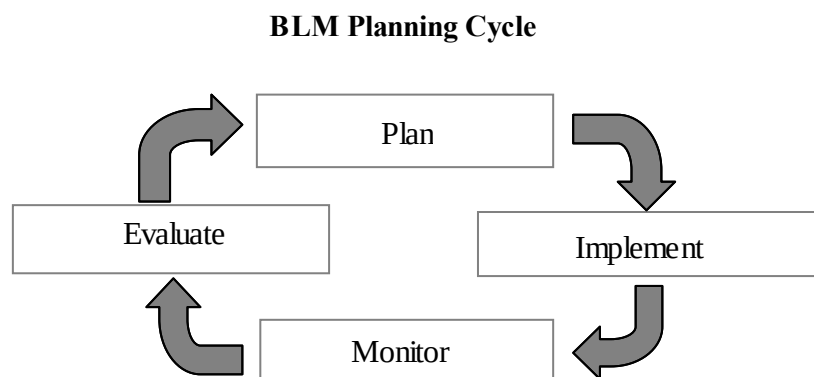
Program Overview

Resource Management Plans (RMPs) are the foundation of public land management. Planning and plan implementation decisions describe desired resource conditions on the ground and methods to achieve desired conditions across the more than 247 million acres of BLM-managed public lands. Through its plan assessment, inventory, and monitoring efforts, the Bureau collects data, which is stored in geospatially enabled databases, to determine whether the BLM is meeting its goals for desired condition. Plan evaluations allow the BLM to determine which decisions need to be revised or amended for the Bureau to continue effectively managing the public lands. The land use planning process encourages collaboration

and partnerships, which help the BLM determine how to manage public lands and associated resources to balance the needs of adjacent communities with the needs of the Nation.

In accordance with the DOI Secretarial Memorandum dated March 27, 2017, the BLM will identify and begin to implement results-oriented improvements to its land use planning and *National Environmental Policy Act* (NEPA) review processes by September 2017. The BLM will examine all aspects of the planning process, including challenges with NEPA, and incorporate the views and ideas of State and local partners in examining and implementing potential solutions. This planning and NEPA streamlining effort will align with the President's and the Secretary of the Interior's priorities to achieve efficiencies in compliance activities.

The Resource Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring Program uses interdisciplinary processes to complete the management and decision-making cycle shown and described further below.



Land Use Plan Revision and Development – Completion of ongoing RMP revisions and plan developments is the highest priority of the program. Planning areas without updated RMPs present numerous challenges to the BLM. Updated plans:

- Incorporate the best, most current science;
- Contain sustainable decisions that are less vulnerable to legal challenge;
- Respond to changes in conditions on the ground;
- Include desired conditions that are relevant or desired by the public, other governmental entities, or industrial users; and,
- Advance priorities such as energy and mineral development and transmission corridors and provide economic opportunities for the public.

The program initiates new RMP revisions or amendments in areas where monitoring and evaluation indicates that changing resource conditions or changing demands on public land resources have been identified that require reconsideration of RMP decisions. Delayed completion of planning efforts postpones critical resource management decisions and increases potential for litigation in planning areas.

Sustainable Planning through the NEPA – This dynamic approach to land use planning cycles through implementation, effectiveness monitoring, and assessment of emerging issues such as rapid population growth and changing resource conditions. The planning cycle allows plans to remain relevant and adaptive to changing conditions by addressing emerging challenges and changing resource issues as they arise, which ensures plan durability and reduces the frequency of costly revisions. The Bureau uses the NEPA review and analysis process to inform its land use planning and project-level implementation decisions throughout

the planning cycle. The NEPA activities currently funded by the BLM range from highly site-specific land use decisions to regional planning efforts to broad-scale analyses of specific authorized activities with a national scope. Through the NEPA process, the Bureau assesses the potential environmental impacts of a proposed action through a range of alternatives, seeks input from stakeholders and the public, and collaborates with partners in Federal, State, tribal, and local government to inform its decisions.

Land Use Plan Amendments – Amendments enable the program to address significant new information, respond to changing land uses, consider proposals that deviate from the plan, and implement new policies that change land use plan decisions. Plan amendments are an economical means to support adaptive approaches to resource management and reduce the frequency of costly revisions, and often support priority projects, such as those related to renewable energy and national energy infrastructure.

Monitoring for Adaptive Management – Informed decision making and adaptive management require current data about the status and trends of terrestrial and aquatic systems, about the location and extent of natural and human-caused disturbances, and about the location and effectiveness of land treatments. The BLM's Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring Strategy is the framework for this data collection. This strategy outlines a process for using core indicators, standardized field methods, remote sensing, and a statistically valid study design to provide nationally consistent and scientifically defensible information to determine the status of the public lands and track changes to natural resources on the public lands over time.

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Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Subactivity: Abandoned Mine Lands

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	Change from 2017 CR
Abandoned Mine Lands	<i>\$000</i>	19,946	19,908	+154	+0	-11,000	9,062	-10,846
	<i>FTE</i>	75	63			-41	22	-41

Summary of 2018 Program Changes for Abandoned Mine Lands:

	(\$000)	FTE
Curtail Initiation of New Remediation Projects	-11,000	-41
Total	-11,000	-41

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for the Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) Program is \$9,062,000 and 22 FTE, a program change of -\$11,000,000 and an estimated -41 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline.

Curtail Initiation of New Remediation Projects (-\$11,000,000 / -41 FTE) – The BLM will continue to focus on identifying and prioritizing abandoned mine hazards, securing the highest priority physical safety features and those that pose a threat to clean water, and providing public notification of specific abandoned mine hazards. Additionally, the BLM will safeguard only the highest priority physical safety features and threats to clean water; the BLM expects to safeguard about 500 features in FY 2018. The AML Program will focus on completing cleanup actions that are already started at sites that impact water quality, rather than start new cleanup operations. Furthermore, the AML Program will continue efforts to inventory abandoned mine features and add them to the database; adding approximately 2,000 features in FY 2018.

Program Overview

The Abandoned Mine Lands program's primary objective is to eliminate or minimize the environmental impacts and the physical safety hazards associated with hardrock mining activity across roughly 53,000 sites on America's public lands. The AML Program addresses mine sites that were abandoned prior to January 1, 1981, the effective date of the BLM's surface management regulations (43 CFR Subpart 3809). The Program's objectives are to:

- Protect public health and safety, as well as reducing inherent liabilities by mitigating physical safety hazards and/or minimizing environmental impacts;
- Restore watersheds impacted by abandoned mines on public lands;
- Educate the public about the potential dangers posed by abandoned mines, as well as the actions the BLM takes to address those dangers;
- Implement a risk-based, watershed approach that embraces partnerships to effectively leverage funding and facilitate timely AML project completion;
- Conduct inventories of undiscovered abandoned mine features and sites, as well as performing the validation, recordation, and evaluations of those characteristics;

- Implement cost avoidance/cost recovery strategies pursuant to *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980* (CERCLA);
- Restore AML to productive uses including, but not limited to, recreation, fish and wildlife habitat, renewable energy, and the preservation of historical/cultural resources;
- Integrate AML goals and priorities into the BLM land-use planning efforts, as well as other BLM functions and programs; and,
- Perform post-completion project monitoring to ensure the effective short and long term remediation of AML sites

Abandoned Mine Land Inventory

The AML Program utilizes a database to record and track the thousands of AML sites and features within the National System of Public Lands. The Abandoned Mine Site Cleanup Module (AMSCM) currently contains over 100,000 features, such as physical hazards and environmental impacts, associated with 53,000 AML sites. States will continue to conduct inventory of unknown features and record them in the AMSCM database. The Bureau will continue to develop and test the latest release of the AMSCM database.

Risk-based Prioritization

In addressing the environmental and physical safety hazards on the public lands in FY 2018, the BLM will place its priority on completing on-the-ground remediation at already discovered high-priority inventoried and characterized sites. The prioritization process ranks sites based on environmental and physical safety hazards and takes into account factors including water quality impairments and violations, watershed and other environmental impacts, threats to public health or safety, existence of partnerships, cost avoidance/cost recovery, continuing/expediting existing on-the-ground projects, location, and cost efficiency. In FY 2018, the BLM will rely heavily on States to conduct closure and cleanup operations on previously discovered priority features and projects.

Environmental Response and Remediation

The BLM's environmental cleanup and remediation activities are guided by public laws such as CERCLA, the *Clean Water Act*, and the FLPMA. The BLM uses its CERCLA authority to remediate environmental contamination on public land, prepare and implement emergency response contingency plans for oil and chemical spills, and recover costs from potentially responsible parties.

Alaska Red Devil Mine Remediation

The Red Devil Mine (RDM), located on the Kuskokwim River in Southwestern Alaska, is an abandoned cinnabar mine which produced mercury from 1939 through 1971. In 2009, the BLM initiated a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study of the Red Devil Mine site under authority of CERCLA. Over the last nine years the Bureau's AML Program and the Department's Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF) have shared in funding the RDM project.

Colorado Upper Animas River Remediation

The Upper Animas Watershed, located in Southwest Colorado, is a 146 square-mile watershed that has had extensive mining for over 100 years and its impacts have been noted for many decades. The BLM has implemented eight removal actions under CERCLA authority; however, a significant amount of additional work is necessary to effectively address the multitude of mixed-ownership AML sites. Since 2010, working collaboratively with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the BLM has initiated risk assessments

and Remedial Investigations of the Upper Animas to better define the contamination problems and Potential Responsible Parties. For FY 2018 additional source characterization and modeling; groundwater and surface water monitoring; finalization of the Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment; CERCLA enforcement efforts for cost avoidance and cost recovery; and, community relations are planned.

Physical Safety Hazards

The majority of sites recorded in the AMSCM database contain physical safety hazards, such as open mine shafts, adits, unstable mine facilities, and pit highwalls. These physical safety hazards pose serious threats to humans and wildlife, and are a high priority for the AML Program to remediate. Categorically, high priority sites include physical safety hazard sites, such as mine shafts and adits that are in close proximity to populated places such as residences, schools, and recreational areas. Permanent remediation measures used to address AML physical safety hazard sites include closing adits and shafts to keep people out while protecting bat habitat, backfilling, reducing the steepness of mine pit highwalls, and removing dangerous mine related structures.

Federal Multi-Agency Collaboration

The BLM is working with other Federal agencies to better address the legacy of abandoned hardrock mining sites on both a national and a landscape scale. The Bureau is actively working with the Department of Energy and the EPA to share resources in order to fully address defense-related abandoned uranium mines located on BLM-managed public lands. Additionally, the BLM is also working with the U.S. Forest Service, the National Park Service, and the EPA to clearly identify and prioritize the known inventory of AML sites on a State and nationwide basis.

Partnerships

Partnerships with other Federal, State, local, and Tribal agencies are a vital component of the AML Program. Activities include the development of agreements with States for abandoned mine closures, cleanup coordination, and development of joint policies and procedures. The BLM also enters into assistance agreements with non-governmental organizations, such as the Bat Conservation International (BCI). The BCI assists the BLM in identifying abandoned mines that provide valuable bat habitat and helps to preserve it with bat-friendly closures.

Other Funding Sources

In addition to AML program funding, the BLM utilizes funding from the Department's Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF) and the Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) Restoration Fund. The CHF was established by Congress to be used for necessary expenses incurred for response actions conducted pursuant to CERCLA, as amended, as well as the regulatory requirements codified in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan. The Fund includes appropriated and recovered funds, and supports response actions, remedial investigations, feasibility studies, and cleanup at sites contaminated by hazardous substances. These sites are prioritized through a competitive process across the Department of the Interior's bureaus based on human health and ecological risk, regulatory factors, and the level of potentially responsible party involvement. The BLM currently manages 26 CHF sites.

The BLM uses the NRDA Fund to identify damage to natural resources; work with the public and the polluters to plan restoration efforts; seek payment from the polluters for resource restoration costs; and, restore or replace resources to pre-contamination conditions. Project scoping and start-up funds may come from the Department. Assessment funds are provided through the Department or negotiated with polluters.

Restoration funds come from settlements with polluters, either through negotiations or legal action that often includes the recovery costs incurred in assessing the damages. Funds from these settlements are then used to restore the damaged resources at no expense to the taxpayer.

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Subactivity: Resource Protection and Law Enforcement

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				Change from 2017 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	
Law Enforcement	<i>\$000</i>	25,495	25,447	+261	+0	+0	25,708	+261
	<i>FTE</i>	124	144			-1	143	-1

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for Law Enforcement is \$25,708,000 and 143 FTE, a change of -1 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline.

Program Overview

Program Components

The Resource Protection and Law Enforcement Program supports the Bureau's mission through the enforcement of Federal laws and regulations related to the use, management, and development of public lands and resources. The objectives of the program are to:

- Provide a safe environment for public land users and employees;
- Deter, detect, and investigate illegal activities, and resolve or refer such matters to appropriate officials; and
- Ensure revenues owed to the government for authorized or unauthorized uses are paid.

Resource Protection and Law Enforcement Program resources:

- Manage and supplement the law enforcement presence at special events and high-use recreation areas in order to support law enforcement needs exceeding the capacity of local field offices;
- Establish interagency agreements, partnerships, and service contracts with numerous State and local law enforcement agencies to secure supplemental support in the form of dispatch services, patrols of high use recreation areas, and assistance in the eradication of marijuana grown on public lands; and,
- Utilize science-based methods and technology to expand capabilities to identify and monitor locations of illegal activity.

Critical factors and challenges affecting the Resource Protection and Law Enforcement Program on public lands include:

- Staffing Levels – Approximately 53 percent of the funding that supports the rangers and law enforcement work comes from benefitting subactivities that are slated for reductions in 2018. Reductions to this funding would impact staffing. To mitigate potential critical staffing reductions, other law enforcement activities would be eliminated or reduced, including law enforcement

service contracts with State/local law enforcement agencies that help to provide patrol and protection services over large areas of public lands.

- Southwest Border – Efforts to curb the resource and public safety impacts generated by smuggling activities on public lands places significant demands on bureau law enforcement resources.
- Large-scale marijuana cultivation on federal land continues to represent a public and employee safety concern; the associated diversion of natural water sources, and use of herbicides and pesticides damages public lands ecosystems.
- Anti-government Extremists – Anti-government extremists represent a growing domestic terrorism concern and a significant threat to the operational safety of Federal law enforcement officers and civilian staff that work in rural and remote settings.
- Urban Interface – Population growth in urban areas near public lands continues to place pressure on public safety and resource protection efforts as OHV use, target shooting, and similar activities increasingly come in conflict with archeological resources, sensitive areas, and non-motorized recreation.

Demands, Trends and Resources

Southwest Borderlands – The BLM will continue to patrol and conduct law enforcement activities on public lands situated within 100 miles of the Southwest Border in response to the heavy resource impacts and public safety concerns associated with illegal human trafficking and drug smuggling activities. In 2016, the BLM seized approximately 16,700 pounds of marijuana being smuggled across public lands, which has a street value of approximately \$13.3 million¹⁷. In addition to marijuana, the BLM seized over 600 DUB (dosage units) of other drugs to include but not limited to: narcotics, oxycodone, LSD, ecstasy, barbiturates, amphetamine, and methamphetamine. The BLM continues to invest heavily in its Reclaim Our Arizona Monuments (ROAM) operation, but in recent years has had to reduce the number of surge operations. Developed in response to the severe impacts occurring on the Bureau's Ironwood Forest and Sonoran Desert National Monuments, Operation ROAM combines the skills of the BLM law enforcement officers with those of the BLM resource specialists in order to improve public safety and remedy the resource damage caused by human and drug smuggling. This pairing of skill sets serves to disrupt and deter smuggling operations and repair smuggling-related environmental damage caused by unauthorized roads and trails, large accumulations of trash, and concentrations of human waste.

Marijuana Cultivation on Public Lands – The BLM plans to continue drug enforcement activities, including assigning special agents to investigate large-scale marijuana cultivation on a full time basis in California and on a part time basis in other states to combat the expansion of marijuana cultivation activities; utilizing BLM rangers to conduct high profile patrols to detect and deter cultivation activities, eradicate marijuana cultivation sites, and provide security for personnel performing cultivation site rehabilitation efforts; and working with the Public Lands Drug Coordination Committee, under the Office of National Drug Control Policy, to identify and address the environmental impacts of marijuana cultivation on public lands.

In 2016, the BLM investigated incidents of marijuana sale and manufacture resulting in seizure of approximately 149,000 marijuana plants cultivated on public lands. Illicit cultivation sites often include substantial water diversions and heavy use of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides which endanger fish and wildlife. With reduced funding, the bureau will be unable to supplement these drug enforcement activities with additional operational funds, resulting in smaller operations of less duration.

BLM law enforcement officers continue to collaborate with other Federal, State, local and tribal entities to combat marijuana-related crimes affecting public lands.

¹⁷ The Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) street value of marijuana is \$800/pound.

Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) Enforcement in the Four Corners Region – The BLM will continue to patrol and conduct investigations in the Four Corners region of the Southwest to deter and detect incidents of theft and vandalism of cultural, historical, and paleontological resources. The BLM will prosecute suspects and provide for the proper curation, storage, and disposition of recovered artifacts.

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Recreation – The BLM will continue to dedicate law enforcement resources to the patrol of high-use OHV areas in order to protect sensitive resources and ensure the public is provided safe recreational opportunities on public lands.

National Conservation Lands – The BLM will continue to patrol and conduct law enforcement activities within the National Conservation Lands in order to protect nationally significant resources and provide the public the opportunity to safely enjoy their public lands.

Wild Horses and Burros – The BLM will continue to enforce laws and investigate violations related to the harassment, unlawful removal, inhumane treatment, unauthorized destruction or sale of wild horses and burros.

Resource Damage, Loss and Theft – The BLM will continue to emphasize patrol, enforcement, and investigation actions to reduce the theft of public land resources, including mineral materials, timber and forest products, as well as improve production accountability and reduce theft of oil and gas resources. The BLM will investigate wildland fires to determine the origin and cause, identify responsible parties, and seek civil enforcement or criminal prosecution in cases involving negligence or arson.

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Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Subactivity: Hazardous Materials Management

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	Change from 2017 CR
Hazardous Materials Management	<i>\$000</i>	15,612	15,582	+198	+0	-5,000	10,780	-4,802
	<i>FTE</i>	78	66			-23	43	-23

Summary of 2018 Program Changes for Hazardous Materials Management:	(\$000)	FTE
Reduce Capacity to Respond to New Sites	-5,000	-23
Total	-5,000	-23

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for the Hazardous Materials Management Program is \$10,780,000 and 43 FTE, a program change of -\$5,000,000 and an estimated -23 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline.

Reduce Capacity to Respond to New Sites (-\$5,000,000 / -23 FTE) – The reduction will reduce the BLM’s capacity to respond to lower priority and new environmental issues and perform facility environmental compliance monitoring. At the request level, the Hazardous Materials Management (HazMat) program will focus on cleanup activities of formerly used defense sites that have been returned to the BLM from their military withdrawal status, completing ongoing hazardous materials cleanup projects, ensuring compliance with cleanup regulations on public lands, and supporting the cleanup of unauthorized waste along the Southwest Border.

Program Overview

The Hazardous Materials Management program ensures the BLM’s compliance with Federal and State environmental regulations. The HazMat program also exercises the legal authorities granted to the BLM to protect human health and the environment by identifying, characterizing, and cleaning up hazardous waste sites. Additionally, the HazMat program implements Federal initiatives directed at improving environmental management and sustainability. Program activities include:

- Minimizing and remediating environmental contamination on public lands;
- Reducing health and safety risks associated with environmental hazards;
- Restoring natural and cultural resources adversely impacted by oil discharges and hazardous substance releases;
- Correcting environmental compliance issues;

- Utilizing environmental management systems to identify, manage, and accomplish agency operation sustainability objectives and targets, as well as other significant aspects of the BLM operations that impact environmental performance;
- Reducing the generation of wastes or contaminants at the source; thereby, reducing the level of hazards to public health or the environment; and,
- Partnering with the BLM Law Enforcement Program to remove illegally dumped material such as trash, hazardous materials, and abandoned vehicles.

The Hazardous Materials program complements the Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) program. While the AML Program focuses on physical and environmental hazards associated specifically with hardrock mines abandoned prior to 1981, the HazMat Program has a broader focus of environmental hazards on all public lands associated with all uses. Additionally, the HazMat program may also support addressing environmental hazards at high-priority AML sites.

Program Priorities

In FY 2018, the HazMat program will continue to support BLM State and Field Offices efforts to comply with State and Federal hazardous waste, solid waste and cleanup regulations to reduce the risk of contamination exposure to employees, public visitors, wildlife and the environment on Public Lands. At a reduced level the Program will maintain the BLM Environmental Management Systems and continue to follow through on priority compliance audit findings to improve efficiencies, promote innovation, increase pollution prevention efforts, and reduce spill incidents. The HazMat program will continue to provide emergency response support in multiple states including: Montana, Colorado, Utah, Alaska, and Wyoming. The Program will maintain, at a diminutive capacity, its environmental condition of property (ECOP) assessment capabilities to evaluate property contamination prior to lease and license requirements in support of Energy, Coal, and Gas projects. The Program's ability to streamline ECOP documentation to expedite real property transactions for high priority actions will be limited. Training for Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response staff will be maintained, but based on priority. Each year as additional contaminated sites are discovered and added to the inventory, the BLM's contingent environmental cleanup liability grows. In order to comply, the program will prioritize current funding by balancing cleanup efforts relative to risk and expediting cleanup activities performed on BLM lands by other agencies such as Formerly Used Defense Sites that have sufficient Federal review completed. Additionally, the BLM will have a reduced ability to address new and emergent environmental impacts and resource degradation along the Southwest border caused by illegal immigration in the 195,400 sq. mi/125 million acres Southwest border region. Southwest border funding will be dedicated to Arizona, California and New Mexico to address dumping of unauthorized waste on public lands affecting both the environment and visitor experiences.

Other Funding Sources

In addition to program funding, the BLM utilizes funding from the Department's Natural Resource Damage Assessment Restoration Fund (NRDAR), and the Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF).

The BLM uses the NRDAR Fund to identify damage to natural resources; work with the public and the polluters to plan restoration efforts; seek payment from the polluters for resource restoration costs; and, restore or replace resources to pre-contamination conditions. Project scoping and start-up funds may come from the Department. Assessment funds are provided through the Department or negotiated with polluters. Restoration funds come from settlements with polluters, either through negotiations or legal action that

often includes the recovery costs incurred in assessing the damages. Funds from these settlements are then used to restore the damaged resources at no expense to the taxpayer.

The CHF was established by Congress to be used for necessary expenses incurred for response actions conducted pursuant to CERCLA, as amended, as well as the regulatory requirements codified in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan. The Fund includes appropriated and recovered funds, and supports response actions, remedial investigations, feasibility studies, and cleanup at sites contaminated by hazardous substances. These sites are prioritized across the Department of the Interior's bureaus based on human health and ecological risk, regulatory factors, and the level of potentially responsible party involvement. The BLM currently manages 26 CHF sites.

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Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	Change from 2017 CR
Annual Maint. & Ops	<i>\$000</i>	38,942	38,868	+476	+0	-3,000	36,344	-2,524
	<i>FTE</i>	243	226			-30	196	-30
Def. Maint. & Cap. Improvements	<i>\$000</i>	31,387	31,327	+147	+0	-5,000	26,474	-4,853
	<i>FTE</i>	41	31			-8	23	-8
Total, Transportation & Facilities	<i>\$000</i>	70,329	70,195	+623	+0	-8,000	62,818	-7,377
	<i>FTE</i>	284	257			-38	219	-38

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for the Transportation and Facilities Maintenance activity is \$62,818,000 and 219 FTE, a program change of -\$8,000,000 and an estimated -38 FTE below the 2017 CR baseline.

Activity Description

The goals of the Transportation and Facilities Maintenance Programs are to protect employee and visitor safety, resource values, and public investments, as well as to provide facilities management and public lands stewardship. To accomplish this, the BLM focuses on:

- Operating clean, safe, and fully functional facilities at recreation sites;
- Performing annual maintenance on all facilities;
- Conducting comprehensive assessments on the physical condition and regulatory compliance for all facilities;
- Implementing the Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plans;
- Improving capabilities to manage facilities maintenance through development of an automated facility asset management system; and,
- Implementing property and asset management planning to accurately inventory and describe assets, establish appropriate levels of investment, and adopt public or commercial benchmarks and best practices.

Within the Transportation and Facilities Maintenance Activity, two subactivities contribute to the stewardship of the BLM facilities:

- Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements
- Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs

In conducting program work, the BLM adheres to the requirements of Executive Order 13327, "Federal Real Property Asset Management." This includes:

- Using public and commercial benchmarks and best practices;
- Employing life-cycle cost-benefit analysis;

- Providing appropriate levels of investment;
- Accurately inventorying and describing all assets; and,
- Providing safe, secure, and productive workplaces.

The BLM uses two industry standard performance measures, including the Asset Priority Index and the Facilities Condition Index (FCI), for identifying the condition of constructed assets and targeting assets that can be disposed of or require additional annual maintenance or supplemental funding from deferred maintenance. These measures help identify the condition of constructed assets and determine whether the asset requires additional annual maintenance, funding from deferred maintenance, or if the asset should be disposed. Additional criteria used to prioritize projects are the Scope of Benefits, Investment Strategy, and Consequences of Failure to Act. The four criteria put emphasis on projects that:

- Repair the highest priority projects that are in the poorest condition;
- Are clearly aligned with DOI, and bureau initiatives and strategic goals;
- Have a positive return on investment that leverages outside interest and/or reduces operation and maintenance liabilities; and,
- Have unacceptable risk levels if the project is not completed.

Assessment Process

The BLM conducts baseline condition assessments of recreation sites and administrative sites, including on-site buildings and structures; Maintenance Level 3, 4, and 5 roads, bridges, dams, and major trails. The condition assessment process identifies deferred maintenance needs and determines the current replacement value of constructed assets. Knowing the estimated cost of deferred maintenance and the replacement value of recreation and administrative sites allows the BLM to use the industry standard FCI as a method of measuring the condition and change of condition of facilities.

The FCI is the ratio of accumulated deferred maintenance to the current replacement value ($FCI = \text{Deferred Maintenance} / \text{Current Replacement Value}$). It is an indicator of the overall condition of capital assets. The general guideline is that FCI should be below 0.15 for a facility to be considered in acceptable condition. The Facility Asset Management System documents the FCI, and it is a major tool used for management decisions on the disposal of assets.

Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				Change from 2017 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	
Def. Maint. & Cap. Improvements	\$000	31,387	31,327	+147	+0	-5,000	26,474	-4,853
	FTE	41	31			-8	23	-8

Summary of 2018 Program Changes for Def. Maint. & Cap. Improvements:	(\$000)	FTE
Reduce Projects	-5,000	-8
Total	-5,000	-8

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 request for the Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements Program is \$26,474,000 and 23 FTE, a program reduction of -\$5,000,000 and an estimated -8 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline.

Reduce Projects (-\$5,000,000/ -8 FTE) – The highest ranked projects and those projects that are currently listed for funding in FY 2018 are composed of projects that support critical health or safety and mission critical repair projects. The projected \$5.0 million reduction will delay continued repair of Bureau assets. The current Deferred Maintenance backlog is close to \$700 million. The reduction will decrease the State repair funds by 25 percent. The reduction will require mission critical bridge, dam, road, and building repair projects to be delayed.

Program Overview

The Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements Program provides the following services:

- Improves the overall condition of BLM facilities;
- Renews aging infrastructure;
- Provides professional engineering services;
- Manages environmental and structural risks of facilities;
- Manages corrective actions identified through Compliance Assessment Safety, Health and the Environment Audits;
- Manages corrective actions identified for accessibility provisions;
- Manages corrective actions for improvement of energy savings; and,
- Constructs facilities for visitors and employees that comply with Federal requirements.

The program prioritizes health and safety work and mission critical assets, followed by resource protection, energy and sustainability, and code compliance. This includes replacing and reconstructing existing roads, trails, bridges, recreation and administrative facilities, and buildings.

Energy conservation and sustainability are primary considerations for all new projects. Projects incorporate the Federal Five Guiding Principles and follow the BLM's Sustainable Buildings Implementation Plan to reduce operational costs, improve energy efficiency, and conserve water consistent with Executive Order 13693, *Planning for Federal Sustainability in the Next Decade*. Funding is specifically targeted to assess a building's sustainability performance and to make improvements on the identified deficiencies. The BLM priority is to make every building as sustainable and energy efficient as possible. The planning of all the BLM's Deferred Maintenance projects includes consideration of the possible effects severe weather and other major environmental events may have on the future operations of its facilities. The sites are assessed to determine if design or site adjustments need to be incorporated to account for these effects.

The BLM Asset Management Plan prioritizes funding to the highest priority assets and plans the disposal of unneeded assets to attain a portfolio of constructed assets in good physical and functional condition, aligned with current and projected requirements.

In an effort to control costs and save future operational maintenance funding, every project is assessed to determine if space can be economized and unneeded facilities can be disposed. The BLM is targeting three percent of its total budget to dispose of unneeded assets and to align to a more efficient portfolio. Every new building project considers alternatives to consolidate current operations and space to gain the best efficiencies and monetary savings.

The BLM categorizes deferred maintenance needs identified through condition assessments and other inspections into specific projects which are proposed in the Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan. To manage these projects, the BLM observes the following guidelines:

- For projects with estimated costs of \$10 million or more, the program schedules one year for project planning, one year for design, and no more than two years for construction.
- For projects with estimated costs between \$2 million and \$10 million, the program schedules one year for project planning and design, and no more than two years for construction.
- For projects with estimated costs below \$2 million, the program schedules one year for planning and design and one year for construction.

The Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan is updated annually using the DOI planning guidance through the budget document Attachment G. Attachment G uses four categories in assessing a project's funding priority. Ultimately, Attachment G prioritizes a project using its condition and mission priority, those highest priority buildings in the worst condition are the highest priority for funding. In recent years, the BLM expanded planning for each new project to include the impacts of expected life cycle costs on the BLM's total budget. Project submissions include the estimated operation expenses, energy cost saving and sustainability actions, and the improvement in facility condition as a result of the project.

Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	Change from 2017 CR
Annual Maint. & Ops	\$000	38,942	38,868	+476	+0	-3,000	36,344	-2,524
	FTE	243	226			-30	196	-30

Summary of 2018 Program Changes for Annual Maint. & Ops:		(\$000)	FTE
Reduce projects		-3,000	-30
Total			-30

Other Resources Supporting Annual Maint. & Ops:					
		2016 Actual	2017 Estimate	2018 Estimate	Change from 2017
Quarters Maintenance	\$000	691	700	700	+0
	FTE	1	1	1	+0

Notes:

- Quarters Maintenance amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from rent on BLM employee-occupied quarters; Section 320 of the 1985 Interior and Related Appropriations Act (Public Law 98-473) appropriates these funds on a permanent basis. More information on Quarters Maintenance is found in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter.
- Amount in 2016 and 2017 for Quarters Maintenance shown net of sequestration
- Actual and estimated obligations, by year for Quarters Maintenance are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section.

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 request for the Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs Program is \$36,344,000 and 196 FTE, a program reduction of -\$3,000,000 and an estimated -30 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline.

General Program Decrease (-\$3,000,000 / -30 FTE) – A proposed \$3.0 million reduction to the Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs program will result in a focus on mission critical assets such as administrative sites, buildings, dams, and bridges and give a lower priority to and shift focus from recreation sites, roads, and trails. Maintenance of assets at National Monuments, National Conservation Areas, and recreation sites will be reduced.

Program Overview

The Annual Maintenance Program provides for visitor and employee safety and ensures proper facilities management. Funding provides for emergency, preventive, and cyclical maintenance, and baseline facility

condition assessments. The program manages operations, facility services and landscape upkeep in order to maintain BLM facilities in good condition and minimize new deferred maintenance needs.

National Conservation Lands

Activity: National Conservation Lands

Subactivity: National Monuments & National Conservation Areas

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				Change from 2017 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	
NMs & NCAs	\$000	36,819	36,749	+446	+0	-9,500	27,695	-9,054
	FTE	254	245			-72	173	-72

Summary of 2018 Program Changes for NMs & NCAs:

	(\$000)	FTE
Reduce activities including visitor services	-9,500	-72
Total	-9,500	-72

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for the National Monuments and National Conservation Areas Program is \$27,695,000 and 173 FTE, a program change of -\$9,500,000 and an estimated -72 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline.

Reduce Activities including Visitor Services (-\$9,500,000 / -72 FTE) – The request will support the continued protection and management of National Monuments and National Conservation Areas and similar designations at reduced levels. At the reduced funding level, priority will be placed on public safety, law enforcement, and sportsmen's access. The BLM and volunteer staff will provide key visitor services to the highest priority visitor centers, and offer interpretive and educational programs while addressing basic maintenance needs. In addition, the program will work to process requests for permits for commercial filming, grazing, outfitters and guides, and special uses on National Monuments and National Conservation Areas. Additionally, the basic day to day maintenance at the high visitation areas will continue to be addressed.

Efforts will continue to support some youth initiatives and agreements with youth organizations. Funding will support staffing at some visitor centers, contact stations, and interpretive centers, with reduced hours and seasonal length of operation. The BLM will provide hands-on educational experiences to an estimated 145,000 youth at National Monuments and National Conservation Areas. This budget request will help provide nearly 2 million visitors with opportunities to learn about and connect to their public lands.

National Conservation Lands

The BLM is unique in its mission within the Department of managing the public lands for multiple use and sustained yield of resources, including conservation. The National Conservation Lands program as a whole comprises 36 million acres and is recognized for outstanding conservation values and designated for special management by Acts of Congress or Presidential Proclamations.

The BLM manages these special areas to maintain and enhance their conservation values with the goal to conserve, protect, and restore these important landscapes and their outstanding cultural, ecological, and

scientific values. These areas range from broad Alaskan tundra to red-rock deserts and from deep river canyons to rugged ocean coastlines and include some of America's finest natural and cultural treasures.

Program Overview

Today this program encompasses 27 National Monuments, 16 National Conservation Areas, three Outstanding Natural Areas, one Cooperative Management and Protection Area, one Forest Reserve and the California Desert National Conservation Lands. These units of the National Conservation Lands are managed to conserve, protect, restore, and enhance America's national and cultural heritage, while providing outstanding recreational opportunities and public access for fishing, hunting, horseback riding, and other uses. The National Conservation Lands Program represents only 15 percent of all the BLM-managed public lands, but attracts over 25 percent of the BLM's visitors.



Barryessa Snow Mountain, BLM California

These special places span the breadth of the BLM-managed public lands and include such diverse lands as the 1.2 million-acre Steese National Conservation Area, protecting two of Alaska's most important caribou herds; King Range National Conservation Area, America's first National Conservation Area, designated in 1970 along California's Lost Coast; Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area on the Atlantic coast of Florida; and, Colorado's Canyons of the Ancients National Monument, protecting the greatest known density of First American archeological sites in the United States, including cliff dwellings, villages, kivas, shrines, agricultural fields, and rock art. Traditional activities such as fishing, hiking, horseback riding, hunting, rock hounding, managed off-highway vehicle use, livestock grazing and Native American cultural and religious uses continue throughout many of these places.

For more information on the National Conservation Lands program and the 15 year strategy, visit the BLM website at <https://www.blm.gov/node/3221>.

Wildlife, Hunting and Fishing Access

The National Monuments and National Conservation Areas are home to a host of wildlife and fish species, including prized game species. These places provide exceptional habitat with clean water, good forage and appropriate cover, all in a natural setting for many species such as elk, pronghorn, west slope cutthroat and steelhead. National Monuments and National Conservation Areas also provide access for sportsmen and sportswomen to high quality hunting and fishing. For example, Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument, in Montana is world famous for its big game, including trophy bighorn sheep, elk, and mule and whitetail deer.



Big Horn Sheep, Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument,
BLM Montana

National Monuments and National Conservation Areas are of great importance to species listed as threatened or endangered under the *Endangered Species Act* and

other BLM-managed sensitive species. These places provide crucial habitats for threatened or endangered species and often provide connectivity between high quality habitats with other jurisdictions necessary to maintain the continued existence of the species. The identification and management of threatened or endangered within National Monuments and National Conservation Areas help to ensure the protection, recovery, and ultimately the delisting, of these species.

Advancing Scientific Knowledge

The National Monuments and National Conservation Areas serve as long-term reserves for cultural and paleontological resources, as well as vulnerable native plant and animal populations. Scientific data on the conditions, trends, and relationships of these resources are critical for managers when determining how to successfully adapt management to address stressors such as changing fire regimes, the spread of invasive and exotic species, and human population growth.

In 2016, Colorado Mesa University conducted an investigation of the cultural landscapes and associated cultural resources within McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area. This innovative project integrated standard archaeological survey data with aspects of Native American worldviews, and utilized this data to better inform management decisions involving the land and its resources.

The black-footed ferret, a Federally endangered mammal, depends on Gunnison's prairie dogs, its primary prey. A 2016 research study at the Rio Grande del Norte National Monument in New Mexico used remote sensing to determine locations of Gunnison's prairie dog disturbance, the estimated sizes and distribution of Gunnison's prairie dog colonies, and if the colonies meet the criteria for black-footed ferret re-introduction. This information aids in black-footed ferret reintroduction and recovery management decisions.

Connecting People to the Land

More than 64 million people live within 100 miles of BLM-managed lands in the West. The elevated profile of National Monuments and National Conservation Areas attract regional, national, and international visitors. More people recreate on National Monuments and National Conservation Areas, four times the rate of other BLM recreation areas. This growing level of visitation presents the BLM with the challenge of providing more responsive recreation management, higher levels of visitor services, and additional law enforcement to ensure visitor safety.

Engaging the Next Generation

The BLM is engaging the next generation of public land stewards by working in partnership with local communities and non-profit organizations to serve American families and to instill conservation stewardship values. The BLM's partnerships with schools, youth corps, and other non-profit organizations provide opportunities for young people and Veterans to gain job skills needed and help with gaining valuable experiences to enter the work force. The National Monuments and National Conservation Areas program also works collaboratively with other BLM programs to engage youth to learn and gain valuable training.



Alaska Silver Lake Aquatic Camp, BLM Alaska

For example, at the Headwaters Forest Reserve in Northern California, students from local schools learn about forest ecosystems as well as the area's logging history. Hosting a Eureka's Winshop Middle School teacher, the BLM developed curriculum units on watershed health, salmon restoration, and salamander monitoring. This partnership provides six different classes with a hands-on experience in the natural sciences. The BLM engages in over 50 similar partnerships working to provide educational opportunities within National Monuments and National Conservation Areas.

Creating Economic Opportunities

With 8.6 million visitors to National Monuments and National Conservation Areas, the communities surrounding the units of the National Conservation Lands derive significant economic benefits through tourism, the service industry, and long term job and population growth. The economic activity in 2016 created \$460 million dollars in direct spending. This translates into \$630 million in economic output, \$230 million dollars in labor income and getting America back to work with 7,100 jobs for these gateway communities. In 2016, the cost per acre of National Monuments and National Conservation Areas was \$2.73 supporting \$52 million in regional economic activity. This equates to \$17 dollars in regional economic contribution for every \$1 of Federal funding.

National Monuments & National Conservation Areas: Funding By BLM State Office			
BLM State Office	2016 Enacted	2017 CR	2018 Request
Alaska	633	633	473
Arizona	7,063	7,063	5,422
California	5,366	5,366	4,115
Colorado	3,627	3,627	2,778
Eastern States	225	225	152
Idaho	2,623	2,623	2,005
Montana/Dakotas	1,655	1,655	1,260
Nevada	1,644	1,644	1,250
New Mexico	2,484	2,484	1,900
Oregon/Washington	1,782	1,782	1,360
Utah	<u>6,460</u>	<u>6,460</u>	<u>4,960</u>
<i>Subtotal, State Allocations</i>	33,562	33,562	25,675
National Level Program Support†	3,257	3,187	2,020
Total	\$ 36,819	\$36,749	\$27,695
†Includes funds supporting Washington Office, National Operations Center, National Training Center, and Bureau-Wide Administrative Support			
The 2018 State Office Request is an estimate shown for illustrative purposes. Actual State Office requests are subject to change based on national program priorities and the State Office priority project submissions and in addition to emergency needs for on the ground work will require adjustment during Planning Target Allocations.			

Challenge Cost Share

Activity: Challenge Cost Share

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	Change from 2017 CR
Challenge	\$000	2,413	2,408	+0	+0	-2,408	0	-2,408
Cost Share	FTE	5	5			-5	0	-5

Summary of 2018 Program Changes for Challenge Cost Share:		(\$000)	FTE
Program Elimination		-2,408	-5
Total		-2,408	-5

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request eliminates funding for the Challenge Cost Share Program.

Program Elimination (-\$2,408,000 / -5 FTE) – The 2018 budget request eliminates funding for the Challenge Cost Share program to focus on other higher-priority programs and initiatives.

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Workforce and Organizational Support

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				Change from 2017 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	
Administrative Support	<i>\$000</i>	50,942	50,845	+523	+0	-1,000	50,368	-477
	<i>FTE</i>	284	325			-20	305	-20
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	<i>\$000</i>	93,645	93,467	+2,554	+0	-2,845	93,176	-291
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0			+0	-	0
IT Management	<i>\$000</i>	25,958	25,909	+254	+0	-1,000	25,163	-746
	<i>FTE</i>	109	111			-6	105	-6
Total, Workforce & Organizational Support	<i>\$000</i>	170,545	170,221	+3,331	+0	-4,845	168,707	-1,514
	<i>FTE</i>	393	436			-26	410	-26

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for the Workforce and Organizational Support activity is \$168,707,000 and an estimated 410 FTE, a program change of -\$4,845,000 and an estimated -26 FTE below the 2017 CR baseline.

Activity Description

Workforce and Organizational Support funds services related to general-use automated systems and specified business practices not directly tied to a specific program output, such as human resources management, equal employment opportunity, financial management, property and acquisition management, and information technology management.

Estimated Workforce and Organizational Support Costs – Section 403 of Division F of the *2016 Consolidated Appropriations Act* (P.L. 114-113) requires that the “amount and basis of estimated overhead charges, deductions, reserves or holdbacks, including working capital fund and cost pool charges, from programs, projects, activities, and subactivities to support government-wide, departmental, agency, or bureau administrative functions or headquarters, regional, or central operations” be presented in annual budget justifications and subject to approval by the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Administrative Costs (Section 403)†				
\$000	2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 Request	Change from 2017 CR
Administrative Support	50,942	50,845	50,368	-477
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	93,645	93,467	93,176	-291
IT Management	25,958	25,909	25,163	-746
Subtotal, Direct Appropriations	170,545	170,221	168,707	-1,514
National Assessments	38,137	41,327	42,410	+1,084
State/Regional Assessments	115,695	117,430	118,011	+581
Subtotal, Assessments	153,831	158,757	160,421	+1,665
Total, Administrative Costs (Sec. 403)	324,376	328,978	329,128	+151

†Shown as estimated amounts for fiscal years 2017 and 2018.

The BLM funds the costs described in Section 403 through a combination of direct appropriations in this activity (Workforce and Organizational Support) and program assessments. For 2018, the BLM estimates these requirements will be approximately \$329.1 million, an increase of \$151,000 from the estimate for 2017, as shown in the table above.

Direct Appropriations – In 2018, the BLM requests \$168.7 in direct appropriations for activities described in Section 403 in three subactivities: Administrative Support, Bureauwide Fixed Costs and Information Technology Management. This provides approximately 52 percent of the funding necessary to maintain these functions.

Program Assessments – In addition to direct appropriations, and in order to provide the level of funding needed to support operations, the BLM assesses its programs at both the national and State-office levels. These assessments provide about 48 percent of the BLM's total Section 403 costs. The estimated program assessments in 2018 are \$160.4 million. These program assessments are conducted with the oversight and administrative management of the BLM Director, Executive Leadership Team, and Information Technology Investment Board.

National Assessments pay for administrative support, Bureauwide program activities, and information technology programs, many of which are mandated and/or fixed costs assessed by the Department through the DOI Working Capital Fund. These initiatives benefit all programs or all employees, and cannot be identified as benefiting any one program. National program assessments are prorated to program areas based upon funding levels and include approximately \$1.0 million for the Bureau's Priority Fund, which is used to assist field offices and programs with high-priority, unplanned or unfunded needs which arise during the fiscal year.

State (Regional) Assessments pay costs at the State level that are not identifiable to a specific program output. In this way, for example, all programs within a State fund support services staff salaries. These costs are prorated to program areas based upon funding levels, historical costs and FTE usage.

DOI Working Capital Fund – The DOI manages a Departmental Working Capital Fund (WCF) to provide services to the BLM and other DOI bureaus and offices. The BLM pays for these services with a combination of direct appropriations and program assessments. Program assessments are typically used

for services that benefit the entire organization and support the DOI Strategic Plan, the BLM focus areas, and the DOI requirements. Many of these services are standard and reoccur on an annual basis, but some are fee-for-service based. The DOI and the BLM have reimbursable service agreements for these services. The detailed tables that follow show the BLM's portion of Departmental WCF fees for services, both centrally billed and direct billed, for 2016 through 2018.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Centralized Billing
FY 2018 President's Budget
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2016 Revised	2017 Pres Budget	2017 Revised	2018 Estimate
FBMS Infrastructure Hosting & Support	2,181.0	2,214.4	2,214.4	2,299.7
FBMS Business Integration Office	2,181.0	2,214.4	2,214.4	2,299.7
Aviation Management	3,470.8	3,786.4	3,786.4	3,512.7
Office of Aviation Services	3,470.8	3,786.4	3,786.4	3,512.7
Mail and Messenger Services	53.3	53.7	53.7	49.7
Safety, Environmental, and Health Services	28.3	28.5	28.5	26.4
Shipping/Receiving & Moving Services	17.6	17.7	17.7	16.4
Vehicle Fleet	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Personal Property Accountability Services (formerly Property)	21.8	21.9	21.9	20.3
Interior Complex Management & Svcs	19.9	20.0	20.0	18.6
Departmental Library	184.9	266.1	266.1	301.1
Mail Policy	38.6	38.2	38.2	37.6
Conference and Special Events Services	40.5	40.8	40.8	37.8
Space Management Services	12.6	12.7	12.7	11.8
Office of Facilities & Admin Services	420.1	502.3	502.3	522.1
Valuation Services	82.1	81.9	81.9	81.9
Office of Valuation Services	82.1	81.9	81.9	81.9
Subtotal OS Shared Services	6,154.1	6,585.0	6,585.0	6,416.5
Indian Water Rights Office	69.5	69.5	69.5	69.5
Alaska Affairs Office	230.2	230.2	230.2	230.2
Alaska Resources Library and Information Services	538.4	538.4	538.4	575.8
Departmental Museum	167.9	166.1	166.1	166.2
Secretary's Immediate Office	1,006.0	1,004.2	1,004.2	1,041.7
Document Management Unit	63.8	90.6	90.6	412.1
FOIA Tracking & Reporting System	261.0	247.3	247.3	230.2
Office of the Executive Secretariat	324.8	337.8	337.8	642.3
Departmental News and Information	176.6	174.7	174.7	174.8
Office of Communications	176.6	174.7	174.7	174.8
Asbestos-Related Cleanup Cost Liabilities	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
FedCenter	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Compliance Support ESF-11/ESF-11 Website	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.3

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WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Centralized Billing
FY 2018 President's Budget
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2016 Revised	2017 Pres Budget	2017 Revised	2018 Estimate
Invasive Species Council	216.4	216.4	216.4	216.4
Land and Water Settlements	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.3
Invasive Species Coordinator	39.2	39.2	39.2	39.2
Office of Policy Analysis	357.8	357.8	357.8	357.8
Passport and Visa Services	22.4	20.4	20.4	20.4
International Affairs Office	22.4	20.4	20.4	20.4
CPIC	34.5	34.7	34.7	34.4
Office of Budget	34.5	34.7	34.7	34.4
Financial Statement, Internal Controls & Performance Report	95.7	94.7	94.7	94.8
Travel Management Center	30.0	34.0	34.0	33.6
e-Travel	163.8	180.8	180.8	179.0
Partnerships	43.5	43.0	43.0	43.0
Office of Financial Management	333.0	352.5	352.5	350.4
Interior Collections Management System	47.2	47.4	47.4	47.4
Space Management Initiative	51.3	50.8	50.8	58.9
Renewable Energy Certificates	42.1	43.0	43.0	54.1
Facility Maintenance Management System	51.8	51.2	51.2	51.2
DOT Relocation Technical Assistance	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
Interior Asset Disposal System O&M	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Office of Property and Acquisition Management	204.5	204.4	204.4	223.6
Planning and Performance Management	171.3	169.4	169.4	169.2
Office of Planning and Performance Management	171.3	169.4	169.4	169.2
Firefighter and Law Enforcement Retirement Team	76.5	83.0	83.0	83.0
Department-wide Worker's Compensation Program Coordination	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
OPM Federal Employment Services	53.6	53.0	53.0	52.9
Accessibility and Special Hiring Programs (Formerly ATC)	88.4	87.4	87.4	87.5
Human Resources Accountability Team	94.6	93.6	93.6	93.5
Employee and Labor Relations Tracking System	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
Consolidated Employee Assistance Program (EAP)	105.2	104.0	104.0	104.1
Office of Human Resources	503.0	505.7	505.7	505.7
EEO Complaints Tracking System	5.1	3.7	3.7	3.7
Special Emphasis Program	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
Office of Civil Rights	10.8	9.4	9.4	9.4

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WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Centralized Billing
FY 2018 President's Budget
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2016 Revised	2017 Pres Budget	2017 Revised	2018 Estimate
Occupational Safety and Health	218.7	216.2	216.2	216.1
Safety Management Information System	175.1	173.1	173.1	173.0
Office of Occupational Health and Safety	393.8	389.4	389.4	389.1
Leadership Development Programs	137.0	135.5	135.5	135.6
Dept-Wide Training Programs (including Online Learning)	318.1	298.1	298.1	265.0
Learning & Performance Center Management	124.1	110.0	110.0	111.5
DOIU Management	95.2	94.2	94.2	94.2
DOI University	674.3	637.8	637.8	606.4
Security (Classified Information Facility)	74.6	73.7	73.7	73.7
Law Enforcement Coordination	100.1	99.0	99.0	128.2
Security (MIB/SIB Complex)	216.7	218.2	218.2	205.4
Victim Witness Coordinator	27.0	26.7	26.7	26.6
OLEES Detainees - Training and Compliance	107.2	113.7	107.2	107.2
Office of Law Enforcement and Security	525.6	531.3	524.8	541.2
Interior Operations Center	316.9	313.4	313.4	313.2
Emergency Preparedness (COOP)	135.3	133.8	133.8	133.7
Emergency Response	171.4	197.0	197.0	196.8
MIB Emergency Health and Safety	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8
Federal Executive Board	39.6	39.1	39.1	39.2
Office of Emergency Management	668.2	688.4	688.4	687.6
Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Training	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
Cooperative Ecosystem Study Units (CESU)	48.5	47.8	47.8	47.8
CFO Financial Statement Audit	665.0	909.8	909.8	909.8
Department-wide Activities	713.5	957.6	957.6	957.6
Ethics	75.6	74.8	74.8	86.3
FOIA Appeals	98.8	99.8	99.8	79.5
Torts Management Support	0.0		0.0	155.4
Office of the Solicitor	174.4	174.6	174.6	321.1
Subtotal OS Activities	6,322.9	6,578.4	6,571.9	7,061.3
IT Transformation Planning (ITT)	600.5	726.5	726.5	0.0
Office of the Chief Information Officer	600.5	726.5	726.5	0.0
Enterprise Directory Services	488.2	494.9	494.9	513.4

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WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Centralized Billing
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(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2016 Revised	2017 Pres Budget	2017 Revised	2018 Estimate
IT Desktop Software Administration	120.7	123.2	123.2	128.8
IOS Collaboration	165.2	166.3	166.3	165.8
Unified Messaging	160.5	185.8	185.8	176.8
Office of IT Service Delivery - End User Services	934.6	970.2	970.2	984.7
Privacy and Civil Liberties	90.8	110.9	110.9	145.4
Identity Credential Access Management (ICAM)	175.1	151.5	151.5	153.5
Threat Management	841.7	1,031.5	1,031.5	1,078.7
Information Systems Security Operations (ISSO)	17.7	29.3	29.3	5.7
Office of Information Assurance (OIA) Operations	55.8	114.6	114.6	137.9
Assessment & Authorization Services	20.8	26.5	26.5	26.8
IT Security	28.4	127.8	127.8	138.7
Enterprise Continuous Diagnostics and Monitoring	150.3	153.3	153.3	154.6
Enterprise Security Information & Event Mgmt Solution (SIEM)	325.1	326.7	326.7	327.7
Office of Information Assurance	1,705.6	2,072.2	2,072.2	2,169.0
Hosting Services	106.9	59.0	59.0	63.7
Office of IT Service Delivery - Hosting Services	106.9	59.0	59.0	63.7
Electronic Records Management	392.5	415.6	415.6	466.5
Solutions, Design and Innovation (SDI)	160.2	152.4	152.4	149.8
National Archives and Records Administration				26.1
Geospatial Services	34.4	34.7	34.7	36.6
E-Forms	0.0	266.7	266.7	266.5
Office of Information and Technology Management	587.2	869.4	869.4	945.5
Enterprise Services Network	1,021.7	581.1	581.1	600.4
Frequency Management Support	128.1	121.8	121.8	110.2
NTIA Spectrum Management	214.7	209.9	209.9	238.8
Radio Program Management Office	140.7	141.5	141.5	116.6
Federal Relay Service	35.7	35.3	35.3	36.3
MIB Data Networking	17.2	17.5	17.5	13.6
Telecommunication Services	43.9	44.9	44.9	34.7
Integrated Digital Voice Communications System	36.5	36.8	36.8	28.6
Enterprise Services Network - Central Bill Pass Throughs	1,987.5	2,464.2	2,464.2	2,554.9
Office of IT Service Delivery - Telecommunications Services	3,626.1	3,653.0	3,653.0	3,734.2
Enterprise Service Desk	119.9	0.0	0.0	0.0

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WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Centralized Billing
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2016 Revised	2017 Pres Budget	2017 Revised	2018 Estimate
Office of IT Service Delivery - Customer Support Services	119.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Architecture & IT Portfolio Performance Management	349.0	375.3	375.3	401.3
Compliance and Audit Management	237.1	252.2	252.2	273.5
IT Budget Formulation & Portfolio Development	216.4	302.5	302.5	305.4
Office of Planning and Performance Management	802.6	929.9	929.9	980.2
Sustain Data Center Consolidation and Cloud Hosting Capabilities	0.0		0.0	246.1
Gateway/Bandwidth Expansion	0.0		0.0	388.2
Office of IT Service Delivery - Telecommunication Services	0.0		0.0	634.2
Recreation One-Stop	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.8
e-Government Initiatives	441.9	446.6	446.6	0.0
e-Gov Program Manager	0.0		0.0	11.0
e-Gov e-rulemaking	0.0		0.0	141.9
E-Gov - GovBenefits - Disaster Assistance Improvement Plan	0.0		0.0	9.3
E-Gov - Integrated Acquisition Environment (IAE) Loans and	0.0		0.0	52.8
E-Gov - Human Resources Line of Business (HRLoB) OPM	0.0		0.0	19.2
E-Gov - Financial Management Line of Business (FMLoB)	0.0		0.0	17.9
E-Gov - GovBenefits.Gov Labor	0.0		0.0	14.7
E-Gov - Grants.gov HHS	0.0		0.0	109.9
E-Gov - Performance Management Line of Business (PMLoB)	0.0		0.0	8.0
E-Gov - Budget Formulation and Execution LoB	0.0		0.0	15.9
Office of Planning and Performance Management	466.9	471.6	471.6	426.4
Subtotal IT Shared Services	8,950.2	9,751.8	9,751.8	9,938.0
Federal Personnel and Payroll System (FPPS)	2,414.2	1,923.4	1,901.1	1,909.0
Drug Testing	143.8	159.8	209.1	211.4
OPM Employee Express	79.4	109.1	107.9	107.5
HR Systems Integration Framework (HRSIF)	109.1	82.1	81.1	81.1
HRLOB - HRSIF		33.1	32.7	33.5
HRLOB - FPPS		477.3	471.8	489.2
IBC Human Resources Directorate	2,746.5	2,784.8	2,803.7	2,831.7
Transportation Services (Household Goods)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4
Quarters Program	16.8	11.1	11.2	11.1
Quarters - iQMIS		5.8	5.8	6.2
IBC Financial Management Directorate	19.3	19.4	19.6	19.7

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WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Centralized Billing
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 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
 (\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2016 Revised	2017 Pres Budget	2017 Revised	2018 Estimate
Boise Acquisition Office	1,138.5	1,329.4	1,377.1	1,382.7
IBC Acquisitions Services Directorate	1,138.5	1,329.4	1,377.1	1,382.7
Subtotal Interior Business Center	3,904.3	4,133.7	4,200.4	4,234.1
TOTAL	25,331.5	27,048.8	27,109.0	27,649.8

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WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Direct Billing
FY 2018 President's Budget
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2016 Actual	2017 Pres Budget	2017 Estimate	2018 Estimate
OS Shared Services				
Financial and Business Mgmt System - FBMS				
Reimbursable Mail Services	102.5	103.1	105.0	105.0
Creative Communications	4.4	11.7	4.4	4.4
Office of Facilities & Admin Services	106.9	114.8	109.4	109.4
OFAS - MIB Space Agreement Components				
Valuation Services	807.0	806.7	806.7	806.7
Office of Valuation Services	807.0	806.7	806.7	806.7
Federal Consulting Group / DOIU				
		0.0		
Office of Aviation Services		0.0		
Subtotal OS Shared Services	913.9	921.5	916.1	916.1

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WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Direct Billing

FY 2018 President's Budget

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2016 Actual	2017 Pres Budget	2017 Estimate	2018 Estimate
OS Activities				
Indian Water Rights Office	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0
Secretary's Immediate Office	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance				
Ocean Coastal Great Lakes Activities	20.0	20.2	20.0	20.2
Office of Policy Analysis	20.0	20.2	20.0	20.2
Office of Budget				
Single Audit Clearinghouse	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.9
Office of Financial Management	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.9
e-OPF	189.0	189.0	169.3	169.3
Office of Human Resources	189.0	189.0	169.3	169.3
Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Investigations	6.6	15.6	6.6	6.6
Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Training	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4
Office of Civil Rights	31.0	40.0	31.0	31.0
Online Learning	27.4	17.7	28.1	28.1
Consolidated Direct Billed Leadership & Perf Centers	60.9	61.5	61.5	61.5
Senior Executive Service Candidate Development Program	18.2	0.0	10.2	10.2
DOI University (DOIU)	106.5	79.2	99.8	99.8
Incident Management Analysis and Reporting System	149.2	194.0	197.9	201.9
Office of Law Enforcement, Security, and Emergency Management	149.2	194.0	197.9	201.9
Federal Flexible Savings Account (FSA) Program	20.8	42.7	29.2	29.2
Department-wide Programs	20.8	42.7	29.2	29.2
Subtotal OS Activities	584.7	633.3	616.0	620.2

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WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Direct Billing
FY 2018 President's Budget
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2016 Actual	2017 Pres Budget	2017 Estimate	2018 Estimate
IT Shared Services				
Unified Messaging	1,244.8	1,168.7	1,163.9	1,207.5
		0.0		
Office of IT Service Delivery - End User Services	1,244.8	1,168.7	1,163.9	1,207.5
Anti-Virus Software Licenses		231.9	0.0	
Identity, Credential Access Management (ICAM)	1,359.1	1,359.1	1,359.1	1,399.9
Data at Rest Initiative	15.3	15.8	15.8	17.9
End Point Manager Licenses	0.0	329.6	329.7	378.9
CDM Licenses	0.0		0.0	344.8
Office of Information Assurance	1,374.4	1,936.4	1,704.6	2,141.5
Data Center Consolidation and Cloud Planning, Analysis and	90.7	91.8	0.0	0.0
Office of IT Service Delivery - Hosting Services	90.7	91.8	0.0	0.0
ESRI Enterprise Licenses	1,850.3	1,900.9	1,900.9	1,900.9
Electronic Records Management	594.6	558.2	557.4	553.0
Imagery for the Nation (IFTN) - ESRI Enterprise Licenses	403.0	403.0	403.0	403.0
Office of Information and Technology Management	2,847.9	2,862.1	2,861.3	2,856.9
Office of Information Assurance/Security				
Enterprise Services Network	3,136.3	3,136.3	4,387.5	4,387.5
EID Rack Space	12.8	13.5	13.5	14.2
ISSO Telecommunications	6.9	6.9	4.0	4.0
Office of IT Service Delivery - Telecommunications Services	3,156.1	3,156.6	4,405.0	4,405.7
Office of IT Service Delivery - Customer Support Services				
Subtotal IT Shared Services	8,713.9	9,215.6	10,134.8	10,611.6

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WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Direct Billing
FY 2018 President's Budget
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2016 Actual	2017 Pres Budget	2017 Estimate	2018 Estimate
Interior Business Center				
IBC Office of the Director				
Payroll & HR Systems	1,119.2	1,065.2	1,039.7	1,086.8
Payroll & HR Systems (Passthrough)	356.8	367.9	374.9	385.4
HRL0B - Direct Bill	75.6	76.6	76.7	80.2
IBC Human Resources Systems	1,551.6	1,509.7	1,491.3	1,552.4
IBC Human Resources Directorate				
IBC Financial Management Systems				
Indirect Cost Negotiations - DOI Support	40.9	59.6	59.6	60.2
IBC Financial Management Directorate	40.9	59.6	59.6	60.2
	0.0	0.0		
IBC Acquisitions Services Directorate	0.0	0.0		
Subtotal Interior Business Center	1,592.6	1,569.3	1,550.8	1,612.6
TOTAL	11,805.0	12,339.7	13,217.8	13,760.5

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Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Subactivity: Administrative Support

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	Change from 2017 CR
Administrative Support	<i>\$000</i>	50,942	50,845	+523	+0	-1,000	50,368	-477
	<i>FTE</i>	284	325			-20	305	-20

Summary of 2018 Program Changes for Administrative Support:	(\$000)	FTE
General Program Decrease	-1,000	-20
Total	-1,000	-20

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for the Administrative Support Program is \$50,368,000 and an estimated 305 FTE, a program change of -\$1,000,000 and an estimated -20 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline.

General Program Decrease (-\$1,000,000/-20 FTE)- The Administrative Support Program funds services related to management and administrative support, including public affairs, human resource, financial, asset management, and acquisition services. It is anticipated that the targeted reduction for this program would result in a loss of up to 20 FTEs. The FTE reductions would be realized through attrition and increased use of shared services for several administrative functions. A key opportunity for sharing resources and expertise is Service First. The BLM will seek to expand the use of permanent Service First authority across the entire Department of the Interior and with the Department of Agriculture, especially the U.S. Forest Service. The Bureau will work to improve customer service and seek additional cost savings and productivity improvements. The BLM currently shares 61 sites with other agencies and will continue to expand on these.

Program Overview

The Administrative Support Program funds the following functions:

- Executive and Management Decisions
- Legislative, Public and Regulatory Affairs and Correspondence
- Budget Formulation and Execution
- Financial Management
- Property and Acquisition Management
- Management Systems
- Human Resources
- Program and Management Evaluations
- Service First
- Equal Employment Opportunity
- Safety

Means and Strategies

The Administrative Support Program funds services related to management and administrative support that cannot be directly tied to a specific program output. The successful management of these services is vital to the effective use of human and capital resources within the BLM. The Administrative Support Program uses a combination of business process engineering and workforce planning strategies as the means to improve and accomplish customer service and effectiveness across the BLM. Each year, the BLM conducts management and program evaluations to identify and acknowledge best practices, procedures and processes. The BLM also measures the satisfaction of external customers, partners, stakeholders, and employees to adhere to the requirements of Executive Order 12862 and the *Government Performance and Results Act*, and regularly evaluates performance measurements and analysis to ensure these measurements are in alignment with the DOI's strategic plan.

Other Funding Sources

Many of the programs funded by the Administrative Support Program contribute to multiple BLM activities (i.e., Equal Employment Opportunity and Service First) and are also financially supported by many Department and Bureau-wide subactivities that benefit from this work.

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Subactivity: Bureauwide Fixed Costs

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				Change from 2017 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	<i>\$000</i>	93,645	93,467	+2,554	+0	-2,845	93,176	-291
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0			+0	0	0

Summary of 2018 Program Changes for Bureauwide Fixed Costs:	(\$000)	FTE
General Program Decrease	-2,845	+0
Total	-2,845	+0

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 request for Bureauwide Fixed Costs is \$93,176,000 and 0 FTE, a program change of - \$2,845,000 from the 2017 CR baseline.

General Program Decrease (-\$2,845,000 / 0 FTE) – Funding in this subactivity includes support for all variety of Working Capital Fund bills administered by the Department as well as covering space leasing needs. These funds also support security needs, fires, hurricanes, and other emergencies that affect the BLM facilities. The BLM is continuing efforts to reduce its building footprint of current lease obligations and use these funds to support co-location of facilities and/or moves to newer energy efficient buildings. The proposed reduction of \$2.8 million in this program may impact the Bureau's ability to support emergency facility requirements and corporate investments.

Program Overview

Bureauwide Fixed Costs funds the following:

- The Departmental Working Capital Fund (WCF) – These fixed costs are billed by the DOI Office of the Secretary and the Interior Business Center, and categorized as two separate bills:
 1. *Central Bill* – Mandatory services and supplemental staff supporting the DOI Office of the Secretary and the Interior Business Center.
 2. *Direct Bill* – Primarily a fee for service bill. These are services provided under reimbursable agreements between the BLM and DOI.
- The Space Management program portion of the Bureauwide Fixed Costs focuses primarily on general purpose and warehouse space acquired through direct lease and General Services Administration (GSA) provided space in Federally owned or leased buildings.
- The Land Mobile Radio (LMR) program provides two-way radio voice services for the BLM. The primary customers are wildland fire, law enforcement, and resources staff. The radio systems are used jointly with other Federal, State, and local agencies in support of wildland fire and law enforcement operations. The LMR program is working to join the radio network nationally among partners, cooperators, and other stakeholders to build a homogenous and holistic architecture.

- The Federal Personnel Payroll System (FPPS) monitors the costs of using and maintaining BLM's personnel management systems.
- The Mail and Postal Costs component of this program assesses and monitors the BLM's mail and postal service utilization, which includes base metered postage machines, next day postage, and other express mail services.
- The Unemployment Insurance Costs are based upon historical data, paid through the Department's Federal Employees Compensation Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund to the Department of Labor, pursuant to the *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1980*.
- The Workers Compensation amount requested for 2018 covers costs for a 12-month period and is paid to the Department of Labor through the Department's Employee Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.

Bureauwide Fixed Costs†			
\$000	2016 Actual	2017 Enacted	2018 Request
Space Rental - GSA	20,422	26,497	30,233
Space Rental - Non-GSA	33,828	31,614	26,649
Subtotal, Rental	54,250	58,111	56,882
BLM Radio Support	585	519	502
Workers' Compensation	8,406	8,153	8,091
Unemployment Compensation	7,370	6,981	5,577
DOI Working Capital Fund Centralized Bill	24,617	25,331	27,650
DOI Working Capital Fund Direct Bill	13,269	12,040	13,761
Other Fixed Costs	4,362	8,428	3,537
Total	112,859	119,563	116,000
Fixed Costs Funded Through Program Assessments	-19,214	-26,096	-22,824
Total, Bureauwide Fixed Costs	93,645	93,467	93,176

†Shown as estimated amounts for fiscal years 2016 and 2017

Critical Factors

The critical factors in the Bureauwide Fixed Costs program:

- The Space Leasing costs have continued to increase in many locations. Additionally, bills from the Department through the WCF have increased significantly over the last decade. Identifying efficiencies in other fixed costs to cover these increases is challenging. To support efficiencies, the Space Management program promotes and encourages sustainability and collocations. Additionally, the BLM is looking at opportunities to generate savings so that more funding can support on-the-ground work.
- DOI Memorandum – Space and Facilities Management dated August 2, 2011, emphasized that real property (owned and leased) is a key aspect of the overall cost cutting campaign. The utilization standard for general purpose office space has now been set to 180 square feet per person. Opportunities for teleworking in order to reduce overall real property costs are encouraged.
-

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Subactivity: Information Technology Management

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	Change from 2017 CR
IT Management	\$00							
	0	25,958	25,909	+254	+0	-1,000	25,163	-746
	FTE	109	111			-6	105	-6

Summary of 2018 Program Changes for Bureauwide Fixed Costs:							(\$000)	FTE
General Program Decrease							-1,000	-6
Total								-6

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for the Information Technology (IT) Management Program is \$25,163,000 and 105 FTE, a program change of -\$1,000,000 and an estimated -6 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline.

General Program Decrease (-\$1,000,000 / -6 FTE) – The Information Technology Management Program supports investments in information management and IT infrastructure, such as records digitization, IT security, data management, and Wi-Fi. This program also supports the management of the BLM’s Capital Planning and Investment Control process. It is anticipated that the targeted reduction for this program will result in a reduction of 6 FTEs, which would be realized through attrition.

Program Overview

The Information Technology Management Program is responsible for managing all aspects of information technology throughout the BLM. These responsibilities include:

- *Bureauwide Policy* – Planning, directing, coordinating, and evaluating IT programs, policies and procedures and providing guidance for the effective use of IT resources in support of the BLM programs and services in accordance with the *Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996* and the *Federal IT Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA)*.
- *Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC)* – Ensuring that all IT investments align with the BLM’s mission and support business needs while minimizing risks and maximizing return throughout the investment’s life cycle. The *Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996* and *FITARA* sought to improve mission performance by requiring agencies to use a disciplined CPIC process to acquire, use, maintain, and dispose of the BLM’s IT portfolio. CPIC is a dynamic process in which IT investments are selected and then continually monitored and evaluated to ensure each chosen investment is well managed, cost effective, and supports the mission and strategic goals of the BLM.

- *Information Resources Management* – Providing management and oversight over implementation of the *Freedom of Information Act*, Open Government Initiative, Section 508 of the *Americans with Disabilities Act*, IT Configuration Management, *Indian Trust and the Records Act*; ensuring that manual and electronic records are accessible, properly maintained, documented, scheduled and disposed of; and, ensuring that automated systems are documented and scheduled and that records preservation orders are tracked and monitored so that records are properly secured, accessible, and retrievable to respond to court orders and requesters.
- *IT Transformation Implementation* – Pursuing efforts to streamline and improve IT service delivery and reduce the overall costs for IT support across the BLM. In 2018, the BLM will have its IT support and services delivered in a consistent manner with a focus on customer needs.
- *Data Management and Administration* – Ensuring that the information is treated as a corporate asset to enable accurate, timely, and landscape approach in decision making
- *National Applications* – Managing national applications and systems throughout their life cycles of investment and ensuring successful service delivery through all phases—concept, design, construction, data management, operation, support and maintenance—in order to meet business needs while ensuring system data integrity.
- *Infrastructure* – Providing compliant and effective technology platforms and environments.
- *IT Security* – Developing cyber security policies, procedures, and guidance; providing technical assistance for securing major applications and general support systems; overseeing security compliance efforts; maintaining an inventory of systems and their security Assessment and Authorization status; coordinating IT Security Education and Awareness efforts; and, developing IT security performance measures and reports.

Other Funding Sources

Every BLM program contributes some funding for IT activities. Major investments in the BLM IT portfolio are funded by the programs supported by those investments. IT infrastructure investments are funded proportionately by all programs.

Mining Law Administration

Activity: Mining Law Administration

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				Change from 2017 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	
Mining Law	<i>\$000</i>	39,696	39,621	+0	+0	+75	39,696	+75
Administration	<i>Offset</i>	-39,696	-39,621	+0		-75	-39,696	-75
	<i>FTE</i>	295	295			+0	295	0

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for Mining Law Administration is \$39,696,000 and 295 FTE. The budget assumes the program's operating cost will be fully offset by revenue from mining claim maintenance and location fees.

Mineral development on Federal lands contributes to the national economy. However, a long-standing challenge is to provide a fair return to taxpayers for the use of their natural resources, without discouraging development. To meet this challenge and prepare for the President's 2019 budget, the DOI will conduct a study to evaluate the production and development of hardrock minerals from Federal lands. In carrying out this study, the DOI will include an analysis of revenue recovered by other entities, including other countries, which permit mining on their land. The DOI will also consult with other appropriate agencies, such as the Department of Agriculture. The findings will later be consolidated with ongoing efforts to improve agency management and streamline permitting, as part of a broader package on natural resources produced from Federal lands.

Program Overview

Program Components

The BLM Mining Law Administration program is responsible for providing access to locatable mineral resources in an environmentally responsible manner. Locatable minerals are those governed by the *General Mining Law of 1872*. The minerals consist of gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, uranium, and molybdenum. To provide access to these mineral resources, the BLM administers mining claims, manages on the ground activities, and collects location and annual maintenance fees. The BLM also processes notices for exploration and plans of operations for exploration and production of these minerals. Reclamation plans and financial guarantees are required to ensure reclamation meets the requirements of Federal law. The BLM inspects operations to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The BLM takes enforcement actions when the terms and conditions of an operation have been violated. Finally, the BLM is responsible for conducting mineral examinations to determine valid existing rights under the mining laws.

The General Mining Law of 1872

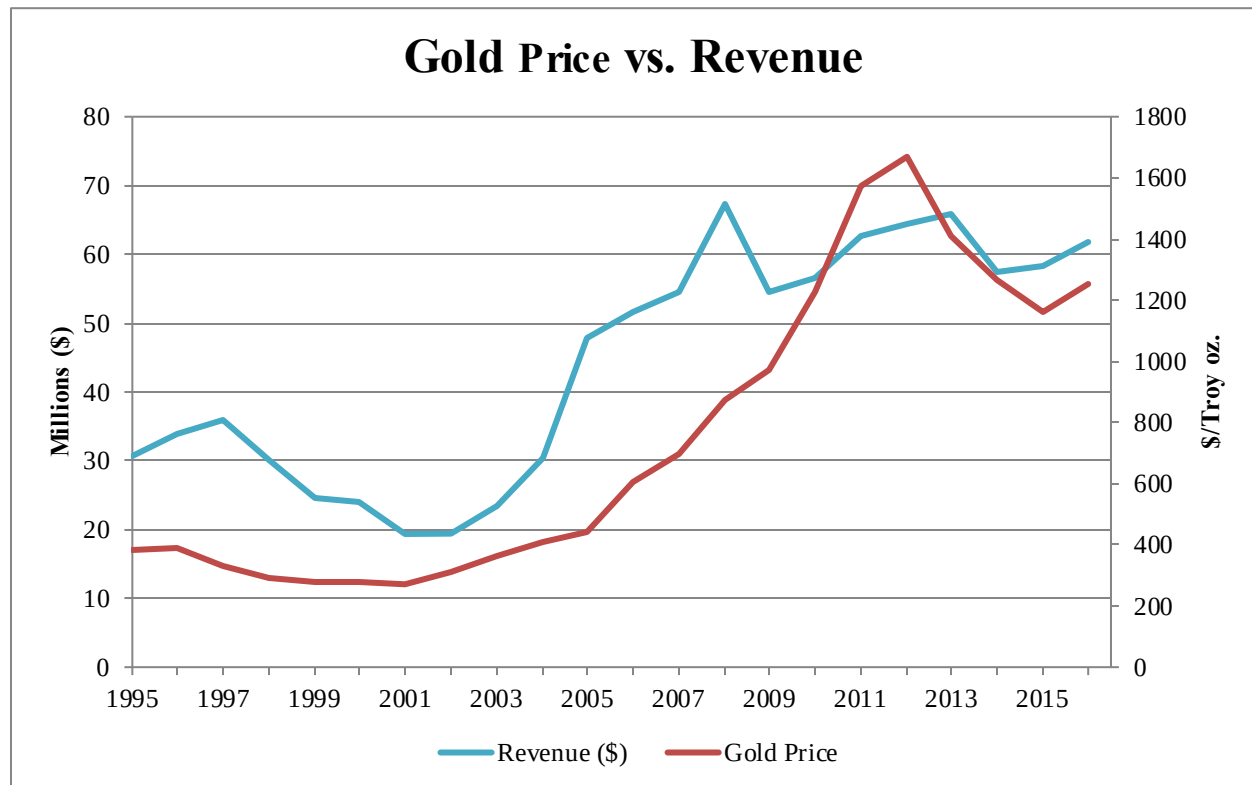
The BLM, through the Mining Law Administration program, is responsible for managing exploration and development of locatable minerals on public lands under the General Mining Law of 1872, and the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*. Since 1993, claimants have been required to pay an annual

maintenance fee for each mining claim and site in lieu of performing assessment work as previously required under the General Mining Law of 1872. The BLM is required by statute to adjust these fees every five years, or more frequently if determined reasonable, to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Maintenance and location fees were recently increased at the beginning of the 2015 assessment year. Maintenance fees were increased from \$140 to \$155. Location fees, required for all new claims in addition to the maintenance fee, were increased from \$34 to \$37 per claim. Prior to the 2015 adjustment, the fees were last adjusted in 2009.

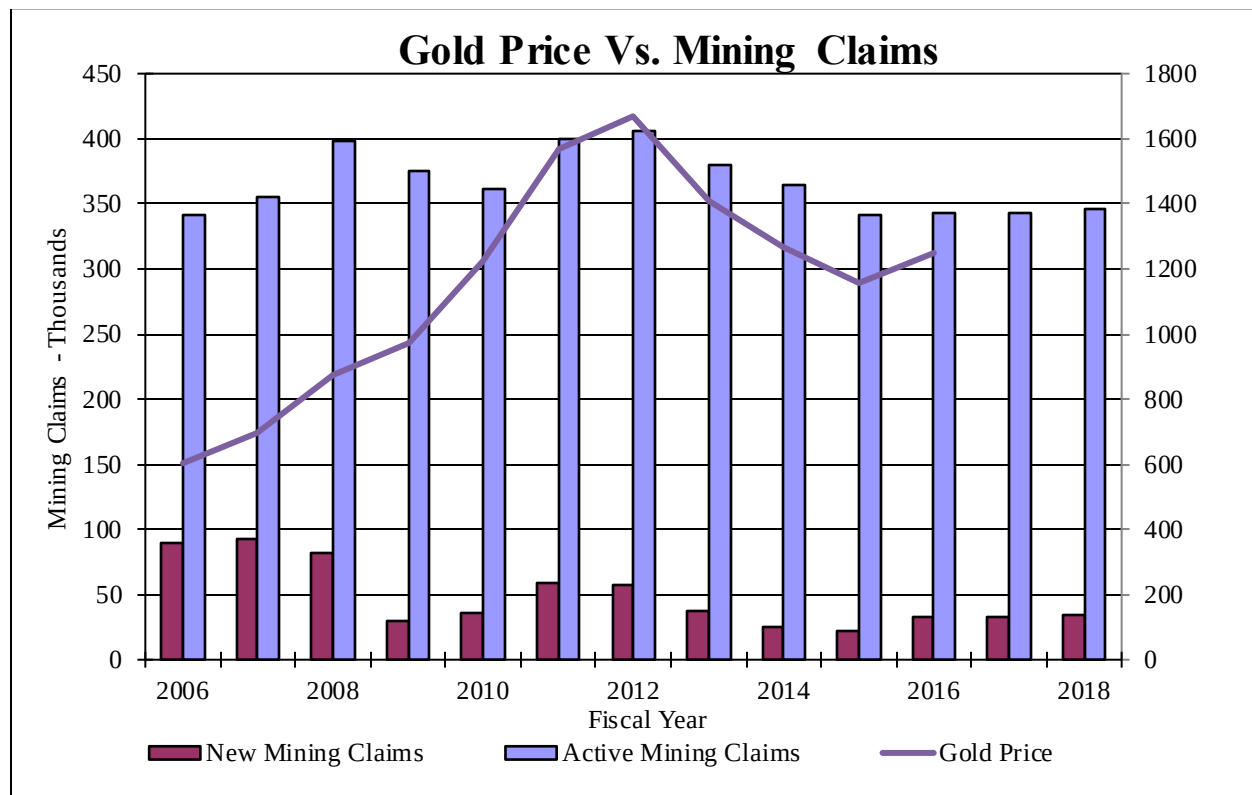
Critical Factors

Filing of new claims and the maintenance of existing claims is commodity price-dependent. Prices for major commodities have generally declined since their peak in 2011. A slight increase was observed in 2016; however, commodities overall have been down consistently over the past six years. In September 2011, gold sold for an average of \$1,875 per ounce; in March 2017 gold sold for an average of \$1,231 per ounce. In 2016 the average yearly gold price increased by eight percent. Other major commodities, such as silver, platinum, and copper, have shown similar trends.

Commodity prices also affect mining claim locations on public lands. As of January 21, 2017, the total number of active mining claims recorded for the 2016 assessment year increased 0.7 percent from FY 2015; however, new claims received in FY 2016 increased 53 percent over FY 2015. Revenue from mining claim maintenance and location fees increased six percent in FY 2016. As gold is the top commodity explored for and produced on public lands, mining claim trends regarding quantity and revenue roughly correlate to gold commodity prices as demonstrated by the two charts below:



*Data for new and total mining are based on the Public Land Statistics (PLS) for the indicated fiscal years. 2016 claim data was derived from preliminary data and is subject to change.



The mining industry's activity levels are dependent upon commodity prices. Companies engaged in exploration are known in the industry as junior mining companies. The vast majorities of these companies typically do not own mines, have no regular revenue streams, and rely significantly on venture capital and other forms of investor financing. When commodity prices are in decline, investor financing typically is harder to secure, and these junior mining companies begin to cut costs which may include the number of mining claims they hold. This sector of the industry is the most sensitive to commodity pricing and is likely responsible for the decline in the number of active mining claims seen beginning in 2012. Based on 2016 mining claims data, the industry appears to be holding stable from the previous years.

During a market downturn, mining claimants will likely evaluate and release any unfavorable mining claims and limit new locations. Mining claim revenue will be impacted based on the length and the severity of the declining markets. Mining claim location and maintenance trends will likely continue to follow market trends.

Mining claim location for metals used in the tech industries remains stable. The BLM is experiencing continued interest from the mining industry to locate and discover domestic supplies of these minerals. The minerals form the building blocks of technology-dependent industries, which includes electronics, automotive and energy. These minerals include but are not limited to, rare earths, lithium, indium, germanium, vanadium, graphite and cobalt. Of these "technology" minerals, lithium is the current standout.

The BLM continues to experience a consistent workload for processing plans of operations and inspections. The funding provided through this program allows the BLM to ensure activities are done in an environmentally sound and sustainable manner.

Other Funding Sources

The Mining Law Administration program is primarily funded through this subactivity, in which the appropriation is offset by maintenance and location fees. Since 1994, Congress, through its appropriations acts, has tied Mining Law Administration funding to revenue collected by the program. The funds made available by Congress are reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation.

In addition, under the authorities of 43 U.S.C. 1474 and 1734(a), the BLM retains the collected processing fees from mining claim recordation actions and mineral patent adjudication to recover the full cost of processing these documents. A revised fee schedule was promulgated in November 2005. The Mining Claims Revenue chart shows the recent history of mining claims and mining claim revenue. The processing fees charged for recording a new mining claim, annual filings, transfers of interest, amendments to previously recorded documents, deferments of assessment, and protests increased in June of 2009 and again at the end of 2014. In addition, the BLM charges a processing fee, on a case by case basis, for proposed mining operating plans that requiring an environmental impact statement. A processing fee is also applicable to validity examinations or common variety examinations and associated reports performed in connection with a patent application, 43 CFR 3809.100 (withdrawn lands) or 43 CFR 3809.101 (common variety determinations) on a case-by case basis.

Budget Schedules

Budget Schedules

Account Schedule and Title 14X1109				
Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Combined Schedule (X)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Land resources				
Wildlife and fisheries	0011	261	257	216
Threatened and endangered species	0012	100	110	94
Recreation management	0013	22	24	22
Energy and minerals	0014	71	70	65
Realty and ownership management	0015	169	152	165
Resource protection	0016	75	72	63
Transportation and facilities maintenance	0017	111	119	88
Workforce and organizational support	0018	71	80	68
Challenge Cost Share	0020	199	170	165
National Monuments & NCA	0026	3	1	1
Communication Site Rental Fees (D)	0030	37	43	33
Mining law administration (D)	0031	0	2	2
Total direct obligations	0032	0	40	40
Management of Lands and Resources (Reimbursable)	0799	1,119	1,140	1,022
Communication site rental fees (R)	0801	18	28	28
Mining law administration (R)	0802	2	0	0
APD fees	0803	42	0	0
Cadastral reimbursable program	0804	3	0	0
Inspection fees	0805	8	9	9
Grazing fees	0806	0	0	0
Total reimbursable obligations	0807	0	0	0
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	0899	73	37	37
	0900	1,192	1,177	1,059
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1				
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	1000	136	126	140
Unobligated balance (total)	1021	37	40	40
	1050	173	166	180
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, discretionary:				
Appropriation				
Appropriation, discretionary (total)	1100	1,073	1,071	963
Appropriation, discretionary - Computed Totals	1160	1,073	1,071	963
Appropriation [Regular]	1160-20	1,073	1,071	963
Baseline PY Amount	1160-40	1,055	1,053	944
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-50	1,055		
Baseline Non-Pay	1160-50		603	629

Account Schedule and Title 14X1109				
Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Policy Outlays:	1160-50		450	459
New Authority				
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-61	775	816	732
End of PY Balances	1160-62	314	0	195
Subtotal, outlays	1160-63		198	64
Baseline Outlays:	1160-64	1,089	1,014	991
New Authority				
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-81	775	816	843
End of PY Balances	1160-82	314	0	195
Subtotal, outlays	1160-83		198	64
Appropriation [Protected: Conserving Fish and Wildlife - Climate Change]	1160-84	1,089	1,014	1,102
Baseline PY Amount	1160-40	15	15	16
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-50	15		
Baseline Non-Pay	1160-50		0	0
Policy Outlays:	1160-50		15	15
New Authority				
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-61	0	12	12
End of PY Balances	1160-62	0	0	3
Subtotal, outlays	1160-63		6	3
Baseline Outlays:	1160-64	0	18	18
New Authority				
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-81	0	12	12
End of PY Balances	1160-82	0	0	3
Subtotal, outlays	1160-83		6	3
Appropriation [WHB Sterilization R&D]	1160-84	0	18	18
Baseline PY Amount	1160-40	2	2	2
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-50	2		
Policy Outlays:	1160-50		2	2
New Authority				
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-61	0	2	2
End of PY Balances	1160-62	0	0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1160-63		0	0
Baseline Outlays:	1160-64	0	2	2
New Authority				
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-81	0	2	2
End of PY Balances	1160-82	0	0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1160-83		0	0
Appropriation [Homeland Security]	1160-84	0	2	2
Baseline PY Amount	1160-40	1	1	1
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-50	1		
Baseline Non-Pay	1160-50		1	1
Policy Outlays:	1160-50		0	0
New Authority				
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-61	0	1	1
End of PY Balances	1160-62	0	0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1160-63		0	0

Account Schedule and Title 14X1109				
Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Baseline Outlays:	1160-64	0	1	1
New Authority				
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-81	0	1	1
End of PY Balances	1160-82	0	0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1160-83		0	0
	1160-84	0	1	1
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary:				
Offsetting collections (Mining law and Comm. Sites)				
Offsetting collections (Economy Act)	1700	43	42	42
Offsetting collections (APD fees)	1700	18	38	38
Offsetting collections (Inspection fees)	1700	0	0	0
Offsetting Collections (Other)	1700	0	0	0
Change in uncollected payments, Federal sources	1700	11	0	0
Spending auth from offsetting collections, disc (total)	1701	0	0	-37
Spending auth from offsetting collections, disc -				
Computed Totals	1750	72	80	43
Spending authority from offsetting collections				
[Mining Law and Telecomm Fees]	1750-20	72	80	43
Baseline Program [Mining Law and Telecomm Fees]	1750-40	44	41	41
Policy Outlays:	1750-50	44	41	44
New Authority				
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1750-61	0	41	41
End of PY Balances	1750-62	0	0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1750-63		0	0
Baseline Outlays:	1750-64	0	41	41
New Authority				
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1750-81	0	41	44
End of PY Balances	1750-82	0	0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1750-83		0	0
Spending authority from offsetting collections				
[Economy Act]	1750-84	0	41	44
Baseline Program [Economy Act]	1750-40	28	39	39
Policy Outlays:	1750-50	28	39	39
New Authority				
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1750-61	0	20	20
End of PY Balances	1750-62	0	0	20
Subtotal, outlays	1750-63		21	2
Baseline Outlays:	1750-64	0	41	42
New Authority				
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1750-81	0	20	20
End of PY Balances	1750-82	0	0	20
Subtotal, outlays	1750-83		21	2
Spending authority from offsetting collections [User				
Fee: Inspection fees]	1750-84	0	41	42
Baseline Program [User Fee: Inspection fees]	1750-40	0	0	0
Policy Outlays:	1750-50	0	0	0
New Authority				

Account Schedule and Title 14X1109				
Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1750-61	0	0	0
End of PY Balances	1750-62	0	0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1750-63		0	0
Baseline Outlays:	1750-64	0	0	0
New Authority				
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1750-81	0	0	0
End of PY Balances	1750-82	0	0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1750-83		0	0
Spending authority from offsetting collections				
[Grazing Fees]	1750-84	0	0	0
Spending authority from offsetting collections				
[Grazing Fees]	1750-40	0	0	0
Policy Outlays:	1750-50	0	0	0
New Authority				
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1750-61	0	0	0
End of PY Balances	1750-62	0	0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1750-63		1	1
Baseline Outlays:	1750-64	0	1	1
New Authority				
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1750-81	0	0	0
End of PY Balances	1750-82	0	0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1750-83		1	1
Spending authority from offsetting collections [other]	1750-84	0	1	1
Spending authority from offsetting collections				
[other]	1750-40	0	0	-37
Policy Outlays:	1750-50	0	0	0
New Authority				
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1750-61	0	0	-37
End of PY Balances	1750-62	0	0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1750-63		0	0
Baseline Outlays:	1750-64	0	0	-37
New Authority				
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1750-81	0	0	0
End of PY Balances	1750-82	0	0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1750-83		0	0
Budget authority (total)	1750-84	0	0	0
Total budgetary resources available	1900	1,145	1,151	1,006
	1930	1,318	1,317	1,186
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	126	140	127
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1				
New obligations, unexpired accounts	3000	400	466	485
Outlays (gross)	3010	1,192	1,177	1,059
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	3020	-1,089	-1,118	-1,059

Account Schedule and Title 14X1109				
Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, expired	3040	-37	-40	-40
	3041	0	0	0
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	466	485	445
Uncollected payments:				
Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, brought forward, Oct 1				
Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	3060	-37	-37	-37
Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, end of year	3070	0	0	37
	3090	-37	-37	0
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year				
Obligated balance, end of year	3100	363	429	448
	3200	429	448	445
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Discretionary:				
Budget authority, gross				
Outlays, gross:	4000	1,145	1,151	1,006
Outlays from new discretionary authority				
Outlays from discretionary balances	4010	775	892	771
Outlays, gross (total)	4011	314	226	288
	4020	1,089	1,118	1,059
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (collected) from:				
Federal sources				
Federal sources (total)	4030	-29	-38	-38
Policy Program [Economy Act]	4030-10	-29	-38	-38
Baseline Program [Economy Act]	4030-41	-29	-38	-38
	4030-71	-29	-38	-39
Non-Federal sources	4033	-43	-42	-42
Non-Federal sources	4033	0	0	0
Non-Federal sources	4033	0	0	0
Non-Federal sources (total)	4033	0	0	0
Policy Program - Computed Total	4033-10	-43	-42	-42
Policy Program [Mining Law, Comm. Sites, APD Fees]	4033-20	-43	-42	-42
Baseline Program [Mining Law, Comm. Sites, APD Fees]	4033-41	-43	-42	-42
Policy Program [Inspection Fees]	4033-71	-43	-42	-44
Baseline Program [Inspection Fees]	4033-41	0	0	0
Policy Program [Grazing Fees]	4033-71	0	0	0
Baseline Program [Grazing Fees]	4033-41	0	0	0
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays (total)	4033-71	0	0	0
	4040	-72	-80	-80

Account Schedule and Title 14X1109				
Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Additional offsets against gross budget authority only:				
Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired				
Change in uncollected customer payments (total)	4050	0	0	37
Policy Program - Computed Total	4050-10	0	0	37
Policy Program [Inspection Fees]	4050-20	0	0	37
Baseline Program [Inspection Fees]	4050-41	0	0	0
Policy Program [Grazing Fees]	4050-71	0	0	0
Policy Program [Grazing Fees]	4050-41	0	0	0
Policy Program [Text]	4050-71	0	0	0
Baseline Program [Text]	4050-41	0	0	37
Budget authority, net (discretionary)	4050-71	0	0	0
Outlays, net (discretionary)	4070	1,073	1,071	963
Budget authority, net (total)	4080	1,017	1,038	979
Outlays, net (total)	4180	1,073	1,071	963
	4190	1,017	1,038	979
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unavailable balance, SOY: Offsetting collections				
Unexpired unavailable balance, EOY: Offsetting collections	5090	4	4	4
	5092	4	4	4
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Conduct of research and development:				
Applied research:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority				
Outlays	1422-01	21	22	20
Experimental development:	1422-02	18	16	18
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority				
Outlays	1432-01	1	1	4
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:	1432-02	1	1	4
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority				
Outlays	2004-01	1,051	1,046	939
	2004-02	998	1,021	957
Object Classification				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent				
Other than full-time permanent	11.1	372	388	340
Other personnel compensation	11.3	16	21	15
Total personnel compensation	11.5	16	21	15

Account Schedule and Title				
14X1109				
Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Civilian personnel benefits	11.9	404	430	370
Benefits for former personnel	12.1	148	152	132
Travel and transportation of persons	13.0	1	2	1
Transportation of things	21.0	19	21	20
Rental payments to GSA	22.0	4	5	4
Rental payments to others	23.1	24	25	25
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	23.2	29	30	30
Printing and reproduction	23.3	22	24	24
Advisory and assistance services	24.0	3	2	2
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.1	21	10	10
Other goods and services from Federal sources	25.2	139	144	140
Operation and maintenance of facilities	25.3	109	100	72
Research and development contracts	25.4	14	14	14
Operation and maintenance of equipment	25.5	1	0	0
Supplies and materials	25.7	28	25	25
Equipment	26.0	23	23	23
Land and structures	31.0	19	22	22
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	32.0	13	20	20
Insurance claims and indemnities	41.0	97	90	87
Subtotal, obligations, Direct obligations	42.0	1	1	1
	99.0	1,119	1,140	1,022
Reimbursable obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent				
Other than full-time permanent	11.1	31	8	8
Other personnel compensation	11.3	1	1	1
Total personnel compensation	11.5	1	1	1
Civilian personnel benefits	11.9	33	10	10
Travel and transportation of persons	12.1	12	5	5
Rental payments to others	21.0	2	1	1
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	23.2	2	2	2
Advisory and assistance services	23.3	2	2	2
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.1	1	1	1
Other goods and services from Federal sources	25.2	8	6	5
Operation and maintenance of equipment	25.3	7	5	5
Supplies and materials	25.7	1	1	1
Equipment	26.0	1	1	1
Land and structures	31.0	1	1	1
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	32.0	0	0	1
Subtotal, obligations, Reimbursable obligations	41.0	3	2	2
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	99.0	73	37	37
	99.9	1,192	1,177	1,059
Employment Summary				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment				
Reimbursable civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	5,247	5,484	4,766
Allocation account civilian full-time equivalent employment	2001	441	133	133

Account Schedule and Title 14X1109				
Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
	3001	2,298	2,298	2,200
Budget year budgetary resources [014-1109]	1000			963,163

Land Acquisition

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriations Language

For expenses necessary to carry out sections 205, 206, and 318(d) of Public Law 94-579, including administrative expenses and acquisition of lands or waters, or interests therein, \$3,609,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended.

Note. — A full-year 2017 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 114-254). The amounts included for 2017 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Appropriations Language Citations

1. For expenses necessary to carry out sections 205, 206 and 318(d) of Public Law 94-579, including administrative expenses

Section 205 authorizes the Secretary to acquire by purchase, exchange, donation, or eminent domain, public lands or interests. Eminent domain may only be invoked to secure access to public lands if the lands are confined to a narrow corridor and serve a purpose. This section does not expand or limit the Secretary's authority to acquire land by eminent domain within the boundaries of the National Forest System. Acquisitions must support the mission of the Department and have associated land-use plans.

Section 206 provides authority for the Secretary to dispose of a public tract of land by exchange if it serves the public interest well. The Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal land or interests in exchange for such land which he or she finds proper for transfer out of Federal ownership and which are located in the same State as the non-Federal land or interest to be acquired. For the purposes of this subsection, unsurveyed school sections which, upon survey by the Secretary, would become State lands, shall be considered as "non-Federal" lands. The values of the lands exchanged by the Secretary need to be equal, or if they are not equal, the values will be equalized by the payment of money to the grantor or to the Secretary concerned as the circumstances require.

Section 318 authorizes the Secretary to use the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire public lands as described in section 205.

2. including administrative expenses and acquisition of lands or waters, or interests therein, \$3,609,000,

This language provides the Secretary with authority to use \$3,609,000 in appropriated funds to acquire lands or waters or pay administrative expenses to carry out the mission of the program.

3. to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund

The language specifies that funding appropriated for land acquisition activities would be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), which was enacted by Congress in 1965. The Act designated that a portion of receipts from offshore oil and gas leases be placed into a fund annually for State and local conservation, as well as for the protection of our national treasures (parks, forest, and wildlife areas).

4. and to remain available until expended.

The language makes the appropriations to the account available on a no-year basis. This type of account allows the BLM a valuable degree of flexibility needed to support multi-year land acquisitions, agreements and purchases.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

<i>Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) (Pub. L. 94-579, Sec. 101 et seq.; 43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)</i>	Provides authority for acquisition (P.L. 94-579, Sec. 205, 206; 43 U.S.C., 1715, 1716) of lands or interests in lands by purchase, exchange, donation, or eminent domain, when it is consistent with the mission of the Department and with land use plans (P.L. 94-579, Sec. 205(b); 43 U.S.C., 1715(b)); in exercising this authority, appropriations from the Land and Water Conservation Fund may be used to purchase lands which are primarily of value for outdoor recreation purposes (P.L. 94-579, Sec. 318(d); 43 U.S.C., 1748(d)).
<i>Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000 (FLTFA) (Public Law 106-248)</i>	Provides authority for the use of receipts from disposal actions by the BLM to purchase inholdings and lands adjacent to federally designated areas containing exceptional resources, as defined in FLTFA, from willing sellers with acceptable titles, at fair market value, to “promote consolidation of the ownership of public and private lands in a manner that would allow for better overall resource management administrative efficiency, or resource allocation.” The 2010 Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-212) reauthorized FLTFA for one year, expiring in July 2011.
<i>Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460l-4 et seq.)</i>	Authorizes planning, acquisition, and development of needed land and water areas and facilities; in exercising this authority, appropriated funds from the LWCF may be used for such acquisition to assist in preserving, developing, and assuring accessibility for the benefit of present and future citizens.
<i>Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to exchange or dispose of suitable Federally-owned property for non-Federal property within the authorized boundaries of any Federally-administered component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, 1277(d). Similar exchange authority is contained in <i>The National Trails System Act of 1968</i> , as amended 16 U.S.C. 1241et seq.).
<i>Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to acquire privately owned property within the boundary of any area designated as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1241-1249)

Authorizes the Secretary to acquire lands or interests in lands included in the right-of-way selected for a National Historic, National Recreation, or National Scenic Trail; by written cooperative agreement, donation, purchase (with donated or appropriated funds), or exchange.

Other

Other acts such as, the *King Range National Conservation Area Act of 1970*, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460y); *San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area Act*, in Arizona (16 U.S.C. 460xx); *Arkansas-Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1992* (P.L. 102-584); *Utah School Lands Act* (P.L. 103-93); *Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Act of 2000* (16 U.S.C. 460nnn, P.L. 106-399; and *California Desert Protection Act of 1994* (P.L. 103-433), authorize the Secretary to enter into acquisitions, including purchase, donation, land exchange.

Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignments**Land Acquisition***(Dollars In Thousands)*

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2017 Total or Change	2017 to 2018 Change
Pay Raise	+72	+105
This change reflects the salary impact of the 2.1% pay raise for 2017 as signed by the President in December 2016, and the estimated 1.9% pay raise for 2018.		

Summary of Requirements
(dollars in thousands)

	2018 President's Budget												Change from 2017 CR	
	2016 Actual		2017 CR		Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2018 Request				
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount			
Land Acquisitions	-	27,014	-	26,963	-	-	-	-	-26,963	-	-	-	-26,963	
Emergency & Hardships	-	1,616	-	1,613	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,613	-	+0	
Recreational Access	-	8,000	-	7,985	-	-	-	-	-7,985	-	-	-	-7,985	
Acquisition Management	8	2,000	8	1,996	+105	-	-	-1	-105	7	1,996	-1	+0	
Total, Land Acquisition	8	38,630	8	38,557	+105	-	-	-1	-35,053	7	3,609	-1	-34,948	

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Activity: Land Acquisition

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				Change from 2017 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	
Land Acquisitions	<i>\$000</i>	27,014	26,963	+0	+0	-26,963	0	-26,963
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0			+0	0	0
Emergency & Hardships	<i>\$000</i>	1,616	1,613	+0	+0	+0	1,613	0
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0			+0	0	0
Recreational Access	<i>\$000</i>	8,000	7,985	+0	+0	-7,985	0	-7,985
	<i>FTE</i>	0				+0	0	0
Acquisition Management	<i>\$000</i>	2,000	1,996	+105	+0	-105	1,996	0
	<i>FTE</i>	8	8			-1	7	-1
Total, Land Acquisition	<i>\$000</i>	38,630	38,557	+105	+0	-35,053	3,609	-34,948
	<i>FTE</i>	8	8			-1	7	-1

The 2018 budget proposes to fund the Land Acquisition program with an appropriation from the Land and Water Conservation Fund at a total level of \$3,609,000 and 7 FTE, a program change of -\$35,053,000 and -1 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline

Activity Description

The BLM is authorized to acquire intermingled and adjacent non-Federal lands through purchase, exchange, and donation for specified public benefits. Consolidation of the public lands through land acquisition increases management efficiency in pursuing land management goals such as maintaining open space, providing opportunities for environmentally responsible recreation, preserving natural and cultural heritage resources, restoring at-risk botanical, fisheries and wildlife resources, and maintaining functioning ecosystems. The BLM's Land Acquisition program utilizes Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) monies for Land Acquisition, Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings, Recreational Access and Acquisition Management.

In addition to acquiring land by purchase with LWCF appropriated funds, the BLM acquires land by exchange. When an exchange is proposed, every attempt is made to equalize values between the lands coming into Federal ownership and the lands leaving Federal ownership. In those instances where land values are not equal, the BLM attempts to equalize land values by decreasing or increasing the land leaving Federal ownership. In certain instances where values are not equal and there is no available land in Federal ownership to equalize values, a cash payment can be made to the exchange proponent. This cash payment, an equalization payment, cannot exceed 25 percent of the difference between the values of the lands coming into Federal ownership and the lands leaving Federal ownership.

Activity: Land Acquisition

Subactivity: Land Acquisition

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				Change from 2017 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	
Land Acquisition	\$000	27,014	26,963	+0	+0	-26,963	0	-26,963
	FTE	0	0			+0	0	0

Summary of 2018 Program Changes for Land Acquisition:		(\$000)	FTE
Focus on existing projects		-26,963	+0
Total		-26,963	+0

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request eliminates funding for the Land Acquisition program, reflecting the Administration's priority to focus available budget resources on maintaining current BLM lands rather than acquiring additional lands.

Focus on Existing Projects (-\$26,963,000 / + 0 FTE) – The 2018 President's budget request will focus on the highest priority land purchases within the Emergency, Hardships, and Inholdings account while the Department determines the approach to targeted land disposals.

Program Overview

The Land Acquisitions Program promotes the conservation of natural landscapes and resources by consolidating public lands through purchase, exchange and donation to increase management efficiency and preserve areas of natural, cultural, and recreational importance. Acquisition projects occur within or adjacent to nationally-designated management units, including National Monuments, National Conservation Areas, Wilderness, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Scenic Trails, and National Historic Trails, as well as in BLM-designated Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and Special Recreation Management Areas. Land acquisition funding is also used to acquire small parcels of land or access easements through these lands to provide public access to landlocked BLM lands. The BLM estimates 23 million acres (or nine percent) of BLM-managed public lands lack public access or have inadequate public access, primarily due to checkerboard land ownership patterns. Securing and improving public access to these lands will serve various recreational activities, including hunting, fishing, hiking, and biking.

In addition to the funds in this account, the BLM utilizes funding from other sources such as from the *Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act* and other land sale authorizations, to support land acquisition activities. The Budget includes a legislative proposal to reauthorize the *Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act* (FLTFA) and allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. The FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales, which would provide funding for land acquisition as well. These legal authorities are described in the

Lands and Realty Management section of the Management of Lands and Resources chapter, and various land sale accounts are described in the Permanent Operation Funds chapter.

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Activity: Land Acquisition

Subactivity: Recreational Access

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				Change from 2017 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	
Recreational Access	<i>\$000</i>	8,000	7,985	+0	+0	-7,985	0	-7,985
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0			+0	0	0

Summary of 2018 Program Changes for Recreational Access:	(\$000)	FTE
Focus on existing projects	-7,985	+0
Total	-7,985	+0

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request eliminates funding for the Recreational Access program to focus on other higher-priority land management activities.

Focus on Existing Projects (-\$7,985,000 / +0 FTE) – The Recreational Access program will focus on previously funded projects. This reflects the Administration's priority to focus available budget resources on maintaining current BLM lands rather than acquiring additional lands. Funding is preserved for the Inholding, Emergencies, and Hardships program, providing the BLM with the ability to acquire high priority parcels in limited and special situations.

Program Overview

Land acquisition funds are used to acquire land or access easements through private lands to provide public access to landlocked BLM lands. The BLM estimates 23 million acres (or nine percent) of BLM-managed public lands lack public access or have inadequate public access, primarily due to checkerboard land ownership patterns. Securing and improving public access to these lands will serve various recreational activities, including hunting and fishing. These funds invest in acquisitions that substantially add or improve access to better meet recreation access needs by working with willing landowners to secure rights-of-way, easements or fee simple lands that provide access or consolidate Federal ownership so the public has unbroken spaces to recreate, hunt, and fish.

The BLM requests proposals from across the bureau and then evaluates the proposals with a National Review Team. The proposals must be in compliance with the respective land use plan. Project proposals are more competitive and receive greater consideration if they: are not normally eligible under LWCF Core Submission requirements; provide substantially added access to the public than at present; provide substantially added opportunity for visitor use than at present; provide a variety of recreational access for the public to enjoy; are under contract or option or have been pre-purchased by a third-party partner; and, include a non-BLM leveraged funding or are offered as a bargain sale.

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Activity: Land Acquisition

Subactivity: Emergencies, Hardships, & Inholdings

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	Change from 2017 CR
Emergency & Hardships	<i>\$000</i>	1,616	1,613	+0	+0	+0	1,613	0
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0			+0	0	0

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for the Emergency, Hardship, and Inholdings program is \$1,613,000, the same as the 2017 CR baseline.

Program Overview

The Emergency, Hardship, and Inholding program allows the BLM to promote conservation of natural landscapes and resources by consolidating privately owned land with publicly owned land when properties become available on short notice and would not remain available unless immediate action is taken. The availability of funds for Emergency, Hardship, and Inholding purchases permits timely actions to alleviate hardships and prevent adverse land use that may conflict with management objectives for adjacent public lands. The BLM's parcels targeted for purchase with these funds, although typically small and generally inexpensive, conserve and protect cultural and historic resources, permit retention of increasingly limited open spaces, preserve wildlife habitat and wilderness, enhance public recreation opportunities, including access, and are strongly supported for Federal acquisition by local communities.

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Activity: Land Acquisition

Subactivity: Acquisition Management

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	Change from 2017 CR
Acquisition	<i>\$000</i>	2,000	1,996	+105	+0	-105	1,996	+0
Management	<i>FTE</i>	8	8			-1	7	-1

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for the Acquisition Management program is \$1,996,000 and 7 FTE, a program change of -\$105,000 and -1 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline.

General Program Decrease (-\$105,000 / -1 FTE) – The Acquisition Management program will find efficiencies to complete the administrative tasks necessary to acquire fee or easement interests in lands designated for purchase under the Land Acquisition program.

Program Overview

The Acquisition Management program completes the administrative tasks necessary for the Land Acquisition program to acquire land funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Acquisition Management program funds are used for title research, appraisal, appraisal review, project planning, boundary surveys, relocation, taxes, escrow, closing, coordination with BLM multi-resource programs, and coordination with local governments and private parties.

The BLM closely monitors funds spent for processing costs associated with the purchase of land and interests in land. Processing costs typically range between \$50,000 and \$100,000 per project, depending on the complexity of title searches and appraisals, boundary surveys, the number of parcels contained in each purchase, costs associated with the purchase of conservation easements, and other factors. Close communication with field offices and close monitoring of funds spent, allows the BLM to allocate the appropriate amount of funding to each office.

The Acquisition Management program receives assistance from dozens of third-party partners, such as the Audubon Society, the Conservation Fund, the Nature Conservancy, and the Trust for Public Land and the Wilderness Land Trust. These partners continually assist local communities and the BLM in supporting the acquisition and management of specific properties for cultural, recreational and wildlife values and to preserve open space. While the majority of these partners support acquisition of lands through grassroots political advocacy and long-term conservation management, some regional and national partners directly assist the BLM by becoming transactionally involved in the purchase of fee and conservation easement property interests. Approximately 80 percent of BLM purchase transactions are completed with the assistance of these third-party conservation partners. This assistance is a major cost savings for the BLM.

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X5033 Land Acquisition				
	Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Land acquisition	0001	14	18	3
Acquisition management	0002	2	4	4
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	0900	16	22	7
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	33	56	73
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	33	56	73
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, discretionary:				
Appropriation (special or trust fund)	1101	39	39	4
Appropriations transferred from other acct [014-1125]	1121	0	0	0
Appropriation, discretionary (total)	1160	39	39	4
Appropriation, discretionary - Computed Totals	1160-20	39	39	4
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee				
Appropriation [Protected Conserving New Lands-LWCF]	1160-40	39	39	4
Baseline PY Amount	1160-50	39		
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-50		2	2
Baseline Non-Pay	1160-50		37	38
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1160-61	3	10	1
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-62	8	0	20
End of PY Balances	1160-63		3	0
Subtotal, outlays	1160-64	11	13	21
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1160-81	3	10	10
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-82	8	0	20
End of PY Balances	1160-83		3	0
Subtotal, outlays	1160-84	11	13	30
Total budgetary resources available	1930	72	95	77
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	56	73	70

Change in obligated balance:

Account Symbol and Title 14X5033				
Land Acquisition	Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	0	5	14
New obligations, unexpired accounts	3010	16	22	7
Outlays (gross)	3020	-11	-13	-21
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	5	14	0
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	0	5	14
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	5	14	0
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Discretionary:				
Budget authority, gross	4000	39	39	4
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new discretionary authority	4010	3	10	1
Outlays from discretionary balances	4011	8	3	20
Outlays, gross (total)	4020	11	13	21
Budget authority, net (discretionary)	4070	39	39	4
Outlays, net (discretionary)	4080	11	13	21
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	39	39	4
Outlays, net (total)	4190	11	13	21
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Physical assets:				
Major equipment:				
Purchases and sales of land and structures for Federal use:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	1340-01	39	39	4
Outlays	1340-02	11	13	21
Object Classification				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	11.1	1	1	1
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	2	3	3
Land and structures	32.0	13	18	3
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	99.9	16	22	7
Employment Summary				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	8	8	7

Account Symbol and Title 14X5033				
Land Acquisition	Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Budget year budgetary resources [014-5033]	1000			3,609

Oregon and California Grant Lands

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriations Language

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of lands or interests therein, including existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such grant lands; \$89,800,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That 25 percent of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be transferred to the General Fund in the Treasury in accordance with the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181f).

Note. — A full-year 2017 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 114–254). The amounts included for 2017 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Appropriations Language Citations

1. For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resource and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements

This language provides authority to use appropriated funds provided for the BLM to carry out the mission of the Oregon and California Grant Lands program. The BLM manages these lands for forest diversity and sustainability while providing multiple-use benefits and services to local communities and the public. Activities focus on forest management, watershed health, wildlife and fisheries habitat improvement, recreation opportunities, cultural resources protection, and infrastructure maintenance.

2. on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon,

The BLM manages resources on public domain under the provisions of the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*. Programs conducted on certain O&C grant lands within National Forests are under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and managed with USFS funds. The USFS returns receipts generated from activities on these lands to the BLM for payment to counties in accordance with the Act.

3. and on adjacent rights-of-way and acquisition of lands or interests therein, including existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such grant lands;

The O&C appropriation supports the acquisition of easements, road-use agreements for timber site access, and the design of access roads for general resource management purposes.

4. \$89,800,000 to remain available until expended

This language provides authority to use \$89,800,000 in appropriated funds to carry out the mission of the program. The language makes the funding no-year, available for expenditure in any year after the appropriation. This type of account allows the BLM a valuable degree of flexibility needed to support multi-year contracts, agreements and purchases.

5. ***Provided, That 25 percent of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be transferred to the General Fund in the Treasury in accordance with the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181(f)).***

The 2018 budget request reflects the continuation of the BLM's Oregon and California Grant Lands existing authorities within the Office of the Secretary.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

The Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181)

Provides for conservation, management, permanent forest production, and sale of timber from revested Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant lands located in western Oregon.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.,

As amended, provides for the public lands to be generally retained in Federal ownership; for periodic and systematic inventory of the public lands and their resources; for a review of existing withdrawals and classifications; for establishing comprehensive rules and regulations for administering public land statutes; for multiple use management on a sustained yield basis; for protection of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archaeological values; for receiving fair market value for the use of the public lands and their resources; for establishing uniform procedures for any disposal, acquisition, or exchange; for protecting areas of critical environmental concern; and for recognizing the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber from the public lands, including implementation of the *Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970*.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA)

Applies to all public lands that include the O&C grant lands by definition (Sec. 103(e)). However, Sec. 701(b) of *FLPMA* (43 U.S.C. 1701 note) provides that if any provision of FLPMA is in conflict with or inconsistent with the *O&C Act* and *Coos Bay Wagon Road Act*, insofar as they relate to management of timber resources and disposition of revenue from lands and resources, the latter Acts will prevail. In addition, many other Federal statutes regarding natural resource management and protection apply to the management of the O&C and CBWR grant lands in western Oregon.

<i>The Act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753)</i>	Relates to the disposition of funds from the CBWR grant lands located in western Oregon.
<i>The Timber Protection Act of 1922 (16 U.S.C. 594)</i>	Provides for the protection of timber from fire, insects, and disease.
<i>The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self- Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393)</i>	Authorizes stabilized payments to O&C and CBWR counties for 2001 through 2006. Each county that received at least one payment during the eligibility period (1986-1999) received an amount equal to the average of the three highest 50-percent payments and safety net payments made for the years of the eligibility period. The payments were adjusted to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. The Act expired in 2006. The final payments for 2006 were made in 2007, consistent with the Act.
<i>P.L. 110-28</i>	Provides one additional year of payments to O&C grant lands and CBWR counties.
<i>Sec. 601. of P.L. 110-343 Secure Rural Schools and Community Self- Determination Program</i>	Provides an extension and ramping down of payments to the O&C grant lands and the CBWR counties through fiscal year 2011.
<i>P.L. 112-141 – Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21)</i>	Provides an extension of one year of Secure Rural School payments to O&C grant lands and CBWR counties.
<i>P.L. 113-40 – Helium Stewardship Act of 2013</i>	Provides an extension of one year of Secure Rural School payments to O&C grant lands and CBWR counties.
<i>P.L. 114-10 - ‘Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015</i>	Provides an extension of two years (2014 and 2015) of Secure Rural School payments to O&C grant lands and CBWR counties.
<i>Public Land Order 5490</i>	Dated February 12, 1975, reserves all public lands in and west of Range 8 East of the Willamette Meridian and all lands within that area which hereinafter become public lands for multiple use management, including sustained yield of forest resources in connection with intermingled revested Oregon and California Railroad Grant Lands and reconveyed CBWR Grant Lands.
<i>Healthy Forest Restoration Act (P.L. 108-148)</i>	Authorizes the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to conduct hazardous fuels reduction projects on federal land in wildland-urban interface (WUI) areas and on certain other federal lands using expedited procedures.

Land Conveyance to Douglas County, Oregon, (P.L. 108-206)

Authorizes conveyance to Douglas County, Oregon, of approximately 68.8 acres of BLM-managed land in Douglas County in order to improve management of and recreational access to the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area.

Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery Fund, (P.L. 102-381)

Authorizes quick response to fire and reforestation of forests damaged by insects, disease, and fire. Also includes proactive vegetative treatments designed to reduce the risk of catastrophic damage to forests and increase forest resiliency to disturbances. Funds in this account are derived from the Federal share (defined as the portion of receipts not paid to the counties under 43 U.S.C. 1181f and 43 U.S.C. 1181-1 et seq., and P.L. 106-393) of receipts from all BLM timber salvage sales and all BLM forest health restoration treatments funded by this account. The authority to make deposits and to spend from this fund was provided in the *2010 Interior Appropriations Act* (P.L. 111-88, 123 STAT. 2906) and was scheduled to expire at the end of fiscal year 2015. The *2015 Omnibus Appropriations Act* (Section 117) extended this authority through 2020.

Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Funds (PL 104-134 - Section 327 of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996.)

Establishes initial funds for the USFS and the BLM using revenues generated by timber sales released under *Section 2001(k) of the 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act*. The legislation directs that 75 percent of the subsequent pipeline fund be used to fill each agency's timber sale "pipeline" and that 25 percent of the pipeline funds be used to address maintenance backlog for recreation projects on BLM and USFS lands after statutory payments are made to State and local governments and the U.S. Treasury.

Stewardship Contracting (Sec. 347 of Public Law 105-277, as amended by Public Law 108-7 and Public Law 113-79)

Permanently authorizes the BLM, via agreement or contract as appropriate, to enter into stewardship contracting projects with private persons or other public or private entities to perform services to achieve land management goals for the national forests and the public lands that meet local and rural community needs.

Summary of Requirements

(dollars in thousands)

	2018 President's Budget												Change from 2017 CR	
	2016 Actual		2017 CR		Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2018 Request				
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	
Western Oregon Resources Management														
Forest Management	273	33,752	269	33,688	+184	-	-	-17	-	252	33,872	-17	+184	
Reforestation & Forest Development	117	24,023	97	23,977	+109	-	-	-26	-4,000	71	20,086	-26	-3,891	
Other Forest Resource Mgmt	255	33,495	206	33,431	+154	-	-	-39	-8,200	167	25,385	-39	-8,046	
Resource Mgmt Planning	30	3,985	20	3,977	+33	-	-	-15	-2,000	5	2,010	-15	-1,967	
Total, Western Oregon Resource Management	675	95,255	592	95,073	+480	-	-	-97	-14,200	495	81,353	-97	-13,720	
Info. & Resource Data Systems	11	1,786	11	1,783	+30	-	-	-3	-500	8	1,313	-3	-470	
Transportation & Facilities Maintenance														
Annual Maintenance & Operations	75	9,602	79	9,584	+66	-	-	-33	-3,563	46	6,087	-33	-3,497	
Subtotal, Western Oregon Trans & Facilities Maint	75	9,602	79	9,584	+66	-	-	-33	-3,563	46	6,087	-33	-3,497	
Construction & Acquisition	3	324	1	323	+28	-	-	-	-	1	351	-	+28	
NMs & NCAs	5	767	5	766	+30	-	-	-	-100	5	696	-	-70	
Total, Oregon & California Grant Lands	769	107,734	688	107,529	+634	-	-	-133	-18,363	555	89,800	-133	-17,729	

**Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignments
Oregon and California Grant Lands**

(Dollars In Thousands)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2017 Total or Change	2017 to 2018 Change
Pay Raise	+435	+634
This change reflects the salary impact of the 2.1% pay raise for 2017 as signed by the President in December 2016, and the estimated 1.9% pay raise for 2018.		

Appropriation Description

The Oregon and California (O&C) Grant Lands appropriation provides for management of 2.4 million acres in western Oregon of revested O&C Railroad grant lands, reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant lands, and intermingled public domain lands (10 percent). The BLM manages these lands for timber production under the principle of sustained yield while concurrently meeting other statutory requirements including the *Endangered Species Act*, *Clean Water Act*, and *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*. A large part of the O&C Program is focused around conserving fish and wildlife habitat while providing a sustainable timber harvest as statutorily mandated by the 1937 O&C Act.

The O&C Grant Lands account provides for:

- Planning, preparing, offering, administering and monitoring timber sales;
- Maintaining the sustainability of forest resources and timber harvest through reforestation, development, and restoration techniques;
- Increasing fire resiliency;
- Managing to conserve the full suite of multiple resources including soil, water, air, riparian, fish, wildlife, cultural, recreation and others; and,
- Maintaining and improving facilities and roads, acquiring access, maintaining information technology, and managing two National Monuments.

Programs conducted on certain O&C grant lands within National Forests are under the jurisdiction of the USFS and managed with USFS funds (often referred to as Controversial O&C Lands). The USFS returns receipts generated from activities on these lands to the BLM for payment to counties in accordance with the Act.

The five budget activities of the O&C appropriation are summarized below. Through these activities, the BLM implements resource management plans (RMP) and supports resource activities on the O&C and CBWR grant lands under the BLM's jurisdiction.

1. ***Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition*** provides for the necessary acquisition of easements and road-use agreements to facilitate timber sale and administrative site access for general resource management purposes.
2. ***Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance*** provides for maintenance activities for the transportation system, office buildings, warehouse and storage structures, shops, greenhouses, and recreation sites. This program's efforts maintain the transportation system necessary for effective implementation of the RMPs. Road maintenance activities help to reduce or eliminate negative impacts of poor road conditions on aquatic and fisheries resources, including Pacific salmon and other resident and anadromous fish populations in the Northwest.
3. ***Western Oregon Resources Management*** provides for planning, preparing, offering, administering and monitoring timber sales; maintaining the sustainability of forest resources and timber harvest through reforestation, development, and restoration techniques; providing recreational opportunities; managing and monitoring fish and wildlife habitat and rangeland resources; and maintaining or improving soil, water and air quality.
4. ***Western Oregon Information and Resource Data Systems*** provides for the acquisition, operation, and maintenance of automated data support systems required for the management of the O&C grant lands. The focus of this program is to make data operational for monitoring and adaptive

management; and for developing and analyzing activity plans, such as timber sales and habitat management plans.

5. ***Western Oregon National Monuments and National Conservation Areas*** provides for the management of National Monuments and National Conservation Areas and other similar congressionally designated areas in western Oregon.

O&C LANDS IN WESTERN OREGON	
(ACRES)	
BLM-Managed Lands	
O&C Grant Lands	2,084,750
CBWR Lands	74,547
Public Domain Lands	239,500
Total – BLM	2,398,797
U.S. Forest Service-Managed Lands	
Controverted O&C Lands	462,678
Special Act O&C Lands	29,721
Total - U.S. Forest Service	492,399

Additional Funding Methods

In addition to the O&C Grant Lands appropriation, two Permanent Appropriations, the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund and the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund, are available for use and do not require annual appropriation action. These are outlined in Permanent Operating Funds chapter.

Management of Oregon and California Grant Lands

Pre 1990: Prior to the 1990s, the BLM annually offered a sustained yield harvest level of approximately 1.2 billion board feet while generating from \$100-\$200 million in timber sale receipts. In accordance with the O&C Act, and prior to the “Safety Net” payments from 1993-1999 and the Secure Rural School payments from 2000-2015, the BLM calculated and distributed a share of the O&C and CBWR timber sale receipts to the 18 O&C counties and two CBWR counties. In the late 1970s, USFS researchers observed a rapid decline in the populations of the Northern Spotted Owl, a species associated with old-growth forests. In 1990, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) listed the Northern Spotted Owl as threatened under the *Endangered Species Act of 1973* (ESA), citing loss of old-growth habitat. Beginning in 1992, the BLM began preparing amendments to their land use plans to incorporate this new information.

1995 Resource Management Plans (RMPs) & Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP) (1995-2016): As a result of the listing of the Northern Spotted Owl, President Clinton convened a group of scientists called the Forest Ecosystem Management Assessment Team. The Assessment report released in 1993 led to the development of the NWFP in 1994. The NWFP amended BLM and USFS land use plans within the range of the Northern Spotted Owl. The NWFP established land use allocations and standards and guidelines that provided management designed to contribute to the recovery of Northern Spotted Owls and marbled murrelets and to produce a predictable and sustainable level of timber sales. In addition, the NWFP required the agencies to survey and manage for rare, uncommon, or little known species of plants and animals and to complete watershed assessments in critical (Tier 1) watersheds.

In June of 1995, the six BLM western Oregon districts signed new RMPs incorporating the guidance of the NWFP. The new RMPs provided for guidance and additional conservation measures for managing older-forests, riparian zones, watersheds, and survey and manage species. These additional conservation

measures resulted in a reduction of the declared annual allowable sale quantity to 203 million board feet with a corresponding reduction in timber sale receipts to the O&C counties. The western Oregon 1995 RMPs and the NWFP still generated controversy primarily focused on continual harvesting of any older trees, management in riparian zones, management of survey and manage species, and impact to a variety of ESA listed species and their habitat. The BLM's western Oregon districts continued to receive protests, appeals, and litigation on individual timber sales as well as on other larger programmatic issues.

As a result of a court settlement agreement, the BLM completed a revision of their western Oregon 1995 RMPs, signing Records of Decision (RODs) in December of 2008. In July of 2009, the 2008 RODs were withdrawn by the Secretary of the Interior. He determined the process was legally flawed, having failed to complete consultation at the programmatic level under the ESA. The decision to withdraw the 2008 RODs was accompanied with the direction to revert to managing the O&C lands under the NWFP and previous 1995 RMPs. From 2009 through August of 2016, the BLM continued to implement a timber sale program of work generally consistent with the 1995 RODs, NWFP, the ESA, and other laws and regulations, but avoiding controversy by conducting primarily thinnings in lieu of regeneration harvests. During this same period, the BLM 1995 RMPs continued to be litigated from both conservation and industry groups, resulting in a complicated and changing legal framework under which managers had to implement.

To resolve some of the public and legal controversy, in October 2009, the BLM and the FWS Directors convened the interdisciplinary Western Oregon Task Force. The task force, composed of experts across a range of resource disciplines, from the BLM, the FWS, the National Marine Fisheries Service and the USFS, examined the Western Oregon Plan Revisions process and the long-standing challenges of managing the forests for multiple goals. The task force issued recommendations that the BLM and other Federal agencies have used in order to find new approaches for forest management.

In December 2010, the Secretary of the Interior initiated a pilot plan applying the principles of ecological forestry on BLM lands as suggested by Dr. Norm Johnson and Dr. Jerry Franklin. This initiative explored ways to restore ecological processes and address economic issues on O&C lands. The BLM completed a number of these forestry ecological pilot timber sales in various western Oregon Districts. The projects sought to:

- Demonstrate a landscape-level approach to forest ecosystem restoration that includes active management;
- Restore functional and sustainable ecological conditions in Federal forests;
- Allow recovery for threatened species; and,
- Provide needed employment opportunities.

The FWS assisted in the development and review of these ecological forestry efforts. The BLM used a variety of means to inform and involve stakeholders to stimulate collaboration with public stakeholders.

2011 Northern Spotted Owl Recovery Plan Issued – In June 2011, the FWS issued their Revised Recovery Plan for the Northern Spotted Owl, and in November 2012, issued the final Critical Habitat Rule for the Northern Spotted Owl. Both the Recovery Plan and the final Critical Habitat Rule emphasize maintenance and enhancement of Northern Spotted Owl habitat. The new Critical Habitat Rule and Recovery Plan do not preclude active forest management, where appropriate, to increase stand resiliency, reduce hazardous fuels, and promote ecological diversity and meet conservation goals. The BLM incorporated the new Critical Habitat Rule and Recovery Plan into out-year timber sale plans while implementing their 1995 RMPs.

2016 Western Oregon Resource Management Plans – The BLM signed RODs for Western Oregon RMPs on August 5, 2016, culminating a four-year effort by the BLM to incorporate the Northern Spotted Owl Critical Habitat Rule as well as new science, policies, and technology into the RMPs. The new RMPs provide sustainable management and conservation of western Oregon’s BLM-managed natural resources while supporting local communities. The BLM incorporated lessons learned from 20 years of implementation experience and monitoring results in the 2016 RMPs. Key aspects of the 2016 RMPs include the following:

Volume: At full RMP implementation level, which would be budget dependent to achieve, it is estimated that the total timber volume offered would increase from the current ten-year average of 210 million board feet (MMBF) to 278 MMBF per year. This timber volume represents both 205 MMBF of annual sustained-yield timber allowable sale quantity (ASQ) that would be offered from “Harvest Land Base” lands and 73 MMBF of timber that would be offered as a by-product of habitat restoration treatments from “Reserve” Non-ASQ lands. This 73 MMBF component of the total target of 278 MMBF is not required by the RMPs. The declared 205 MMB from Harvest Land Base lands is volume that the BLM will strive to offer under the 1937 O&C Act annually within the established annual variance of +/- 40 percent in the new RMPs. Timber from the Reserves will vary from year-to-year based on restoration treatments completed in each year. Projections of annual timber volume were calculated based on timber harvest modeling conducted as part of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) analysis for the RMPs. The RMPs did not specify a timeline for reaching full implementation of the 278 MMBF, and the 73 MMBF components of the 278 MMBF targets, which is non-ASQ timber from Reserve land.

Receipts: The FY 2016 O&C and CBWR payments to counties made by the BLM in January 2017 were approximately \$19.0 million and \$275,000, based on timber receipts of \$40.3 million and \$5.9 million respectively. At the full implementation level, total O&C timber sale receipts are projected to be approximately \$50-\$55 million under the 2016 Western Oregon RMPs¹⁸, and the counties’ share of those receipts, 50 percent in accordance with the *1937 O&C Act*, are projected to be \$26 million. The RMPs receipt estimates represent the market value of timber harvest at full implementation and were calculated based on the economic modeling conducted as part of the EIS analysis for the RMPs. In general, the increase in receipts corresponds to an overall increase in timber harvest (i.e. an increase to 278 MMBF) and changes in forest management practices that are more economically efficient (e.g. higher amounts of regeneration harvest resulting in more volume/acre removed). Projected timber sale receipts are also subject to various market conditions such as housing starts, log export markets, fuel costs, etc. With the improved housing market over the past four years, western Oregon timber sales receipts have climbed faster than projected in the EIS. In 2015 and 2016, O&C annual timber receipts exceeded \$40 million, reflecting an increase in overall timber value across the United States.

Recreation: At the full implementation level, which is not assumed to be achieved in FY 2018, the new RMPs project an increase in recreational values from \$223 million to \$271 million¹⁹. These values represent the non-market value recreational opportunities over the next ten years and were calculated based on the economic modeling conducted as part of the EIS analysis for the RMP.

The projected increase to \$271 million value of recreation is estimated based on future use level increases, and assuming that the mean value per activity remains the same. Recreation use levels in future years were estimated in the EIS based on the number of acres of Recreation Management Areas (RMAs) where recreational use would be a management focus, historical visitation rates, long-term trends in visitation, and the results of a demand response model that incorporated the distance of the RMAs from population centers. Under the Proposed RMP, the total consumer surplus in 2023 would range from \$271 to \$311 million. The

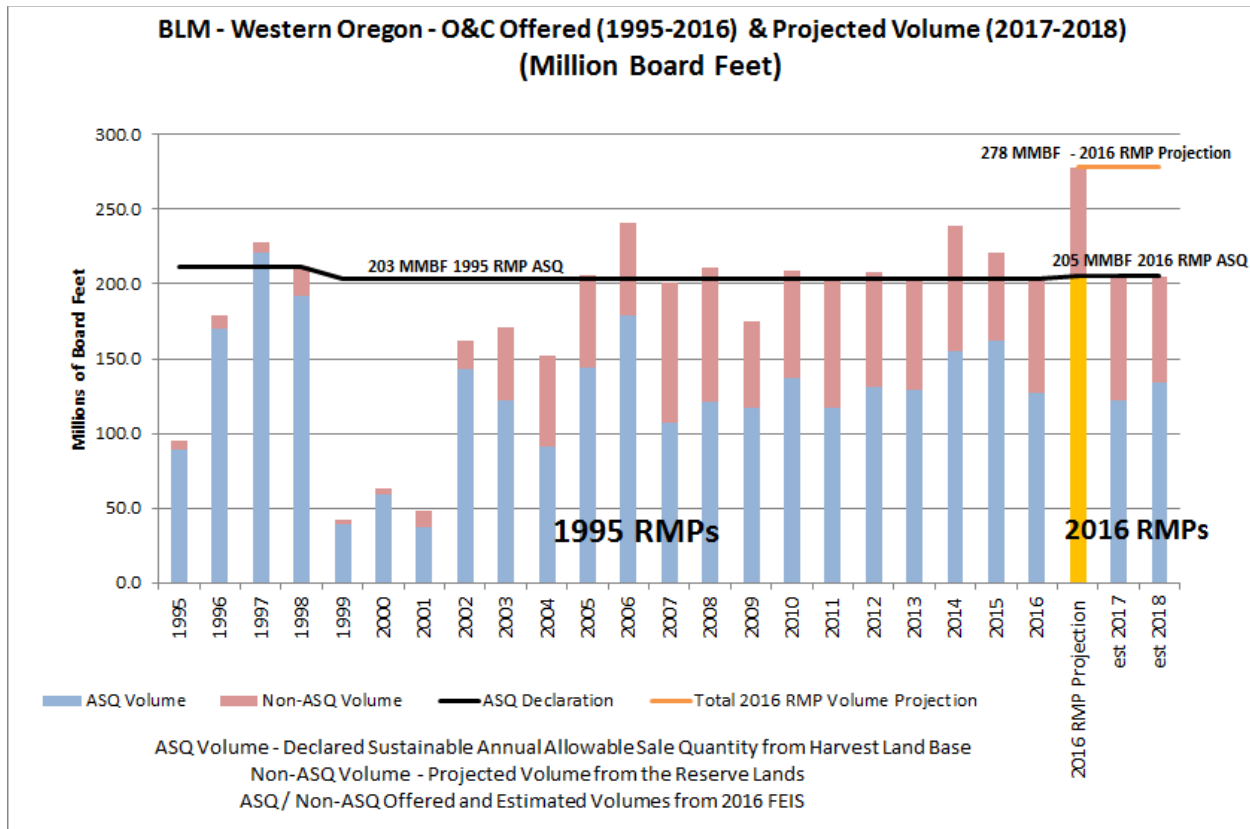
¹⁸ Proposed RMP/Final EIS, p. 695

¹⁹ (Proposed RMP/Final EIS, p. 657)

range depends on how quickly the BLM increases recreation opportunities associated with the increased RMA acres.

Historic and Projected Timber Volumes

The historic and projected timber targets displayed below are for the BLM-managed lands in western Oregon since 1995.



BLM O&C WESTERN OREGON ALLOWABLE SALE QUANTITY TARGETS & TOTAL VOLUME OFFERED ¹ (Public Land Statistic Data)		
Fiscal Year	Allowable Sale Quantity Target	Total Volume Offered
1995	118	127.3
1996	180	189.7
1997	211	210.9
1998	211	258.4
*1999	203	95.8
2000	203	62.8
2001	203	55.1
2002	203	159.0
2003	203	169.0
2004	203	146.4
2005	203	209.0
2006	203	204.5
2007	203	213.2
2008	203	230.7
2009	203	206.6
2010	203	234.0
2011	203	203.7
2012	203	206.4
2013	203	204.9
2014	203	239.5
2015	203	221.4
2016	203	203.4
2017 est.	205	208.0
2018 est.	205	**205.0
¹ Offered volume amounts may differ from previous publications. Adjustments to previous years data are made following review and consolidation of paper and electronic timber-sale records. * Reduction of 1995 RMPs as a result of Coquille Tribal Conveyance and ESA compliance. Note: Starting in 2017, the ASQ target changed per 2016 RMPs **2018 volume estimate reflects a delay in achieving full implementation of total volume target of 278 million board feet by 2021 (See Above Graph).		

O&C Revenues and Receipts

The BLM derives timber receipts used for O&C payments from the harvest of timber on O&C lands managed by the BLM, and controverted O&C grant lands under the jurisdiction of the USFS. In addition, the BLM derives receipts from CBWR and Public Domain lands in western Oregon.

The projected timber receipts in 2017 and 2018 are lower than those collected from 2014 to 2016. The large increase in timber receipts from 2014-2016 was reflective of the large amount of salvage volume sold and harvested during those three years as the result of wildfires. The much lower receipts earlier in the decade coincided with the recession and associated decline in construction and housing markets and timber values.

O&C / PD Accounts	TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR WESTERN OREGON & PUBLIC DOMAIN BLM LANDS (Thousands of \$'s)							
	Proceeds of sales, (timber stumpage fees and vegetative materials)							
COLLECTIONS	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 Est.	2018 Est.
Public Domain - 5881 Regular	868	602	1,296	597	1,031	1,108	500	600
Public Domain - 5881 Salvage	1,960	1,583	1,794	1,270	1,099	1,981	2,000	2,000
Public Domain - 5881 Pipeline	0	1	57	53	55	169	100	100
O&C - 5882 Regular (Includes other)	11,563	11,521	17,282	30,238	18,338	29,566	24,000	25,000
O&C - 5882 Salvage	2,680	4,286	4,047	4,516	12,197	5,751	5,000	5,500
O&C - 5882 Pipeline	3,874	3,422	2,084	4,085	7,318	5,075	4,000	4,500
CBWR - 5897 Regular (Includes other)	13	990	2,204	3,339	7,727	5,689	3,000	3,000
CBWR - 5897 Salvage	42	238	181	125	-102	137	100	300
CBWR - 5897 Pipeline	9	400	241	195	2,095	85	10	10
Stewardship contract excess receipts	107	280	46	175	0	331	150	300
Total	21,116	23,323	29,232	44,593	49,756	49,893	38,860	41,310

Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund

The Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund (the Pipeline Fund) was established under Section 327 of the *Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996*. The Act established separate funds for the USFS and the BLM, using revenues generated by timber sales released under Section 2001(k) of the *1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act*, which directs that 75 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to fill each agency's timber sale "pipeline" and that 25 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to address maintenance backlog for recreation projects on the BLM and the USFS lands after statutory payments are made to State and local governments and the U.S. Treasury.

At the end of 2016, the balance in the BLM's Pipeline Fund dropped to approximately \$13.0 million from the previous year as expenditures exceeded deposits. Part of the reduction to the Pipeline Fund was a result of expiration of the *Secure Rural Schools Act* in FY2015. Fifty percent of Pipeline Funds are now subject

to the 1937 O&C payment to the counties so a slow decline of the Pipeline Funds is expected in the future if expenditures exceed deposits. Annual Pipeline deposits also vary because of fluctuations in timber market conditions and purchasers opting on which year to harvest their 1-3 year timber sale contracts. A balance at the end of the year allows continued use of the Pipeline Fund to meet the Pipeline Fund's annual objective of rebuilding and maintaining the timber sale pipeline. Receipts, deposits and cumulative expenditures are described in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter.

Payments to the O&C Counties

Timber harvest levels have dropped significantly from the historical levels of the late 1980s and early 1990s. The traditional payment formulas defined in Title II of the *Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937*, U.S.C. 43 1181f, (50 Stat. 876, Title II) were first replaced by the *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993* (P.L.103-66) which provided "safety net payments" for the counties from 1993 – 2000. Then in 2000, Congress repealed the safety net payments and passed the *Secure Rural School and Community Self-Determination Act* (P.L. 106-393) which provided fiscal stability and predictability to the O&C counties with payments from 2001-2015.

Receipts from public domain lands within the O&C grant lands are distributed to the State of Oregon (four percent), the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury (20 percent), and the Reclamation Fund (76 percent), except those generated through projects funded by the Forest Ecosystem Healthy Recovery Fund and the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund, which are deposited into those accounts.

PAYMENT TO WESTERN OREGON COUNTIES (MILLION \$) [†]			
Year	O&C Lands	CBWR Lands	Total Payment
1994	78.6	0.6	79.2
1995	75.8	0.6	76.4
1996	73.0	0.6	73.6
1997	70.3	0.6	70.9
1998	67.5	0.5	68.0
1999	64.7	0.5	65.2
2000	61.9	0.5	62.4
2001	0.0	0.0	0.0
2002	108.7	0.9	109.6
2003	109.6	0.9	110.5
2004	110.9	0.9	111.8
2005	112.3	1.0	113.3
2006	114.9	1.0	115.9
2007	116.3	1.0	117.3
2008	115.9	1.0	116.9
2009	104.5	0.9	105.4
2010	94.0	0.8	94.8
2011	84.7	0.7	85.4
2012	39.7	0.3	40.0
2013 ^{††}	37.7	0.3	38.0
2014	39.3	0.3	39.6
2015	37.9	0.3	38.2
2016	35.3	0.3	35.6
2017 ^{†††}	18.8	0.3	19.1
2018 est.	19.0	0.3	19.3

[†]Payments reflect the fiscal year in which the payments were made
^{††}BLM made 94.9 percent of payments in FY 2013, reserving approximately \$2.04 million required against sequestration
^{†††}SRS legislation expired. In 2017, BLM made O&C and CBWR payments based upon 1937 O&C Act and 1939 CBWR calculations. Both O&C and CBWR payments were sequestered 6.9 percent.

• Under the *Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000* (P.L. 106-393), which expired on September 30, 2015, the annual payments to the 18 O&C counties were derived from any revenues, fees, penalties, or miscellaneous receipts (exclusive of deposits to any relevant trust fund; or permanent operating funds such as the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration or the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery funds) received by the Federal government from activities by the BLM on O&C lands; and to the extent of any shortfall, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The *Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000* provided that, for 2001-2006, each payment to eligible counties would be an amount equal to the average of the three highest payments made during fiscal years 1986-1999. For each payment made by the BLM under the law, the full payment amount would be adjusted annually for inflation (Consumers Price Index).

• Public Law 110-28, extended the payments for one additional year for 2007.

• Public Law 110-343 signed in October 2008 extended the Secure Rural Schools payments for three years for 2008-2010. In addition, Public Law 110-343 stipulated “transition” payments with a declining percentage of the 2006 payment; the payment for 2008 was 90 percent of the amount paid in 2006, the payment for 2009 was 81 percent, and the payment for 2010 was 73 percent.

• Public Law 112-141 extended the Secure Rural School payments once again for 2011 and 2012. Payment calculations used several factors that included acreage of Federal land, previous payments, and per capita personal income.

• Public Law 113-40 extended the payments for 2013 using the 2011 calculations.

• Finally, Public Law 114-10 extended the payments for 2014 and 2015 using the 2011 calculations. More information on these payments is contained in the Miscellaneous Permanent Payments chapter.

Since the *Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000*, the BLM has worked collaboratively with the five western Oregon Resource Advisory Committees to review over 1,000

restoration projects and implement over 600 of them totaling over \$43.0 million.

Since 2001, a total of \$1.2 billion of Secure Rural School payments have been made to the O&C counties and \$10.9 million to the CBWR counties.

Activity: Western Oregon Acquisition

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	Change from 2017 CR
Construction	<i>\$000</i>	324	323	+28	+0	+0	351	+28
& Acquisition	<i>FTE</i>	3	1			+0	1	+0

Justification of 2018 Program Change

The 2018 budget request for the Western Oregon Acquisition Program is \$351,000 and 1 FTE.

Activity Description

The Western Oregon Acquisition Program uses appropriated funds to acquire and protect access to public lands in western Oregon, providing access to BLM timber sales and other activities associated with managing Oregon and California (O&C) lands. The BLM estimates that nearly 5,000 separate tracts of O&C lands require some form of access for proper management. The BLM obtains access by purchase of perpetual easements, acquisition, or rarely condemnation. Acquisition funding is also used to manage the historical reciprocal rights-of-way agreements, and acquire additional lands or interests in lands needed for infrastructure development including recreation sites, administrative sites, and transportation facilities.

The BLM has many long-standing (since the 1950s) reciprocal right-of-way agreements with surrounding and adjacent private landowners allowing reciprocal use of each owner's roads. Access to western Oregon O&C lands is dependent upon the continual upkeep of these long standing reciprocal rights-of-way agreements. As adjacent private lands change ownership, existing agreements need to be continuously negotiated and updated. The BLM prioritizes reciprocal right-of-way agreements based upon both private requests and land management needs. Generally, right-of-way agreements necessary to meet timber management performance measures for the BLM and adjacent private harvesting plans receive the highest priority, while access to recreational and key administrative facilities also receive high priority.

Other Funding Sources

Timber haul roads or "fee roads" negotiated under reciprocal right-of-way agreements are maintained using both appropriated funds and road maintenance fees collected from commercial users and deposited into a permanent account for road maintenance.\

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Activity: Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Annual Maintenance & Operations

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				Change from 2017 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	
Annual Maintenance & Operations	<i>\$000</i>	9,602	9,584	+66	+0	-3,563	6,087	-3,497
	<i>FTE</i>	75	79			-33	46	-33

Summary of 2018 Program Changes for Annual Maint. & Ops:

	(\$000)	FTE
Reduce Capacity to Maintain Roads and Facilities	-3,563	-33
Total	-3,563	-33

Other Resources Supporting Annual Maintenance & Operations:					
		2016 Actual	2017 Estimate	2018 Estimate	Change from 2017
Road Maintenance	\$000	3,374	3,080	3,080	+0
	FTE	8	10	10	+0

Notes:

- Road Maintenance amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from provisions for amortization of road costs in contracts and by cooperative financing with other public agencies and with private agencies or persons, or by a combination of these methods; 43 USC 1762(c), which provides the authority to acquire, construct, and maintain roads within and near the public lands to permit maximum economy in harvesting timber from such lands tributary to such roads and at the same time meet the requirements for protection, development, and management of such lands for utilization of the other resources thereof appropriates these funds on a permanent basis. More information on Road Maintenance is found in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter.
- Amount in 2016 and 2017 for Road Maintenance shown net of sequestration.
- Road Maintenance is used on both Oregon and California Grant Lands and Public Domain Forestry Lands
- Actual and estimated obligations, by year for Road Maintenance are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section
- The Road Maintenance appropriation is also a collaborative activity of the MLR Annual Maintenance & Operations program, accounting for less than \$100,000 in available receipts from public domain lands.

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance program is \$6,087,000 and 46 FTE, a program change of -\$3,563,000 and an estimated -33 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline.

Reduce Capacity to Maintain Roads and Facilities (-\$3,563,000 / -33 FTE) - The reduction would result in the following types of actions: potentially delaying the initiation of mandatory Travel Management Plans as required by 43 CFR part 1600 and 43 CFR 8342.1 as part of the 2016 RMPs and Biological Opinions; potential closure of some low use campground recreational facilities; curtailing improvements to existing

recreational trails or facilities; and reducing annual road maintenance from 2,000 miles per year to less than 1,500 miles per year.

Activity Description

The Operations and Annual Maintenance Program maintains the BLM's investment in the transportation network, preserves public safety, minimizes environmental impacts (especially related to water quality and soil erosion), and provides for functional utilities and other services at visitor and administrative sites supporting O&C grant land management. The BLM-managed roads serve commercial, administrative, and local government functions. They also serve public land users by providing for timber haul, school bus and emergency routes, and access to private, local, State, and Federal lands. The types of facilities maintained by the BLM in western Oregon include:

- Sixty-five administrative sites with 162 buildings served by 230 separate mechanical, plumbing and electrical systems;
- One hundred and seventy recreation sites with 350 buildings, served by trash collection, sanitation facilities, and safe drinking water;
- Three dams; and,
- A system of 14,200 miles of roads, including 131 miles designated as Back Country Byways, 324 miles of trails, along with related structures including 410 bridges, 586 major culverts, and multiple retaining walls and subsurface drainage systems.

Maintenance priorities are established at the district and field office level annually. This prioritization is based on roads and facilities that are essential to the districts and have the highest impact on the health and safety of employees, contractors, and the general public. Emergency repair work that is identified as high priority is completed as soon as funding is available.

Other Funding Sources

Most O&C roads and trails used by the public are maintained using appropriated funds. Timber haul roads, or "fee roads," are maintained using both appropriated funds and road maintenance fees that are collected from commercial users and deposited into a permanent operating fund for road maintenance (See Road Maintenance Table Above).

Recreation facility maintenance activities are partially funded by the O&C Recreation Management Program, use fees, and the O&C National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivity. Eighteen of 170 O&C recreation sites participate in the Recreation Site Fee program.

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				Change from 2017 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	
Forest Management	<i>\$000</i>	33,752	33,688	+184	+0	+0	33,872	+184
	<i>FTE</i>	273	269			-17	252	-17
Reforestation & Forest Development	<i>\$000</i>	24,023	23,977	+109	+0	-4,000	20,086	-3,891
	<i>FTE</i>	117	97			-26	71	-26
Other Forest Resource Mgmt	<i>\$000</i>	33,495	33,431	+154	+0	-8,200	25,385	-8,046
	<i>FTE</i>	255	206			-39	167	-39
Resource Mgmt Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring	<i>\$000</i>	3,985	3,977	+33	+0	-2,000	2,010	-1,967
	<i>FTE</i>	30	20			-15	5	-15
Total, -Western Oregon Resource Management	<i>\$000</i>	95,255	95,073	+480	+0	-14,200	81,353	-13,720
	<i>FTE</i>	675	592			-97	495	-97

Other Resources Supporting Forest Management:					
		2016 Actual	2017 Estimate	2018 Estimate	Change from 2016
Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund	<i>\$000</i>	8,910	4,984	7,352	+2,368
	<i>FTE</i>	44	44	44	+0
USFS Forest Pest Control	<i>\$000</i>	273,000	25,000	275,000	+250,000
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0	0	+0
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration	<i>\$000</i>	5,321	2,866	4,294	+1,428
	<i>FTE</i>	27	27	27	+0

Notes:

- Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from the federal share of receipts from all BLM timber salvage sales, and from BLM forest health restoration treatments funded by this account; 43 USC 1736a appropriates these funds on a permanent basis. More information on Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund is found in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter.

Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund is used on both Oregon and California Grant Lands and Public Domain Forestry Lands.

- USFS Forest Pest Control amounts are shown as estimated transfers. More information on USFS Forest Pest Control is found in the U.S. Forest Service budget Justifications. USFS Forest Pest Control is used on both and Public Domain Forestry Lands.

- Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from revenues generated by timber sales released under Section 2001(k) of the 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act, which directs that 75 percent of the fund be used to fill the BLM's timber sale pipeline and that 25 percent of the fund be used to address the maintenance backlog for recreation projects on BLM land; Section 327 of the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-134) appropriates these funds on a permanent basis. More information on Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration is found in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter. Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration is used on lands in Oregon that are managed under the Northwest Forest Plan. The Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-134), Section 327, states that the Secretary of the Interior shall establish a Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund, of which 75 percent shall be available for preparation of timber sales and 25 percent shall be available to expend on the backlog of recreation projects on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, without fiscal year limitation or further appropriation.

- Amount in 2016 & 2017 for Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund and Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration shown net of sequestration and pop-ups, and the 2018 amounts reflect pop-ups.

- Actual & estimated obligations, by year for Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section.

The 2018 budget request for the Western Oregon Resources Management activity is \$81,353,000 and 495 FTE, a program change of -\$14,200,000 and an estimated -97 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline.

Activity Description

The Western Oregon Resources Management activity provides for the management of 2.4 million acres of Oregon and California (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, and intermingled Public Domain lands. This program's objectives are to:

- Restore and maintain the ecological resiliency of forested watersheds;
- Provide well-distributed blocks of late-successional and old-growth forest habitat to benefit threatened, endangered and other sensitive species;
- Provide recreational opportunities to a growing number of users; and,
- Provide a sustainable supply of timber and other forest products.

The BLM designs landscape-level solutions, such as the 2016 Western Oregon Resource Management Plans (RMPs), to address resource management challenges, which includes providing a sustainable supply of timber and other forest products while applying active forest management to maintain and restore forest landscapes and terrestrial and aquatic habitat to increase resiliency to disturbance factors such as wildfire, insects and climate change. The BLM works collaboratively with Federal, State, local, and tribal partners, as well as public stakeholders and individuals during the planning and implementation of active forest management treatments to address sustainable timber production, hazardous fuels reduction work, species habitat considerations and restoration opportunities.

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

Subactivity: Forest Management

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	Change from 2017 CR
Forest Management	\$000	33,752	33,688	+184	+0	+0	33,872	+184
	FTE	273	269			-17	252	-17

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for the Western Oregon Forest Management Program is \$33,872,000 and 252 FTE, an estimated change of -17 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline.

Program Overview

The Western Oregon Forest Management Program includes costs associated with management, maintenance and enhancement of forests on the public lands, including the O&C Grant lands, the Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and Public Domain land within western Oregon, except for activities directly related to reforestation and forest development.

The 2018 Forest Management program will follow the management action/direction outlined in the western Oregon RMPs. The RMPs include a four-year analysis that incorporates the 2011 Northern Spotted Owl Recovery Plan, the 2012 Northern Spotted Owl Critical Habitat Plan, management of the BLM special status species, updated riparian and aquatic protection guidance, sustainable forest management direction, increased recreational opportunities, development of Travel Management Plans, and critical analysis of multiple other resources.

Under the RMPs, the BLM will continue to collaborate with Federal, State, and local governmental agencies as well as Tribes and other stakeholders in project-level *National Environmental Policy Act* (NEPA) development and consultation to support efforts to meet the budget's performance target of 205 MMBF for timber offered. The BLM will continue to look for efficiencies in streamlining the administrative review process with the strategy and objective of resolving project level issues early in the planning process to assure timber sale offering targets are met.

Within the framework of the ESA, the *Clean Water Act*, the O&C Act, and in alignment with the guiding principles of the Northwest Forest Plan, the program provides a sustainable source of timber, protects watersheds, and contributes to conservation, restoration, species recovery and economic stability. The BLM develops forest management projects using landscape and watershed approaches to determine the suite of treatment and restoration activities. Work continues in coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to implement active forest management prescriptions and terrestrial and aquatic restoration activities.

The components of the Forest Management program include:

- Forest landscape planning and project level NEPA development;
- Forest inventory and monitoring;
- Trespass prevention and investigation;
- Maintenance of existing right-of-way agreements;
- Maintenance and restoration of late-successional and old-growth forest structure;
- Resolving protests, appeals, and litigation;
- Sales of timber and other forest and vegetative products; and,
- Maintenance and development of the national Forest Resource Information System databases to assure data integrity including the interfacing of the Timber Sale Information System and Collection and Billing System.

The Forest Management Program cooperates with the USFS in the Integrated Vegetation Management Group to support projects that overlap the USFS and the BLM lands.

Other Funding Sources

In addition to the O&C Grant Lands appropriation, two Permanent Operating Funds are available for use on O&C lands. These are the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund (TSPRF) and the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund (FEHRF) as described in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter of the Budget Justification. Public Law 113-235 reauthorized the FEHRF through 2020.

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	Change from 2017 CR
Reforestation & Forest Development	<i>\$000</i>	24,023	23,977	+109	+0	-4,000	20,086	-3,891
	<i>FTE</i>	117	97			-26	71	-26

Summary of 2018 Program Changes for Reforestation & Forest Development:	(\$000)	FTE
Reduce forest health treatments	-4,000	-26
Total	-4,000	-26

The 2018 budget request for the Western Oregon Reforestation and Forest Development Program is \$20,086,000 and 71 FTE, a program change of -\$4,000,000 and an estimated -26 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline.

Program Overview

Program Components

- Forest regeneration and restoration activities of commercial and non-commercial forest lands that establish young stands and restore habitat in riparian and other reserve areas;
- Intermediate stand management activities in young growth forests that promote forest growth, resiliency, value enhancement, fuel hazard reduction and structure development to provide for future timber harvest, biomass utilization, habitat conservation needs, and fire recovery;
- Treatments to control the spread of forest pathogens and destructive insects;

- Forest monitoring and adaptive management assessments that inform active forest management to achieve stand objectives and provide for the sustainable harvest of timber;
- Non-native and noxious weed management;
- Forest inventory, data acquisition, and consolidation of data storage and retrieval capabilities to facilitate reporting and capability with other programs; and,
- Cooperative research on developing technologies and management activities with other Federal and State resource management agencies and universities.

In accordance with the direction of the western Oregon RMPs, the Reforestation and Forest Development Program is critical in:

- Assuring that a sustainable level of timber can be offered from Harvest Land Base lands to meet the 1937 O&C Act. The Reforestation and Forest Development Program contributes to this need by assuring that harvested areas are promptly and successfully reforested after harvest and younger and intermediate stands are managed to meet the growth rates modeled and projected in the Final Environmental Impact Statements.
- Assuring that Reserve designate lands (Late Successional and Riparian Reserves) are managed to meet the various conservation objectives for which they are intended.
- Assuring that all treatments increase the resiliency of western Oregon forestlands and woodlands to catastrophic disturbances like fire, insects, diseases and drought.
- Assuring that landscape-level planning and project-level NEPA compliance work is integrated into and analyzes the full suite of reforestation and forest development treatments and restoration needs in the analysis areas to assure sustainable forest production and the BLM works with external and internal stakeholders to ensure that program goals are achieved.

The BLM uses the following strategies in western Oregon reforestation and forest development:

- Employing emerging technologies such as Light and Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) to provide better, more cost-effective information for decision makers;
- Implementing the full suite of forest management prescriptions provided in the new RMPs to meet management objectives;
- Utilizing various modeling, monitoring and analysis tools to assure compliance with new RMPs;
- Supporting the Cooperative Landscape Conservation strategy through work with the USFS to study the potential for assisted migration of Douglas-fir in response to fluctuations in droughts cycles;
- Balancing workforce and operational capacity to prepare and administer service contracts, stewardship contracts, and agreements to reforest and implement high-priority forest development treatments;
- Implementing intermediate stand management activities using a variety of authorities including stewardship contracts, service contracts, and timber sale contracts to offer biomass, reduce hazardous fuels, improve forest health, and enhance growth in young growth stands, achieving multiple resource objectives;
- Working with the USFS, the Oregon Department of Forestry, the Oregon Department of Agriculture, and Oregon State University to treat and monitor sudden oak death in Curry County, Oregon in accordance with a federally mandated quarantine zone; and,
- Improving efficiencies, and where appropriate, taking advantage of The Good Neighbor and Stewardship Contracting authorities.

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

Subactivity: Other Forest Resources Management

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	Change from 2017 CR
Other Forest	\$000	33,495	33,431	+154	+0	-8,200	25,385	-8,046
Resource Mgmt	FTE	255	206			-39	167	-39

Summary of 2018 Program Changes for Other Forest Resource Mgmt:	(\$000)	FTE
Reduce Activities including Species Management and Recreation	-8,200	-39
Total	-8,200	-39

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for the Western Oregon Other Forest Resources Management Program is \$25,385,000 and 167 FTE, a program change of -\$8,200,000 and an estimated -39 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline.

Reduce Activities Including Species Management and Recreation (-\$8,200,000 / -39 FTE) – The proposed budget decrease will: reduce western Oregon’s capacity to implement barred owl control measures commensurate with the 2016 RMPs; reduce western Oregon’s capacity to initiate a mandatory commitment in the 2016 RMPs to complete a Travel Management Plan; reduce western Oregon’s ramp up capacity to offer an additional 73 million board feet of discretionary volume annually from Reserve Lands to meet the total annual projected 2016 RMP volume target of 278 million board feet by 2021; reduce the number of annual rangeland health assessments, improvements, inspections, and weed treatments by 10-20% and reduce the number of recreational improvements and opportunities identified in the 2016 RMPs with the potential of closing some low use sites. The reduction will also reduce annual fuel hazard reduction treatments in the Reserves 10-20%; eliminate any discretionary soil, water, air, fish and wildlife inventory and monitoring that does not support offering the sustainable harvest level; reduce the acres and miles of stream and terrestrial habitat restored, and reduce the opportunities for the BLM to participate in and contribute to interagency partnerships and regional implementation and effectiveness monitoring e.g., the BLM’s contribution to the recently published Northwest Forest Plan 20-Year Monitoring Reports.

Program Overview

The O&C Grant Lands Other Forest Resources Management Program includes funding for four programs critical to effective multiple-use management across the BLM lands in western Oregon: Rangeland Management; Recreation Management; Soil, Water and Air Management; and Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management.

In western Oregon, the BLM addresses public demand for recreation, clean water and productive soil, while managing for the sustained yield timber production as required by the *Oregon and California Act of 1937*. Additionally, this program provides the necessary funding to support fish and wildlife environmental clearances related to the management of the BLM forestlands in western Oregon. This program supports

species and habitat management and associated data collection, aquatic restoration for clean water and fish habitat, as well as the timber sale program in the form of surveys, clearances, interdisciplinary team participation, and environmental assessment preparation. In turn, the Forest Management Program supports active forest habitat management within the reserve land use allocations designed to benefit fish and wildlife species in the long term.

The Other Forest Resources Management Program uses collaborative cooperative conservation principles, engaging commodity users, private groups, local communities, government agencies, and other stakeholders when planning and implementing management activities.

The BLM biologists in western Oregon consult closely with their the FWS and the NMFS counterparts to implement an array of forest management and other resource restoration projects, including monitoring various fish and wildlife populations as part of on-going regional studies to assist in making informed decisions. The BLM works with the USFS to implement an interagency Special Status Species Program and *Clean Water Act* compliance activities that extend across administrative boundaries. Applying the concept of Service First and sharing skills accommodates an interagency approach toward resource conservation. Partnering improves administrative efficiencies and decreases the cost of program administration. In the Soil, Water and Air Management Program, key partnerships with the USFS, the EPA, and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality have contributed toward administrative streamlining, restoration prioritization, and water quality standard updates- all of which contribute to the BLM's role as a Designated Management Agency under the *Clean Water Act*.

The BLM also partners with The Nature Conservancy, NatureServe, and local watershed councils to share data and planning strategies that extend across private, State, and Federal jurisdictions. Additionally, the management of invasive species benefits from coordination with other landowners and land management agencies to control the spread of noxious weeds in high-priority habitats. Eradication efforts focus on rapid detection and an early response and prevention, including seeking approval for the use of additional and more effective herbicides.

The Soil, Water and Air Management Program in western Oregon is focused on designing projects and implementing the BLM Water Quality Restoration Plan objectives. These objectives emphasize the protection of drinking water sources, improvement of aquatic species habitat, restoring water quality, and improving aquatic and riparian conditions while incorporating stakeholder input and involvement in development of program priorities. The program involves long-term coordination and collaboration with the fisheries and riparian management programs of multiple agencies and landowners. The program is tasked with managing for soil stabilization, resiliency and productivity; impacts from invasive species to riparian and upland habitat; upland forest and rangeland resiliency; habitat for sensitive species; and the Bureau's wild and scenic rivers.

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

Subactivity: Resource Management Planning

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				Change from 2017 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	
Resource Management Planning	\$000	3,985	3,977	+33	+0	-2,000	2010	-1,967
	FTE	30	20			-15	5	-15

Summary of 2018 Program Changes for Other Forest Resource

Mgmt:		(\$000)	FTE
	Reduce Capacity to Address Litigation-related Workloads	-2,000	-15
Total		-2,000	-15

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for the Western Oregon Resource Management Planning Program is \$2,010,000 and 5 FTE, a program change of -\$2,000,000 and an estimated -15 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline.

Reduce Capacity to Address Litigation-Related Workload (-\$2,000,000 / -15 FTE) – The Western Oregon Resource Management Planning Program will prioritize support for western Oregon’s non-discretionary commitment to offer the sustainable harvest level of 205 million board feet annually. That support will come in the form of assisting with litigation related to the 2016 RMPs and the Cascade Siskiyou National Monument and assisting the western Oregon Districts in responding to individual project level timber sale protests, appeals, and litigation.

The proposed budget reduction will potentially delay the initiation of Travel Management Plans in compliance with the 2016 RMPs and Biological Opinions, and reduce western Oregon’s capacity to coordinate with other agencies in providing oversight and guidance for interpreting and implementing the 2016 RMPs. The budget reduction will also reduce capacity to develop over-arching program tools to improve efficiencies in project level the NEPA and protest and appeals process oversight (e.g. developing the NEPA document templates and guidance for protest and appeals review and coordination).

Program Overview

The Western Oregon Resource Management Planning Program emphasizes the development, implementation, and maintenance of RMPs for BLM-managed land in western Oregon communities. The program supports implementation of the NEPA by providing a network of planning experts who provide oversight and extensive advice and review of the various the NEPA documents to assure compliance with the existing Resource Management Plans.

The program provides support with interpreting, implementing, and monitoring the management actions and directions in RMPs as well as coordinating with key regional external agencies such as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Forest Service and the National Marine and Fisheries Service. The program also addresses existing and new protests, appeals, and litigation associated with implementing RMPs.

Program Components

The RMPs provide guidance for how the BLM-administered lands in western Oregon will be managed in the future to further the recovery of threatened and endangered species, provide for clean water, restore fire-adapted ecosystems, produce a sustained yield of timber products, provide for recreation opportunities, and meet tribal concerns. The new RMPs:

- Assure compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and policies, including, but not limited to the O&C Act, the NEPA, the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act*, the ESA, and the *Clean Water Act*;
- Facilitate completing subsequent environmental assessments, categorical exclusions, and determinations of the NEPA adequacy as appropriate for project implementation; and,
- Provide critical analysis to assist in responding to existing and future protests, appeals, or litigation.

Within its regulatory guidance, the BLM engaged all stakeholders to ensure dialogue, collaboration, transparency, and overall support for the new RMPs. Successful implementation of the RMPs hinges on continuing support from stakeholders for implementing the Record of Decision(s); internal and external capacity to effectively and quickly transition from the 1995 RMPs to the 2016 RMPs; and, resolution of on-going litigation as well as future protests, appeals, and litigation as they arise.

The means and strategies the BLM is engaging in to begin implementing the RMPs includes:

Transition Period – A transition period between 1995 RMPs compliant projects and 2016 RMP compliant projects was addressed in the two Record of Decisions that allowed for minimal disruptions to on-going plans and projects including: offering timber sales, implementing fuel hazard reduction treatments, reforestation burned sites, and other restoration, vegetative treatments or ground disturbing projects that must comply with the NEPA.

Consultation – The BLM received no jeopardy Biological Opinions from both the FWS and the NMFS that provide guidance and support to implement the anticipated active forest management treatments at levels projected in the RMPs.

Incorporation of New Information – The RMPs incorporated and analyzed new information, science, and regulatory requirements into the analysis including the 2011 Northern Spotted Owl Recovery Plan and 2012 final Critical Habitat rule.

Performance Implementation Oversight – Internally, western Oregon will maintain a core staff to provide oversight and consistent implementation guidance for the RMPs. The core planning staff will assist the six western Oregon Districts with training, interpretation, implementation, monitoring, and reporting annual outcomes and accomplishments as required under the RMPs. They will serve as key contacts for responding to external questions and facts as the RMP implementation proceeds. The core planning staff will also be engaged in any post-signing issue resolution.

In addition, a core staff is required in order to assist with developing a strategy for completing Transportation Management Plans for each western Oregon district; a commitment made in the RMPs.

Activity: Western Oregon Information and Data Systems

Subactivity: Western Oregon Information Systems Operation and Maintenance

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	Change from 2017 CR
Info. & Resource	<i>\$000</i>	1,786	1,783	+30	+0	-500	1,313	-470
Data Systems	<i>FTE</i>	11	11			-3	8	-3

Summary of 2018 Program Changes for Info. & Resource Data Systems:

	(\$000)	FTE
General Program Decrease	-500	-3
Total	-500	-3

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for the Western Oregon Information Systems Operation and Maintenance Program is \$1,313,000 and 8 FTE, a program change of -\$500,000 and an estimated -3 FTE from the 2017 CR baseline.

General Program Decrease (-\$500,000 / -3 FTE) – With the program reduction, the western Oregon Information Systems (IT) Operation and Maintenance budget will prioritize IT support toward western Oregon's non-discretionary commitment to offer the sustainable harvest level of 205 million board feet annually.

Program Overview

This program deploys hardware and software necessary to implement and analyze Resource Management Plans, develop and maintain data sets supporting decision making, and provides technology to facilitate and evaluate management decisions utilizing programs such as mobile geographic information system (GIS) and internet mapping services. This program manages infrastructure, including workstations, networks, Web services and software applications, and ensures system security, integrity and reliability.

The BLM instituted corporate spatial data standards to ensure GIS data integrity, facilitate integration with partners, and implement Web-based collaboration and mapping tools to enhance access and communication. In 2018, the BLM will continue to centralize management of IT support services. Efforts will continue under Service First to align the GIS functions and leverage the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) data resources to reduce costs to both agencies, facilitate knowledge transfer, and standardize data and procedures.

Other Funding Sources

Public Domain Forest Management funding in the Management of Lands and Resources Appropriation also supports the maintenance and development of the suite of Forest Management databases within the Forest Resource Information System (FRIS) national database.

Activity: Western Oregon National Conservation Lands

Subactivity: National Monuments & National Conservation Areas

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	Change from 2017 CR
NMs & NCAs	\$000	767	766	+30	+0	-100	696	-70
	FTE	5	5			+0	5	0

Summary of 2018 Program Changes for NMs & NCAs:

	(\$000)	FTE
General Program Decrease	-100	+0
Total	-100	+0

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for the Western Oregon National Monuments & National Conservation Areas Program is \$696,000 and 5 FTE and a program change of -100,000 from the 2017 CR baseline.

General Program Decrease (-\$100,000 / +0 FTE) – The proposed reduction will reduce maintenance activities; postpone improvements and expansion to existing facilities and trails identified in the 2016 RMPs and respective Monument Plans; and delay any discretionary planning efforts associated with the two monuments including the 2017 expansion area.

Program Overview

The Cascade Siskiyou National Monument (CSNM) in southwestern Oregon and the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area (YHONA) located in the central coast near Newport, Oregon, are the two units that comprise the Western Oregon National Monuments and National Conservation Areas program. These are both units of the BLM National Conservation Lands. In January 2017, per Presidential Proclamation, the CSNM was expanded by approximately 42,000 acres.

Both the CSNM and the YHONA work with volunteers, partners, and communities. The BLM works closely with the public to ensure that recreation in these units meets the needs of user groups while remaining compatible with the values for which each unit was designated.

Program Priorities

In support of the NCL goals, in 2018 the BLM will focus on these issues:

- **Law Enforcement Presence and Visibility** – Law enforcement is a key factor in ensuring visitor safety and protecting fragile or rare geologic, archeological, paleontological, and biological

resources. Threats include vandalism of natural features, archeological sites, facilities, and theft of irreplaceable archeological and paleontological resources.

- Critical Inventories and Monitoring Programs – Inventories define the critical resource values representative of each unit’s uniqueness, and the information provided is essential to the development and implementation of management plans.
- Restoration – Both CSNM and YHONA are home to a variety of ecosystems. These areas contribute to protection and restoration of native plant and animal communities, including riparian habitat. These ecosystems also provide native plant and animal corridors and migration routes to sustain and conserve public land resources affected by drought, altered fire regimes, and invasive species.
- Comprehensive Travel and Transportation Management – Unmanaged recreation use continues to impact resources in the monuments through increased erosion, vegetative damage, spread of weeds and invasive plants, and impacts to wildlife habitat.
- Visitor and Community Education – Interpretation and environmental education improve visitor experiences, providing information about the cultural, ecological, and scientific values of units and the BLM’s balanced resource mission.
- Maintenance and Operations of Recreation Facilities – The program supports a number of education and visitor centers along with other facilities to enhance the visitor experience in the natural setting.

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X1116				
Oregon and California Grant Lands	Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Combined Schedule (X)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition	0002	0	1	1
Western Oregon Resource Management	0004	103	110	100
Western Oregon Data Systems Operation & Management	0005	2	2	2
Western Oregon National Monuments & NCA	0006	1	2	2
Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance	0007	11	0	0
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	0900	117	115	105
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	6	3	4
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	1021	6	8	21
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	12	11	25
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, discretionary:				
Appropriation	1100	108	108	90
Appropriation, discretionary (total)	1160	108	108	90
Appropriation, discretionary - Computed Totals	1160-20	108	108	90
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee				
Appropriation [O&C]	1160-40	108	108	90
Baseline PY Amount	1160-50	108		
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-50		73	76
Baseline Non-Pay	1160-50		35	36
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1160-61	81	80	67
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-62	31	0	24
End of PY Balances	1160-63		24	7
Subtotal, outlays	1160-64	112	104	98
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1160-81	81	80	83
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-82	31	0	24
End of PY Balances	1160-83		24	7
Subtotal, outlays	1160-84	112	104	114
Total budgetary resources available	1930	120	119	115

Account Symbol and Title 14X1116 Oregon and California Grant Lands				
	Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	3	4	10
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	45	44	47
New obligations, unexpired accounts	3010	117	115	105
Outlays (gross)	3020	-112	-104	-98
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	3040	-6	-8	-21
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	44	47	33
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	45	44	47
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	44	47	33
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Discretionary:				
Budget authority, gross	4000	108	108	90
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new discretionary authority	4010	81	80	67
Outlays from discretionary balances	4011	31	24	31
Outlays, gross (total)	4020	112	104	98
Budget authority, net (discretionary)	4070	108	108	90
Outlays, net (discretionary)	4080	112	104	98
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	108	108	90
Outlays, net (total)	4190	112	104	98
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	2004-01	108	108	90
Outlays	2004-02	112	104	98
Object Classification				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	11.1	48	44	34
Other than full-time permanent	11.3	5	4	4
Other personnel compensation	11.5	2	2	2
Total personnel compensation	11.9	55	50	40
Civilian personnel benefits	12.1	20	20	20

Account Symbol and Title 14X1116				
Oregon and California Grant Lands	Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Travel and transportation of persons	21.0	1	1	1
Rental payments to others	23.2	1	2	2
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	23.3	4	5	5
Printing and reproduction	24.0	0	0	0
Advisory and assistance services	25.1	1	1	1
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	13	14	14
Other goods and services from Federal sources	25.3	7	8	8
Operation and maintenance of facilities	25.4	3	3	3
Operation and maintenance of equipment	25.7	3	2	2
Supplies and materials	26.0	2	2	2
Equipment	31.0	2	2	2
Land and structures	32.0	1	1	1
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41.0	4	4	4
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	99.9	117	115	105
Employment Summary				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	769	688	555
Budget year budgetary resources [014-1116]				
Budget year budgetary resources [014-1116]	1000			89,800

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Range Improvements

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations Language

For rehabilitation, protection, and acquisition of lands and interests therein, and improvement of Federal rangelands pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1751), notwithstanding any other Act, sums equal to 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year under sections 3 and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315b, 315m) and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees and mineral leasing receipts from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior pursuant to law, but not less than \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed \$600,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

Note. — A full-year 2017 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 114–254). The amounts included for 2017 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Appropriations Language Citations

- 1. For rehabilitation, protection, and acquisition of lands and interests therein, and improvement of Federal rangelands pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1751),**

The language provides authority for the Secretary to direct on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection and improvements to Federal rangelands, including seeding and reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement.

- 2. notwithstanding any other Act,**

The provisions of this language supersede any other provision of law.

- 3. sums equal to 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year under sections 3 and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315(b), 315(m))**

Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act concerns grazing permits issued on public lands within the grazing districts established under the Act. Receipts from grazing on section 3 lands are distributed three ways: 50 percent goes to range betterment projects, 37.5 percent remains in the US Treasury, and 12.5 percent is returned to the State.

Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act concerns issuing grazing leases on public lands outside the original grazing district boundaries. The receipts from grazing on section 15 public lands are distributed two ways: 50 percent goes to range betterment projects and 50 percent is returned to the State.

- 4. and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees and mineral leasing receipts from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior pursuant to law,**

The Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 authorized and directed the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase low production, privately owned farmlands. These lands *were* later transferred to the Department of the Interior for use, administration, or exchange under the applicable provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act.

5. but not less than \$10,000,000,

If grazing receipts are less than \$10 million, the balance of the \$10 million appropriation comes from the General Fund

6. to remain available until expended:

The language makes the funding no-year, available for expenditure in any year after the appropriation. This type of account allows BLM a valuable degree of flexibility needed to support multi-year contracts, agreements and purchases.

7. Provided, That not to exceed \$600,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

The provision limits the amount of funding in this appropriation that can be used for administrative expenses to \$600,000.

Appropriations Language Citations and Authorizations

Section 401 of Federal Land Policy & Management Act (FLPMA) (43 U.S.C. 1751), as amended by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1905),

Provides that 50 percent of all monies received by the U.S. as fees for grazing domestic livestock on public land under the *Taylor Grazing Act* (43 U.S.C. 315) and the Act of August 28, 1937 (U.S.C. 1181d) shall be credited to a separate account in the Treasury and made available for the purpose of on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements, including, but not limited to, seeding and reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement.

Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C 315) as, amended by the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181d)

Authorizes the establishment of grazing districts, regulation, and administration of grazing on the public lands, and improvement of the public rangelands. It also authorizes the Secretary to accept contributions for the administration, protection, and improvement of grazing lands, and establishment of a trust fund to be used for these purposes.

7 U.S.C. 1010 (the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937)

Provides that the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to develop a program of land conservation and utilization in order to correct maladjustments in land use, and thus assist in controlling soil erosion, conducting reforestation, preserving natural resources, protecting fish and wildlife, developing and protecting recreational facilities, mitigating floods, preventing impairment of dams and reservoirs, conserving surface and subsurface moisture, protecting the watersheds of navigable streams, and protecting the public land,

<i>Executive Orders 10046, et al.,</i>	health, safety, and welfare; but not to build industrial parks or establish private industrial or commercial enterprises. Provides that land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture under the provision of §32 of the <i>Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act</i> is transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the DOI for use, administration, or exchange under the applicable provisions of the <i>Taylor Grazing Act</i> .
<i>30 U.S.C. 355</i>	Provides that all mineral leasing receipts derived from leases issued under the authority of the <i>Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947</i> shall be paid into the same funds or accounts in the Treasury and shall be distributed in the same manner as prescribed for other receipts from the lands affected by the lease. The intention is that this act shall not affect the distribution of receipts pursuant to legislation applicable to such lands.
<i>Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2814),</i>	Provides for the designation of a lead office and person trained in the management of undesirable plants; establishes and funds an undesirable plant management program; completes and implements cooperative agreements with State agencies; and establishes integrated management systems to control undesirable plant species.
<i>The Annual Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Acts</i>	Provides that a minimum amount is appropriated, that the appropriation shall remain available until expended, and that a maximum of \$600,000 is available from this appropriation for the BLM administrative expenses.

Under the provisions of the *Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985* and the *Budget Enforcement Act of 1990*, this account is classified as a current, mandatory account.

Summary of Requirements (dollars in thousands)													
	2018 President's Budget										Change from 2017 CR		
	2016 Actual		2017 CR		Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2018 Request			
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Public Lands Improvements	19	7,621	19	7,615	-	-	-	-	+564	19	8,179	-	+564
Farm Tenant Act Land Improvements	7	1,699	7	1,695	-	-	-	-	+126	7	1,821	-	+126
Administrative Costs	-	[600]	-	[600]	-	-	-	-	-	-	[600]	-	-
Range Improvements	26	9,320	26	9,310	-	-	-	-	+690	26	10,000	-	+690

Note: The 2017 and 2018 amounts reflect sequesters of 6.8% and 6.9 % respectively. The increase from 2017 to 2018 just reflects a change in available appropriations due to a sequester in 2017, not a request for an increase of appropriations in 2018.

Appropriation: Range Improvements

		2016 Actual	2017 CR	2018 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2018 Request	Change from 2017 CR
Public Lands	<i>\$000</i>	7,621	7,615	+0	+0	+564	8,179	+564
Improvements	<i>FTE</i>	19	19			+0	19	0
Farm Tenant Act	<i>\$000</i>	1,699	1,695	+0	+0	+126	1,821	+126
Land Improvements	<i>FTE</i>	7	7			+0	7	0
Administrative Costs	<i>\$000</i>	[600]	[600]	+0	+0	+0	[600]	[600]
Range Improvements	<i>\$000</i>	9,320	9,310	+0	+0	+0	10,000	+690
	<i>FTE</i>	26	26			+0	26	0

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for the Range Improvements Account is \$10,000,000 and 26 FTE, a program change of +\$690,000 from the 2017 CR baseline.

Program Overview

Program Components

The Range Improvements Account functions as the primary support program for Rangeland Management and is used to construct on-the-ground projects, such as vegetation management treatments, fencing, and wildlife-livestock water developments.

These funds are used to improve land health and resource conditions. Areas identified through land health evaluations as not meeting land health standards are prioritized at the district level for funding. Examples of areas not achieving rangeland health standards could be riparian areas functioning at-risk with a downward trend, areas with unacceptable plant community composition, including areas invaded by noxious and invasive weeds or other invasive species, or areas with unnaturally high amounts of exposed soil that would be subject to accelerated erosion. Range improvement projects are often jointly planned and funded by the BLM, permittees and other partners. For example, The Burley (Idaho) Landscape Partnership formed in 2012 to improve vegetation communities and improve wildlife habitat. Members include 35 Burley Field Office (BFO) livestock grazing permittees, the BLM Twin Falls District Office, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), Idaho Fish and Game (IDFG), and Pheasants Forever (PF). The group's focus is to remove Utah juniper that has encroached into priority wildlife habitat. Through their combined efforts the partnership has successfully treated 10,000 acres of sagebrush habitat. Another 22,000 acres are scheduled to be treated by 2020.

Healthy landscapes across the West are at greater risk due to more intense and extended droughts, increasing wildfire frequency, and continuing migration of invasive species. Range improvement funds also provide field offices with the flexibility to address changing resource conditions such as drought, wildfire, newly listed species, critical habitat, and candidate species.



Rangeland drill restoration after Soda Fire

Funding for the Range Improvements Appropriation

Fifty percent of grazing fees collected on public lands, or \$10.0 million, whichever is greater, is appropriated annually into the Range Improvement Account. Funding is distributed to the BLM grazing districts according to where the receipts were collected. This funding remains available until exhausted and is to be used for on-the-ground projects, principally for improving public lands not achieving land health standards.

Please refer to the Collections chapter for information on grazing fees collected on public lands.

Grazing Fees

Grazing fees are set each year under the authority of FLPMA and the *Public Range Improvement Act*. The fee for 2017 is \$1.87 as announced on January 31, 2017. A portion of the grazing fees is deposited into the Treasury and 50 percent of the fees are appropriated to the BLM in this Range Improvement Account for the purposes described in this chapter. These fees do not fund the Rangeland Management Program.



Fence Construction

Budget Schedules – Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X5132				
Range Improvements	Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Combined Schedule (X)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Public Lands Improvements	0001	7	8	8
Farm Tenant Act Lands Improvements	0002	2	1	1
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	0900	9	9	9
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	4	4	4
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	4	4	4
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, mandatory:				
Appropriation (General Fund)	1200	2	3	3
Appropriation (special or trust fund)	1201	8	7	7
Appropriations and/or unobligated balance of appropriations temporarily reduced	1232	-1	-1	0
Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1260	9	9	10
Appropriations, mandatory - Computed Totals	1260-20	9	9	10
Mandatory, Appropriations Committee				
Appropriation [Indefinite]	1260-40	2	1	2
Baseline PY Amount	1260-50	2		
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50		0	0
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50		1	2
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-61	2	0	1
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	5		0
End of PY Balances	1260-63		2	1
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	7	2	2
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-81	2	0	1
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-82	5		0
End of PY Balances	1260-83		2	1
Subtotal, outlays	1260-84	7	2	2
Appropriation [Special Fund, Indefinite]	1260-40	7	8	8
Baseline PY Amount	1260-50	7		
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50		3	3
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50		5	5
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-61	0	3	3

Account Symbol and Title 14X5132				
Range Improvements	Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	0		2
End of PY Balances	1260-63		4	2
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	0	7	7
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-81	0	3	3
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-82	0		2
End of PY Balances	1260-83		4	2
Subtotal, outlays	1260-84	0	7	7
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee				
Effects of 2014 sequester	1260-40	0	0	0
Baseline PY Amount	1260-50	0		
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50		0	0
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-61	0	0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	0		0
End of PY Balances	1260-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	0	0	0
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-81	0	0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-82	0		0
End of PY Balances	1260-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-84	0	0	0
Total budgetary resources available	1930	13	13	14
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	4	4	5
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	4	6	6
New obligations, unexpired accounts	3010	9	9	9
Outlays (gross)	3020	-7	-9	-9
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	6	6	6
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	4	6	6
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	6	6	6
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Mandatory:				
Budget authority, gross	4090	9	9	10
Outlays, gross:				

Account Symbol and Title 14X5132				
Range Improvements	Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Outlays from new mandatory authority	4100	2	3	4
Outlays from mandatory balances	4101	5	6	5
Outlays, gross (total)	4110	7	9	9
Budget authority, net (mandatory)	4160	9	9	10
Outlays, net (mandatory)	4170	7	9	9
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	9	9	10
Outlays, net (total)	4190	7	9	9
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Physical assets:				
Major equipment:				
Other physical assets:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	1352-01	9	9	10
Outlays	1352-02	7	9	9
Object Classification				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	11.1	2	2	2
Civilian personnel benefits	12.1	1	1	1
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	1	1	1
Other goods and services from Federal sources	25.3	1	1	1
Supplies and materials	26.0	1	1	1
Land and structures	32.0	1	1	1
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41.0	2	2	2
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	99.9	9	9	9
Employment Summary				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	26	26	26
Budget year budgetary resources [014-5132]				
	1000			10,000

Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS AND FORFEITURES

Appropriations Language

For administrative expenses and other costs related to processing application documents and other authorizations for use and disposal of public lands and resources, for costs of providing copies of official public land documents, for monitoring construction, operation, and termination of facilities in conjunction with use authorizations, and for rehabilitation of damaged property, such amounts as may be collected under Public Law 94–579 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), and under section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 185), to remain available until expended: Provided, That, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary of section 305(a) of Public Law 94–579 (43 U.S.C. 1735(a)), any moneys that have been or will be received pursuant to that section, whether as a result of forfeiture, compromise, or settlement, if not appropriate for refund pursuant to section 305(c) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1735(c)), shall be available and may be expended under the authority of this Act by the Secretary to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any public lands administered through the Bureau of Land Management which have been damaged by the action of a resource developer, purchaser, permittee, or any unauthorized person, without regard to whether all moneys collected from each such action are used on the exact lands damaged which led to the action: Provided further, That any such moneys that are in excess of amounts needed to repair damage to the exact land for which funds were collected may be used to repair other damaged public lands.

Note. — A full-year 2017 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 114–254). The amounts included for 2017 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Appropriations Language Citations

1. For administrative expenses and other costs related to processing application documents and other authorizations for use and disposal of public lands and resources,

This language provides authority to recover costs associated with the processing of documents related to Rights-of-Way (ROW) and energy and minerals authorizations required to dispose of public lands and resources. These funds are deposited in the Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures account and used by BLM for labor and other expenses of processing these documents. Only those costs directly associated with processing an application or issuing a ROW grant are charged to an individual project.

2. for costs of providing copies of official public land documents,

The BLM performs certain types of realty work on a cost-recoverable basis. Regulations promulgated pursuant to FLPMA allow the BLM to collect from applicants the costs associated with providing copies of public land documents.

3. for monitoring construction, operation, and termination of facilities in conjunction with use authorizations,

The BLM performs certain types of realty work on a cost-recoverable basis. Regulations promulgated pursuant to FLPMA allow the BLM to collect from applicants the costs of monitoring construction, operation and termination of facilities.

4. and for rehabilitation of damaged property,

The BLM performs certain types of realty work on a cost-recoverable basis. Regulations promulgated pursuant to the FLPMA allow the BLM to collect from applicants the costs of monitoring rehabilitation and restoration of the land.

5. such amounts as may be collected under Public Law 94–579 (43 U.S.C.1701 et seq.),

This language authorizes the BLM to collect amounts for activities authorized by FLPMA.

6. and under section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 185),

This language authorizes the Secretary to issue Rights-of-Way and other land use authorizations related to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. Rights-of-Way applicants and permittees are to reimburse the U.S. for all costs associated with processing applications and monitoring pipeline construction and operations.

7. to remain available until expended:

The language makes the funds deposited into the account available on a no-year basis. This type of account allows BLM a valuable degree of flexibility needed to support multi-year contracts, maintenance, construction, operations, and rehabilitation of public lands.

8. Provided, That, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary of section 305(a) of Public Law 94–579 (43 U.S.C. 1735(a)),

This provision authorizes BLM to collect for land damaged by users who have not fulfilled the requirements of contracts or bonds.

9. any moneys that have been or will be received pursuant to that section, whether as a result of forfeiture, compromise, or settlement, if not appropriate for refund pursuant to section 305(c) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1735(c)),

This language authorizes the Secretary to issue a refund of the amount in excess of the cost of doing work to be made from applicable funds.

10. shall be available and may be expended under the authority of this Act by the Secretary to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any public lands administered through the Bureau of Land Management which have been damaged by the action of a resource developer, purchaser, permittee, or any unauthorized person, without regard to whether all moneys collected from each such action are used on the exact lands damaged which led to the action:

This language authorizes the Secretary to use funds to improve, protect, or rehabilitate public lands that were damaged by a developer or purchaser even if the funds collected were not for damages on those exact lands.

11. Provided further, that any such moneys that are in excess of amounts needed to repair damage to the exact land for which funds were collected may be used to repair other damaged public lands.

If a funding excess exists after repair has been made to the exact land for which funds were collected or forfeited, then the BLM may use these funds to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any damaged public land.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

<i>Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1735)</i>	Authorizes the BLM to receive deposits and forfeitures.
<i>The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act of 1973, §101 (Public Law 93-153) (30 U.S.C. 185)</i>	Authorizes rights-of-way for oil, gas, and other fuels. It further authorizes the Secretary to issue Rights-of-Way and other land use authorizations related to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. Rights-of-Way applicants and permittees are to reimburse the U.S. for all costs associated with processing applications and monitoring pipeline construction and operations.
<i>The Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Act of 1976 (15 U.S.C. 719)</i>	Authorizes the granting of certificates, Rights-of-Way permits, and leases.
<i>The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, 4341-4347)</i>	Requires the preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects that may have a significant effect on the environment.
<i>The Wild Free Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, as amended by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1331-1340)</i>	Authorizes adoption of wild horses and burros by private individuals under cooperative agreements with the Government.
<i>The Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1908)</i>	Establishes the policy of improving Federal rangeland conditions and facilitates the humane adoption or disposal of excess wild free-roaming horses and burros.
<i>Omnibus Public Land Management Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-11)</i>	Among numerous other things, authorizes the disposal of certain lands in the Boise District of the Bureau of Land Management, in Washington County, Utah, and in Carson City, Nevada. It authorizes BLM to retain and spend most of the proceeds of these sales to acquire lands in wilderness and other areas and for other purposes, and to pay a portion to the States in which the sold land was located.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars in thousands)

	2018 President's Budget													
	2016 Actual		2017 CR			Transfers		Program Change		2018 Request		Change from 2017 CR		
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	Fixed Costs	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	
Rights-of-Way Processing	62	8,937	62	12,475	-	-	-	-	-	36	9,900	-26	-2,575	
Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery	27	2,159	27	2,816	-	-	-	-	-	15	2,235	-12	-581	
Recreation Cost Recovery	5	2,623	5	3,881	-	-	-	-	-	3	3,080	-2	-801	
Adopt-A-Horse Program	-	624	-	542	-	-	-	-	-	-	430	-	-112	
Repair of Damaged Lands	8	3,490	8	4,322	-	-	-	-	-	4	3,430	-4	-892	
Cost Recoverable Realty Cases	4	836	4	1,046	-	-	-	-	-	2	830	-2	-216	
Timber Purchaser Expenses	-	63	-	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-21	
Commercial Film and Photography Fees	1	326	1	378	-	-	-	-	-	1	300	-	-78	
Copy Fees	5	681	5	1,021	-	-	-	-	-	3	810	-2	-211	
Trans Alaska Pipeline	22	3,473	22	4,410	-	-	-	-	-	13	3,500	-9	-910	
Subtotal (gross)	+134	23,211	134	30,991					-	77	24,595	-57	-6,396	
Offsetting Collections	-	-23,211		-30,991					-		-24,595	-	+6,396	
Total, Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures	134	-	134	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	-	-57	-	

Appropriation: Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures (Indefinite)

Program Overview

Rights-of-Way Processing and Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery – The BLM recovers certain costs of processing documents related to Rights-of-Way (ROW), and energy and minerals authorizations. These funds are deposited in the Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures account and used by the BLM for labor and other expenses of processing these documents. More detail for each type of cost recovery is described below.

Rights-of-Way Processing – ROW processing is funded through a combination of applicant deposits made into this indefinite appropriation and a direct appropriation of funds in the Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) appropriation, which include the Renewable Energy subactivity as well as the Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management subactivity.

The BLM recovers costs for the processing of ROW applications pursuant to the *Mineral Leasing Act* (MLA) and the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act* (FLPMA). Processing fees are determined by a fee schedule for minor category ROWs (those which require fewer than 50 Federal work hours). Processing fees for major category ROWs (those which require greater than 50 Federal work hours) are based on reasonable costs (FLPMA) or actual costs (MLA). In 2016, the BLM's average cost to process a major category ROW application was approximately \$98,000 and will remain the same for 2017. Major category ROW projects are usually for oil and gas pipelines, electric transmission lines, wind and solar energy development sites, or other projects associated with energy development. Twenty percent of the BLM's ROW applications are for these types of projects. The BLM estimates that it will recover 80 percent of the reasonable or actual processing costs of the larger scale project types of applications.

Approximately 80 percent of the ROW projects are minor category which usually consists of short roads, well gathering pipelines, and electric distribution lines. Minor category ROW applications cost an average of \$2,800 each to process in 2016; in 2017, minor category cost recovery applications are estimated to have an average processing cost of \$2,950. For these smaller-scale projects, the BLM recovers 50 percent of the actual costs of each right-of-way application. Approximately 10 percent of the ROW projects are for roads and other infrastructure for local or State government agencies for which the BLM recovers no cost recovery funds.

Only those costs directly associated with processing an application or issuing a ROW grant are charged to an individual project. Costs of land use planning or studies to determine placement of ROW corridors, and other general costs that are not specific to a ROW application, cannot be charged to the individual ROW cost recovery account. These costs are funded entirely from the MLR appropriation. In addition, certain types of ROW applicants are exempted, by law, from cost recovery. These applicants include States and local governments.

The BLM currently administers more than 112,000 ROW authorizations. The Bureau will continue to expedite the granting of ROWs by processing applications, issuing grants, and monitoring construction involved with the operation and termination of ROWs on the public land as authorized by the FLPMA and the MLA.

Energy and Minerals Cost-Recovery – The BLM issued a final rule effective November 7, 2005, to amend its mineral resources regulations to increase certain fees and to impose new fees to cover the BLM’s costs of processing documents relating to its minerals programs. The new fees included costs of actions such as environmental studies performed by the BLM, lease applications, name changes, corporate mergers, lease consolidations and reinstatements, and other processing-related costs. The BLM charges the fees pursuant to authorities under the *Independent Offices Appropriation Act*, as amended, 31 U.S.C. 9701 (IOAA); Section 304(a) of *FLPMA*; and OMB Circular A-25; DOI Manual 346 DM 1.2 A; and case law (also see the preamble to the proposed rule at 70 FR 41533 and Solicitor’s Opinion M-36987 (December 5, 1996)).

Recreation Cost Recovery – The BLM recovers its costs associated with authorizing and administering certain recreation activities or events. The Bureau uses Special Recreation Permits to authorize events such as off-highway vehicle areas, shooting ranges, and specialized trail systems; or to authorize group activities or recreation events. This subactivity covers revenues and expenditures associated with any Special Recreation Permit that has been determined to be cost recoverable by the BLM personnel as outlined in 43 CFR 2930-1 Permits for Recreation on Public Lands and H-2930-1, Recreation Permit Administration Handbook. Primary work in this program involves processing the application and administering the permit, which includes environmental analysis and monitoring.

Adopt-a-Horse Program – The BLM conducts adoptions of wild horses and burros removed from its public lands. In 2018 the BLM will continue offering animals for adoption to qualified applicants. The Bureau administers animal adoptions primarily through a competitive bidding process that often increases the adoption fee above the base fee of \$125 per horse or burro. On an occasional basis in special circumstances, the \$125 adoption fee is lowered to a minimum of \$25. Adoption fees are used to defray part of the costs of the adoption program.

Repair of Damaged Lands – Under FLPMA, the BLM is authorized to collect for land damaged by users who have not fulfilled the requirements of contracts or bonds. If a funding excess exists after repair has been made to the exact land for which funds were collected or forfeited, then the BLM may use these funds to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any damaged public land.

Cost-Recoverable Realty Cases – The BLM performs certain types of realty work on a cost-recoverable basis. Regulations promulgated pursuant to the FLPMA allow the BLM to collect from applicants the costs of processing applications for realty work, as described below.

- **Conveyance of Federally Owned Mineral Interests** – The BLM collects costs from applicants to cover administrative costs, including the costs of conducting an exploratory program to determine the type and amount of mineral deposits, establishing the fair market value of the mineral interests to be conveyed, and preparing conveyance documents.
- **Recordable Disclaimers of Interest** – The BLM collects costs from applicants to cover administrative costs, including the costs to determine if the U.S. has an interest in the property or boundary definitions, as well as preparing the riparian specialist’s report or preparing and issuing the document of disclaimer.
- **Leases, Permits, and Easements** – The BLM collects costs from applicants to cover administrative costs, including the cost of processing applications, monitoring construction, operating and maintaining authorized facilities, and monitoring rehabilitation and restoration of the land.

Applicants may deposit money in an approved account for the BLM to use in completing specific realty work. These dollars become immediately available to the BLM without further appropriation.

Timber Contract Expenses – Many BLM timber contracts have provisions that allow the purchaser to make cash payments to the BLM in lieu of performing specified work directly. The BLM uses these funds as required by the contract. This involves performing timber slash disposal and reforestation.

Commercial Film and Photography – A permit is required for all commercial filming activities on public lands. Commercial filming is defined as the use of motion picture, videotaping, sound recording, or other moving image or audio recording equipment on public lands that involves the advertisement of a product or service, the creation of a product for sale, or the use of actors, models, sets, or props, but not including activities associated with broadcasts for new programs. Creation of a product for sale includes a film, videotape, television broadcast, or documentary of participants in commercial sporting or recreation event created for the purpose of generating income. These fees are exclusive of cost recovery fees for processing the permits which are collected under leases, permits, and easements.

Copy Fees – The BLM is the custodian of the official public land records of the United States. There are more than 500,000 requests annually from industry, user organizations, and the general public, for copies of these official records. The BLM charges a fee for copies of these documents (maps, plats, field notes, copies of use authorizations, reservations of easements and ROW, serial register pages, and master title plats). This fee covers the cost of research, staff time, and the supplies required for printing and for responding to Freedom of Information Act requests.

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X5017				
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures	Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Right-of-way processing	0001	10	13	13
Energy and minerals cost recovery	0004	3	3	3
Wild horse and burro cost recover	0005	1	1	1
Repair of damaged lands	0006	3	3	3
Cost recoverable realty	0007	1	1	1
Recreation cost recovery	0008	3	3	3
Copy fees	0009	1	1	1
Trans Alaska Pipeline Authority	0011	4	4	4
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	0900	26	29	29
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	52	50	52
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	1021	1	0	0
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	53	50	52
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, discretionary:				
Appropriation (special or trust fund)	1101	23	31	25
Appropriation, discretionary (total)	1160	23	31	25
Appropriation, discretionary - Computed Totals	1160-20	23	31	25
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee				
Appropriation [Text]	1160-40	23	31	25
Baseline PY Amount	1160-50	23		
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-50		26	27
Baseline Non-Pay	1160-50		5	5
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1160-61	11	16	12
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-62	14	0	16
End of PY Balances	1160-63		14	0
Subtotal, outlays	1160-64	25	30	28
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1160-81	11	16	16
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-82	14	0	16
End of PY Balances	1160-83		14	0
Subtotal, outlays	1160-84	25	30	32
Total budgetary resources available	1930	76	81	77

Account Symbol and Title 14X5017				
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures	Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	50	52	48
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	4	4	3
New obligations, unexpired accounts	3010	26	29	29
Outlays (gross)	3020	-25	-30	-28
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	3040	-1	0	0
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	4	3	4
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	4	4	3
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	4	3	4
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Discretionary:				
Budget authority, gross	4000	23	31	25
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new discretionary authority	4010	11	16	12
Outlays from discretionary balances	4011	14	14	16
Outlays, gross (total)	4020	25	30	28
Budget authority, net (discretionary)	4070	23	31	25
Outlays, net (discretionary)	4080	25	30	28
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	23	31	25
Outlays, net (total)	4190	25	30	28
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	2004-01	23	31	25
Outlays	2004-02	25	30	28
Object Classification				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	11.1	12	12	6
Other than full-time permanent	11.3	1	1	1
Other personnel compensation	11.5	1	1	1
Total personnel compensation	11.9	14	14	8
Civilian personnel benefits	12.1	5	5	5

Account Symbol and Title 14X5017				
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures	Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Travel and transportation of persons	21.0	1	1	1
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	1	3	5
Other goods and services from Federal sources	25.3	3	4	6
Supplies and materials	26.0	1	1	2
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41.0	1	1	2
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	99.9	26	29	29
Employment Summary				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	134	134	77
Budget year budgetary resources [014-5017]				
	1000			24,595

Miscellaneous Permanent Payments

Miscellaneous Permanent Payments

Appropriations Language

No Appropriations Language

Explanation

The Permanent Payment Accounts provide for sharing specified receipts collected from the sale, lease, or use of the public lands and resources with States and counties. They do not require annual appropriations action. Amounts are estimated based on anticipated collections, or in some cases, upon provisions required by permanent legislation. The BLM distributes these funds in accordance with the provisions of the various laws that specify the percentages to be paid to the applicable recipient jurisdictions and, in some cases, how the States and counties must use these funds. These payments are made subject to the authorities of permanent law, and the amounts are made available by operation of permanent laws. The payment amounts shown for each year are the amounts paid, or estimated to be paid, in that year.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

30 U.S.C. 191, 286; 95 Stat. 12051	Mineral leasing receipts are collected from the leasing of public land (including bonuses, royalties and rents) for exploration of oil and gas, coal, oil shale, and other minerals. The amount charged depends on the type of mineral that is leased.
1952 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (65 Stat. 252)	States are paid five percent of the net proceeds (four percent of gross proceeds) from the sale of public land and public land products.
Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315 b, i and m)	States are paid 12½ percent of the grazing fee receipts from lands within organized grazing district boundaries; States are paid 50 percent of the grazing fee receipts from public land outside of organized grazing districts; and States are paid specifically determined amounts from grazing fee and mineral receipts from miscellaneous lands within grazing districts that are administered under certain cooperative agreements which stipulate that the fees be retained by the BLM for distribution.
The Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937 (50 STAT. 874)	Provides for payments to 18 western Oregon counties of 75 percent of receipts derived from the activities of the BLM on O&C grant lands. The percentage was changed to 50 percent by agreement between Oregon and the Federal government.
The Act of May 24, 1939 (53 STAT. 753)	Provides for payments in lieu of taxes to Coos and Douglas counties in Oregon, not to exceed 75 percent of receipts derived from the BLM activities on Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands.
7 U.S.C. 1012, the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937, and Executive Orders 107878 and 10890	Twenty-five percent of the revenues received from the use of these land use project lands, including grazing and mineral leasing, are paid to the counties in which such lands are located. The Act transfers the management of certain Farm Tenant Act-Land Utilization Project lands to the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.
The Burton-Santini Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-586) and P.L. 105-263	Authorizes and directs the sale of up to 700 acres per year of certain lands in Clark County, Nevada, and the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin, with 85 percent of the proceeds. The remaining 15 percent of proceeds from sales are distributed to Nevada and Clark County.

Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act, P.L. 105-263, as amended by P.L. 107-282.

Authorizes the disposal through sale of 27,000 acres in Clark County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) five percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent for use by Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission facility infrastructure in Clark County, Nevada; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada; to make capital improvements to areas administered by the NPS, the FWS and the BLM in Clark County, Nevada; to develop a multi-species habitat plan in Clark County, Nevada; to develop parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark County, Nevada; and to provide reimbursements for the BLM costs incurred in arranging sales and exchanges under this Act.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 as amended by Public Law 94-204 of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1611)

Directs the Secretary to make conveyances to Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) in accordance with the "Terms and Conditions for Land Consolidation and Management in Cook Inlet Area."

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (43 U.S.C. 1611)

Authorizes CIRI to bid on surplus property in accordance with the *Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1940* (40 U.S.C. 484), and provides for the establishment of a CIRI surplus property account by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Alaska Railroad Transfer Act of 1982 (43 U.S.C. 1611)

Expands the account by allowing CIRI to bid on properties anywhere in the U.S.

The 1988 Department of Defense Appropriations Act (101 Stat. 1329- 318)

Authorizes CIRI to bid at any public sale of property by any agent of the U.S., including the Department of the Defense.

The 1990 Department of Defense Appropriation Act (16 U.S.C 396f)

Appropriated monies to be placed into the CIRI Property Account in the U.S. Treasury as permanent budget authority.

Alaska Land Status Technical Corrections Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-415)

Authorizes payments to the Haida and Gold Creek Corporations to reimburse them for claims in earlier land settlements.

<i>The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393) as amended by P.L. 110-343, October, 2008.</i>	Authorizes stabilized payments to Oregon and California (O&C) Grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties for fiscal years 2001 through 2006. Each county that received a payment during the eligibility period (1988-1999) had an option to receive an amount equal to the average of the three highest 50 percent payments and safety net payments made for the fiscal years of the eligibility period. The payments were adjusted to reflect 50 percent of the cumulative changes in the Consumer Price Index that occur after publication of the index for fiscal year 2000. The final payments for 2006 were made in 2007, consistent with the Act. Public Law 110-28, May 25, 2007 provided payments for one additional year. The fiscal year 2007 payments under the original act were made in October, 2007, that is in FY 2008.
<i>Public Law 110-28</i>	Provides one additional year of payments to Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties for 2007 to be made in 2008.
<i>Public Law 110-343</i>	<i>Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act</i> payments were authorized to be made in 2009 through 2012 (for 2008 through 2011) to Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties.
<i>Public Law 112-141</i>	<i>Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act</i> payments were authorized to be made in 2013 (for 2012) to Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties.
<i>Public Law 113-40</i>	<i>Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act</i> payments were authorized to be made in 2014 (for 2013) to Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties.
<i>Public Law 114-10</i>	Under the <i>Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015</i> , and the Extension of Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, the payments were authorized to be made in 2015 (for 2014) and 2016 (for 2015) to Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties.
<i>Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-282) as amended by P.L. 108-447</i>	Enlarges the area in which the BLM can sell lands under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act; approves a land exchange in the Red Rock Canyon Area; designates wilderness; designates certain the BLM lands for a new airport for Las Vegas; and gives land to the State and City for certain purposes.

<i>Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation and Development Act (PL 108-424)</i>	Addresses a wide range of public lands issues in Lincoln County, Nevada, designates as wilderness 768,294 acres of BLM-managed lands and releases from wilderness study area (WSA) status 251,965 acres of public land. The bill also directs the BLM to dispose of up to 90,000 acres of public land and divides the proceeds 85 percent to a Federal fund and 15 percent to State and county entities, establishes utility corridors, transfers public lands for State and county parks, creates a 260-mile OHV trail and resolves other public lands issues.
<i>Public Law 109-432, White Pine County Land Sales</i>	Authorizes the disposal through sale of 45,000 acres in White Pine County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) five percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent shall be paid to the County for use for fire protection, law enforcement, education, public safety, housing, social services, transportation, and planning; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to reimburse the BLM and the DOI for certain costs, to manage unique archaeological resources, for wilderness and endangered species protection, for improving recreational opportunities in the County, and for other specified purposes.
<i>Public Law 111-11, State Share, Carson City Land Sales</i>	Authorizes five percent of the proceeds from Carson City, Nevada land sales to be paid to the State for the general education program of the State.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars in thousands)

	2018 President's Budget												Change from 2017 CR	
	2016 Actual		2017 CR		Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2018 Request				
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	
Miscellaneous Permanent Payments Appropriation Total	3	48,406	3	40,545	-	-	-	-	-3,262	3	37,283	-	-3,262	
Payments to States from Proceeds of Sales (L5133)	-	798	-	923	-	-	-	-	+163	-	1,086	-	+163	
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands outside Grazing Districts (L5016)	-	1,019	-	931	-	-	-	-	+69	-	1,000	-	+69	
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands within Grazing Districts (L5032)	-	1,357	-	1,629	-	-	-	-	+59	-	1,688	-	+59	
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands within Grazing Districts, Misc. (L5044)	-	162	-	31	-	-	-	-	+2	-	33	-	+2	
	-	428	-	521	-	-	-	-	+46	-	567	-	+46	
Payments to Counties, National Grasslands (Farm Tenant Lands) (L5896)	-		-		-	-	-	-		-		-		
Payments to Nevada from Receipts on Land Sales (inc. 15%) (L5129)	-	9,076	-	13,581	-	-	-	-	+495	-	14,076	-	+495	
State Share, Carson City Land Sales (5561)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+0	-	-	-	+0	
Payments to O&C Counties 50% of receipts under 1937 statute	-	-	-	18,802	-	-	-	-	-2,302	-	16,500	-	-2,302	
Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties under 1939 statute	-	-	-	4,127	-	-	-	-	-1,794	-	2,333	-	-1,794	
Secure Rural Schools	-	35,566	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Payments to O&C Counties, Title I/III	-	32,286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Payments to Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties, Title I/III	-	273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Payments to O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties, Title II	-	3,007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Permanent Payments

Program Overview

The following activities include payments made to States and counties from the sale, lease, or use of other public lands or resources under the provisions of permanent legislation and do not require annual appropriations. The payment amounts for 2017 and 2018 are estimated based on the amounts of collections or receipts as authorized by applicable legislation and the provisions of those laws that specify the percentage of receipts to be paid to designated States, counties, or other recipients.

Payments to States from Proceeds of Sales – The BLM collects funds from the sale of public lands and materials in the limits of public domain lands pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1305. States are paid five percent of the net proceeds of these sales. The BLM makes these payments annually and payments are used by States either for educational purposes or for the construction and improvement of public roads. The payments in 2016 were \$798,000. The estimated payments for 2017 and 2018 are \$923,000 and \$1,086,000, respectively.

Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, etc., on Public Lands outside Grazing Districts – The States are paid 50 percent of the grazing receipts from public lands outside grazing districts (43 U.S.C. 315i, 315m). These funds are to be expended by the State for the benefit of the counties in which the lands are located. The States will continue to receive receipts from public lands outside organized grazing districts. The BLM makes these payments annually. The actual payments for 2016 were \$1,019,000 and estimated payments for 2017 and 2018 are \$931,000 and \$1,000,000 respectively.

Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, etc., on Public Lands within Grazing Districts – The States are paid 12½ percent of grazing receipts from public lands inside grazing districts (43 U.S.C. 315b, 315i). These funds are to be expended by the State for the benefit of the counties in which the lands are located. The BLM makes the payments annually. The actual payments for 2016 were \$1,357,000 and estimated payments for 2017 and 2018 are \$1,629,000 and \$1,688,000 respectively.

Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands within Grazing Districts, Misc. – Also included are grazing receipts from isolated or disconnected tracts. The States are paid specifically determined amounts from grazing receipts derived from miscellaneous lands within grazing districts when payment is not feasible on a percentage basis (43 U.S.C. 315m). These funds are to be expended by the State for the benefit of the counties in which the lands are located. The BLM makes these payments annually. The actual payments for 2016 were \$162,000 and estimated payments for 2017 and 2018 are \$31,000 and \$33,000 respectively.

Payments to Counties, National Grasslands (Farm Tenant Act Lands) – Of the revenues received from the use of Bankhead-Jones Act lands administered by the BLM, 25 percent is paid to the counties in which such lands are situated for schools and roads (7 U.S.C. 1012). The BLM makes payments annually on a calendar-year basis. The actual payments for 2016 were \$428,000 and estimated payments for 2017 and 2018 are \$521,000 and \$567,000 respectively.

Payments to Nevada from Receipts on Land Sales – Payments to the State of Nevada are authorized by two Acts. The *Burton-Santini Act* authorizes and directs the Secretary to sell not more than 700 acres of

public lands per calendar year in and around Las Vegas, Nevada, the proceeds of which are to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive land in the Lake Tahoe Basin of California and Nevada. Annual revenues are distributed to the State of Nevada (five percent) and the county in which the land is located (10 percent).

The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA), as amended, authorizes the disposal through sale of approximately 50,000 acres in Clark County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are to be distributed as follows: (a) five percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada (b) 10 percent for use by Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission facility infrastructure in Clark County, Nevada and (c) the remaining 85 percent for various uses by the BLM and other Federal lands. (For more information, see the SNPLMA, P.L. 105-263, as amended by P.L. 107-282.)

The actual payments for 2016 were \$9,076,000. Estimated payments for 2017 and 2018 are \$13,581,000 and \$14,076,000, respectively, based on the estimates of collections from planned land sales. Sales values for these lands in Clark County have stabilized, but collections are still relatively low compared to the past. The BLM collected \$81,793,000 in 2015 from Nevada land sales (including SNPLMA and Lincoln County) and estimates collections from sales in 2016 and 2017 will be \$75,501,000 and \$67,087,000, respectively. Some receipts from sales held in the latter half of one fiscal year are not collected in full until the next fiscal year because of normal delay in the acceptance of bids.

Payments to Oregon and California Grant Lands Counties – Under the Oregon and California Act of 1937, the BLM paid 50 percent of receipts from Federal activities on O&C lands (mainly from timber sales) to 18 counties in western Oregon. These revenues decreased since the 1980s due to changes in Federal timber policies.

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393) was enacted on October 30, 2000. The Act was designed to provide a predictable payment to States and counties, in lieu of funds derived from Federal timber harvests. Payments were based on historical payments, adjusted for inflation.

Payments to the 18 O&C counties were derived from:

- Revenues from Federal activities on O&C lands in the previous fiscal year that are not deposited to permanent operating funds such as the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration or the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery; and,
- To the extent of any shortfall, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Under P.L. 106-393, and in the extensions of it, payments for a fiscal year were made in the following fiscal year. For example, payments for 2013 were made in 2014.

Payments have been extended five times. Under the extensions, payments tend to be reduced each year, and they are not adjusted for inflation as they were under P.L. 106-393 during the first six years.

P.L. 110-28 provided authorized payments for 2007 which were made in 2008. Payments in 2008 were distributed among the counties in the same way as payments in 2007. Payments were limited to a total of \$525,000,000 for both the BLM and the Forest Service, \$100,000,000 from receipts and \$425,000,000 from the General Fund. BLM's share was \$116,865,000.

In October, 2008, Congress enacted Section 601 of P.L. 110-343, which extended the Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000. P.L. 110-343 provided an extension of payments to the O&C Grant Lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road counties through fiscal year 2011 (with final payment to be made in 2012). As in the prior

act, payments were to be made for the year prior. The payments for 2008 through 2010 were described in the law as “transition” payments, and were a declining percentage of the payments made in 2006; the payment in 2009 (for 2008) was 90 percent of the amount paid in 2006, the payment in 2010 (for 2009) was 81 percent, and the payment in 2011 (for 2010) was 73 percent.

The payments in 2012 (for 2011) were calculated based on several factors that included acreage of Federal land, previous payments, and per capita personal income. The table below shows payments made from 2002 (for 2001) through the payments for 2012 (in 2013). The payments to the Coos and Douglas counties have followed the same pattern as payments to O&C counties under the *Secure Rural Schools Act* and extensions.

In July 2012, Congress enacted P.L. 112-141, which extended the *Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000*. P.L. 112-141 provided an extension of payments to the O&C Grant Lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road counties through fiscal year 2012 (with the payment to be made in 2013).

In October 2013, Congress enacted P.L. 113-40 which extended payments for one year to the O&C Grant Lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road counties through fiscal year 2013 (with the payment to be made 2014).

In April 16, 2015, under the *Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015*, and the Extension of *Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000*, the payments were authorized to be made in 2015 (for 2014) and 2016 (for 2015) to Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties.

Secure Rural Schools authority expired on September 30, 2016. The last SRS payments were made in 2016 (for 2015). As such, payments to counties in 2017 (for 2016) reverted back to payments under the 1937 O&C Act and subsequent amendments. The 1937 statute authorizes payments of 50 percent of Federal receipts from activities on O&C grant lands. In the absence of reauthorization of SRS, counties will continue to have their payments based on the 1937 Act and subsequent amendments.

The table below shows actual and estimated payments for 2001 through 2016.

Secure Rural Schools Payments (\$ in thousands)

Payments for 2001 in 2002	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$15,540	\$330	\$15,869
Amount from General Fund:	\$93,192	\$618	\$93,811
Total	\$108,732	\$948	\$109,680
Title I/III	\$101,085	\$875	\$101,960
Title II	\$7,647	\$73	\$7,720
Total	\$108,732	\$948	\$109,680

Payments for 2002 in 2003	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$11,519	\$229	\$11,748
Amount from General Fund:	\$98,083	\$727	\$98,809
Total	\$109,602	\$956	\$110,558
Title I/III	\$101,433	\$834	\$102,266
Title II	\$8,169	\$122	\$8,291
Total	\$109,602	\$956	\$110,558

Payments for 2003 in 2004	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$6,199	\$51	\$6,249
Amount from General Fund:	\$104,718	\$917	\$105,635
Total	\$110,917	\$967	\$111,884
Title I/III	\$102,468	\$844	\$103,312
Title II	\$8,449	\$124	\$8,572
Total	\$110,917	\$967	\$111,884

Payments for 2004 in 2005	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$11,935	\$133	\$12,068
Amount from General Fund:	\$100,424	\$847	\$101,271
Total	\$112,359	\$980	\$113,339
Title I/III	\$103,595	\$936	\$104,531
Title II	\$8,763	\$44	\$8,808
Total	\$112,359	\$980	\$113,339

Payments for 2005 in 2006	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$11,100	\$251	\$11,351
Amount from General Fund:	\$103,843	\$751	\$104,594
Total	\$114,943	\$1,002	\$115,946
Title I/III	\$106,123	\$955	\$107,077
Title II	\$8,820	\$48	\$8,868
Total	\$114,943	\$1,002	\$115,946

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding

Payments for 2006 in 2007	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$11,720	\$530	\$12,250
Amount from General Fund:	\$104,373	\$394	\$104,767
Total	\$116,093	\$924	\$117,017
Title I/III	\$107,928	\$924	\$108,852
Title II	\$8,165	\$88	\$8,253
Total	\$116,093	\$1,013	\$117,105

Payments for 2007 in 2008*	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$6,354	\$297	\$6,652
Amount from General Fund:	\$109,500	\$713	\$110,213
Total	\$115,854	\$1,010	\$116,865
Title I/III	\$110,873	\$995	\$111,868
Title II	\$4,982	\$15	\$4,997
Total	\$115,854	\$1,010	\$116,865
P.L. 110-28 extended Secure Rural Schools payments for one year.			

Payments for 2008 in 2009	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$12,999	\$312	\$13,311
Amount from General Fund:	\$91,484	\$599	\$92,083

Total	\$104,483	\$911	\$105,394
Title I/III	\$95,870	\$838	\$96,708
Title II	\$8,614	\$73	\$8,686
Total	\$104,483	\$911	\$105,394
P.L. 110-343 extended Secure Rural Schools payments through 2011 with the final payment in 2012.			

Payments for 2009 in 2010	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$14,423	\$248	\$14,471
Amount from General Fund:	\$79,812	\$573	\$80,384
Total	\$94,035	\$820	\$94,855
Title I/III	\$86,420	\$755	\$87,175
Title II	\$7,615	\$65	\$7,680
Total	\$94,035	\$820	\$94,855

Payments for 2010 in 2011	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$9, 670	\$636	\$10,306
Amount from General Fund:	\$75,077	\$102	\$75,180
Total	\$84,748	\$739	\$85,487
Title I/III	\$77,393	\$636	\$78,029
Title II	\$7,354	\$102	\$7,457
Total	\$84,748	\$739	\$85,487

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding

Payments for 2011 in 2012	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$11,575	0	\$11,575
Amount from General Fund:	\$28,116	\$346	\$28,463
Total	\$39,691	\$346	\$40,037
Title I/III	\$35,992	\$318	\$36,310
Title II	\$3,699	\$28	\$3,727
Total	\$39,691	\$346	\$40,037

Payments for 2012 in 2013	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$11,521	\$326	\$11,847
Amount from General Fund:	\$26,162	\$0	\$26,162
Total	\$37,683	\$326	\$38,009
Title I/III	\$34,054	\$281	\$34,334
Title II	\$3,629	\$45	\$3,675
Total	\$37,683	\$326	\$38,009

Payments for 2013 in 2014	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$17,341	\$337	\$17,678
Amount from General Fund:	\$21,952	\$0	\$21,952
Total	\$39,293	\$337	\$39,630
Title I/III	\$35,976	\$310	\$36,286

Title II	\$3,317	\$27	\$3,344
Total	\$39,293	\$337	\$39,630
P.L. 113-40 extended Secure Rural Schools payments through 2013 with the payment to be made in 2014.			

Payments for 2014 in 2015	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$30,238	\$322	\$30,560
Amount from General Fund:	\$16,086	\$0	\$7,731
Total	\$35,269	\$322	\$38,291
Title I/III	\$34,802	\$296	\$35,098
Title II	\$3,167	\$26	\$3,193
Total	\$37,969	\$322	\$38,291
P.L. 114-10 extended Secure Rural Schools payments through 2014 with the payment to be made in 2015.			

Payments for 2015 in 2016	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$18,336	\$297	\$18,633
Amount from General Fund:	\$16,933	\$0	\$16,933
Total	\$35,269	\$297	\$35,566
Title I/III	\$32,285	\$273	\$32,558
Title II	\$2,984	\$24	\$3,008
Total	\$35,269	\$297	\$35,566
P.L. 114-10 extended Secure Rural Schools payments through 2015 with the payment to be made in 2016.			

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding

2016 Total Payments of BLM Receipts to States and Counties
(\$ in thousands)

State	MINERAL LEASING ACT /a/	TAYLOR GRAZING ACT			PROCEEDS OF SALES	OTHER	TOTAL PAYMENTS
		SEC. 15	SEC. 3	OTHER			
Alaska	47,820	0	0	0	756	0	48,576
Arizona	126,564	94,822	62,630	0	90,696	0	374,712
California	1,239,896	46,352	11,501	0	62,142	0	1,359,891
Colorado	370,806	36,115	66,198	5,984	38,843	0	517,946
Florida	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Idaho	23,761	23,278	179,516	0	18,622	0	245,177
Michigan	0	0	0	0	12	0	12
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	14	0	14
Montana	89,709	120,541	145,663	0	15,340	416,307 /b/	787,560
Nebraska	0	1,070	0	0	0	0	1,070
Nevada	98,034	5,266	204,147	0	204,472	12,061,093 /c/	12,573,012
New Mexico	987,596	161,522	230,814	19	168,347	11,601 /b/	1,559,899
North Dakota	10,889	6,901	0	0	1,709.00	0	19,499
Oklahoma	329	87	0	0	0.00	0	416
Oregon	52,547	23,151	136,448	0	36,935.00	35,566,001 /d/	35,815,082
South Dakota	276	117,062	35	0	230.00	0	117,603
Texas	0	0	0	0	4.00	0	4
Utah	221,183	0	160,417	0	71,320.00	0	452,920
Washington	1,712	26,436	0	0	3,158.00	0	31,306
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	40	0	40
Wyoming	1,254,150	355,703	160,013	156,311	84,939	0	2,011,116
Total	4,525,272	1,018,306	1,357,382	162,314	797,580	48,055,002	55,915,856
Note: Fiscal Year 2016 (October 2015 through September 2016) have been allocated; these amounts will be paid in Fiscal Year 2017.							
/a/ Sequester Amounts of 6.8% were withheld for "Mineral Leasing Act" payments per Section 251A of Public Law 112-25, the Budget Control Act of 2011. /b/ Land Utilization lands under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012). /c/ Land sales under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) resulted in direct payments at the time of sale totaling \$12,061,093. Calendar year payments to Clark County, Nevada and the State of Nevada under the Santini-Burton Act totaled \$0 /d/ The timing of the payments for Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant land counties was changed from "on or before September 30" to "as soon as practicable after the end of the fiscal year," according to Public Law 106-393, October 30, 2000. This change was effective for the Fiscal Year 2001 payments, which were made in Fiscal Year 2002. For Fiscal Year 2015 receipts paid in FY2016, a total of \$3,007,434 of the \$35,566,001 is money that was returned to BLM for Title II projects.							

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X9921				
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Combined Schedule (X)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Payments to O&C Counties, Title I/III 5884	0001	33	0	0
Payment to O&C and CBWR Counties, Title II 5485	0003	2	0	0
From grazing fees, etc., public lands outside grazing districts 5016	0004	1	1	1
From grazing fees, etc., public lands within grazing districts 5032	0005	1	2	2
Proceeds from sales 5133	0009	1	1	1
Payments to counties from national grasslands 5896	0010	1	1	1
Payments to State and Counties from Nevada Land Sales	0013	9	14	14
Payments to O&C counties under 1937 statute	0014	0	19	17
Payments to CBWR counties under 1939 statute	0015	0	3	1
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	0900	48	41	37
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	6	6	6
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	6	6	6
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, mandatory:				
Appropriation	1200	15	0	0
Proceeds of sales-payments to states	1201	1	1	1
Payments from grazing fees outside grazing districts	1201	1	1	1
Payments from grazing fees within grazing districts	1201	1	2	2
Payments to Counties, National Grasslands, BLM	1201	1	1	1
Payments from Nevada Land Sales	1201	10	15	14
Payments to O&C Grants lands counties under 1937 statute	1201	0	20	17
Payments to CBWR counties under 1939 statute	1201	0	4	1
Appropriation (SRS O&C Payments from GF- Title I/III)	1201	18	0	0
Appropriation (SRS O&C Payments from receipts- Title I/III)	1201	0	0	0
Appropriation (SRS Payments from GF-Title II)	1201	2	0	0
Appropriations and/or unobligated balance of appropriations temporarily reduced	1232	-1	-3	0
Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1260	48	41	37
Appropriations, mandatory - Computed Totals	1260-20	48	41	37
Appropriation [Text]	1260-40	48	41	37
Baseline PY Amount	1260-50	48		

Account Symbol and Title 14X9921				
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50		0	0
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50		41	37
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-61	0	33	30
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	48		8
End of PY Balances	1260-63		6	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	48	39	38
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-81	0	33	30
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-82	48		8
End of PY Balances	1260-83		6	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-84	48	39	38
Total budgetary resources available	1930	54	47	43
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	6	6	6
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	3	3	5
New obligations, unexpired accounts	3010	48	41	37
Outlays (gross)	3020	-48	-39	-38
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	3	5	4
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	3	3	5
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	3	5	4
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Mandatory:				
Budget authority, gross	4090	48	41	37
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new mandatory authority	4100	0	33	30
Outlays from mandatory balances	4101	48	6	8
Outlays, gross (total)	4110	48	39	38
Budget authority, net (mandatory)	4160	48	41	37
Outlays, net (mandatory)	4170	48	39	38
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	48	41	37
Outlays, net (total)	4190	48	39	38

NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:

Account Symbol and Title 14X9921				
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Grants to State and local govts:				
Budget Authority	2001-01	48	41	37
Outlays	2001-02	48	39	38
Object Classification				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	11.1	0	0	0
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	1	1	1
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41.0	47	40	36
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	99.9	48	41	37
Employment Summary				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	3	3	3
Budget year budgetary resources [014-9921]	1000			0

Permanent Operating Funds

Permanent Operating Funds

Appropriation Language

No Appropriation Language Sheet

Explanation

The Permanent Operating Funds Appropriation contains funds available for use by the BLM for the purposes specified in permanent laws and do not require annual appropriation action. The activities authorized by the appropriations are funded through various receipts received from the sale, lease or use of the public lands and resources. Amounts shown for 2017 and 2018 are estimates based on anticipated collections.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery Fund (P.L. 102-381)

The initial purpose of this fund was to allow quick response to fire and reforestation of forests damaged by insects, disease, and fire. Expanded authorization in *the 1998 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act* allows activities designed to reduce the risk of catastrophic damage to forests in addition to responding to damage events. Funds in this account are derived from the Federal share (defined as the portion of receipts not paid to the counties under 43 U.S.C. 1181f and 43 U.S.C. 1181-1 et seq., and P.L. 106-393) of receipts from all the BLM timber salvage sales and all BLM forest health restoration treatments funded by this account. The authority to make deposits and to spend from this fund was provided in the *2010 Interior Appropriations Act* (P.L. 111-88, 123 STAT. 2906) and was scheduled to expire at the end of fiscal year 2015. The *2015 Omnibus Appropriations Act* (Section 117) extended this authority through 2020.

Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act of 1996, section 327

This Act establishes the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund, using revenues generated by timber sales released under Section 2001(k) of the *1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act*, which directs that 75 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to fill each agency's timber sale "pipeline" and that 25 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to address the maintenance backlog for recreation projects on the BLM and U.S. Forest Service lands after statutory payments are made to State and local governments and the U.S. Treasury.

1985 Interior and Related Agencies, Appropriations Act (P.L. 98-473), Section 320

Establishes a permanent account in each bureau for the operation and maintenance of quarters, starting with 1985 and each fiscal year thereafter.

<i>75th Congress, 1st Session – Ch. 876 – August 28, 1937, 50 Stat. 874</i>	An Act relating to the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands situated in the State of Oregon provides that 18 counties in western Oregon be paid 50 percent of the revenues from Oregon and California grant lands.
<i>76th Congress, 1st Session – Ch. 142-144 – May 24, 1939, 53 Stat. 753</i>	An Act relating to the disposition of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands provides that Coos and Douglas counties in western Oregon be paid for lost tax revenue.
<i>The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993</i>	Amends the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act and further expanded collection of recreation use fees to be deposited into a special account established for each agency in the U.S. Treasury to offset the cost of collecting fees.
<i>The 1993 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act</i>	The Federal share of receipts from the disposal of salvage timber from lands under the BLM jurisdiction is deposited in a special fund in the U.S. Treasury.
<i>Section 502(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1762(c))</i>	Provides for the permanent appropriation of money collected from commercial road users in lieu of user maintenance. Receipts are permanently appropriated to the BLM for road maintenance.
<i>Act of October 30, 1998 (P.L. 105-321)</i>	The legislation provides that the BLM will convey property to Deschutes County, Oregon, and the amount paid by the County pursuant to the Act, may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to purchase environmentally sensitive land east of Range 9 East of Willamette Meridian, Oregon.
<i>Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation and Development Act (PL 108-424)</i>	Addresses a wide range of public lands issues in Lincoln County, Nevada, designates as wilderness 768,294 acres of BLM-managed lands and releases from Wilderness Study Area (WSA) status 251,965 acres of public land. The Act also directs the BLM to dispose of up to 90,000 acres of public land and divides the proceeds 85 percent to a Federal fund and 15 percent to State and County entities, establishes utility corridors, transfers public lands for State and County parks, creates a 260-mile off-highway vehicle trail and resolves other public lands issues.
<i>Lincoln County Land Sales (P.L. 106-298)</i>	The <i>Lincoln County Land Act of 2000</i> , among other things, authorizes the Secretary to dispose of certain lands in Lincoln County, Nevada, to distribute the proceeds as follows: Five percent to the State of Nevada, 10 percent the County, and 85 percent to an interest bearing account that is available for expenditure without further appropriation.
<i>White River Oil Shale Mine, Utah Property Sale Provisions, The 2001 Interior and Related</i>	The Act authorizes the sale of improvements and equipment at the White River Oil Shale Mine with the proceeds to be available for expenditure without further appropriation to reimburse (a) the Administrator for the direct costs of the sale; and (b) the Bureau of

<i>Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-291)</i>	Land Management Utah State Office for the costs of closing and rehabilitating the mine.
<i>The Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (P.L. 106-248)</i>	The <i>Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act</i> (FLTFA) provides that the BLM may conduct sales of lands that have been classified as suitable for disposal under current resource management plans. This law provides that receipts from such sales may be used to acquire non-Federal lands with significant resource values that fall within the boundaries of areas now managed by the Department. The FLTFA expired on July 25, 2010. It was reauthorized through July 25, 2011 by the <i>2010 Supplemental Appropriations Act</i> (P.L. 111-212). The 2018 Budget includes a proposal to reauthorize FLTFA and allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. The FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales.
<i>Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (P.L. 105-263).</i>	Provides for the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, and to provide for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada. Receipts are generated primarily through the sale of public lands in the Las Vegas Valley. The 2018 budget proposes legislation to cancel \$230.0 million in unobligated balances from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management program over a three-year period, including \$83.0 million in 2018.
<i>Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (Title VIII of P.L. 108-447)</i>	Enacted as Title VIII of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005, this Act provides authority for 10 years for the BLM to manage public lands for recreational purposes and to collect and spend recreation use fees. The purposes for which the collections may be spent are generally for maintenance and repair of recreation facilities, visitor services, and habitat restoration related to recreation, law enforcement related to public use and recreation, and direct operating and capital costs of the recreation fee program. The 2018 budget proposes legislation to permanently authorize the <i>Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act</i> , which will expire in September 2018. In addition, the Department proposes a general provision in the 2018 budget request to extend the authority through September 2019.
<i>Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58, Sections 224 and 234, Section 365, Section 332, and Section 349)</i>	Establishes three multi-year appropriations to use a portion of onshore mineral leasing receipts to improve oil and gas permit processing, facilitate the implementation of the Geothermal Steam Act, and clean up environmental contamination on the Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2 in California. It also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish standards under which leaseholders may reduce payments owed by the reasonable actual costs of remediating, reclaiming, and closing orphaned wells.

<i>Public Law 109-432, White Pine County Land Sales</i>	Authorizes the disposal through sale of 45,000 acres in White Pine County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) Five percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent shall be paid to the County for use for fire protection, law enforcement, education, public safety, housing, social services, transportation, and planning; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to reimburse the BLM and the DOI for certain costs, to manage unique archaeological resources, for wilderness and endangered species protection, for improving recreational opportunities in the County, and for other specified purposes.
<i>Public Law 111-11, Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009</i>	Among numerous other things, authorizes the disposal of certain lands in the Boise District of the BLM, in Washington County, Utah, and in Carson City, Nevada. It authorizes the BLM to retain and spend most of the proceeds of sales of those lands to acquire lands in wilderness and other areas and for other purposes, and to pay a portion to the States in which the sold land was located.
<i>Sec. 347 of Public Law 105-277, as amended by Public Law 108-7 and Public Law 113-79</i>	Permanently authorizes the BLM, via agreement or contract as appropriate, to enter into stewardship contracting projects with private persons or other public or private entities to perform services to achieve land management goals for the national forests and the public lands that meet local and rural community needs.
<i>Public Law 109-94, Ojito Wilderness Act</i>	Authorizes the sale of land to the Pueblo of Zia Tribe, and appropriates the proceeds of that sale to the BLM to purchase lands within the State of New Mexico.
<i>Public Law 113-291, National Defense Authorization Act</i>	Provides for permanent extension of the BLM's access to the Permit Processing Improvement Fund and adds fees for applications for permit to drill as a source of deposits to the Fund.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars in thousands)

	2018 President's Budget												Change from 2017 CR	
	2016 Actual		2017 CR		Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2018 Request				
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	
Operations & Maintenance of Quarters	1	740	1	652	-	-	-	-	+96	1	748	-	+96	
Recreation Enhancement Act, BLM	101	20,700	101	21,028	-	-	-	-	+2,021	101	23,049	-	+2,021	
Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery	44	8,910	44	4,984	-	-	-	-	+2,368	44	7,352	-	+2,368	
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration	27	5,321	27	2,866	-	-	-	-	+427	27	3,293	-	+427	
Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits	12	3,602	12	2,867	-	-	-	-	+1,427	12	4,294	-	+1,427	
Southern Nevada Public Land Sales and Earnings on Investments	41	81,736	41	84,919	-	-	-	-	+4,591	41	89,510	-	+4,591	
Cancellation of SNPLMA Balances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-83,000	-	-83,000	-	-83,000	
Lincoln County Land Sales and Interest	6	287	6	214	-	-	-	-	+898	6	1,112	-	+898	
White Pine County Special Account	-	38	-	2	-	-	-	-	+772	-	774	-	+772	
Stewardship contract excess receipts	-	321	-	163	-	-	-	-	+147	-	310	-	+147	
Federal Land Disposal Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+4,992	-	4,992	-	+4,992	
Owyhee Land Acquisition Account	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	+1,358	-	1,447	-	+1,358	
Washington County, Utah Land Acquisition Account	-	471	-	2,025	-	-	-	-	-1,494	-	531	-	-1,494	
Silver Saddle Endowment	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carson City Special Account	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ojito Land Acquisition	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NPR-2 Lease Revenue Account	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	
Oil and Gas Permit Processing Improvement Fund	167	21,728	225	35,171	-	-	-	-	+8,411	225	43,582	-	+8,411	
Total, Permanent Operating Fund	399	143,949	457	154,985	-	-	-	-	-56,986	457	97,999	-	-56,986	

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Appropriation: Permanent Operating Funds

Program Overview

The following activities account for certain receipts received from the sale, lease, or use of public lands or resources. They are available for use by the BLM for the purposes specified in permanent laws and do not require annual appropriation action by Congress. Amounts shown for 2017 and 2018 are estimates based on anticipated collections. Projected collection amounts consider such factors as market and economic indicators, expected public or industry demand levels for services or sales products, fee or collection schedules or structures, and certain legislative proposals expected to be enacted into law.

Operations & Maintenance of Quarters – This account is used to maintain and repair all the BLM employee-occupied quarters from which quarters rental charges are collected. Agencies are required to collect quarter rentals from employees who occupy Government-owned housing and quarters. This housing is provided only in isolated areas or when an employee is required to live on-site at a Federally-owned facility or reservation. The BLM currently maintains and operates 248 housing or housing units in 11 States.

Recreation Fee Program, BLM – The *Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act of 2004* (FLREA), Title VIII of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005, Public Law 108-447, provides a comprehensive restatement of Federal authority, including that of the BLM, to collect and spend recreation use fees. This statute replaces prior authorities enacted in the Land and Water Conservation Act, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, and the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program authority enacted in annual appropriation acts since 1996. During fiscal 2005, the BLM switched to the authorities and arrangements enacted in the FLREA.

Recreation projects operating under the former Recreational Fee Demonstration program have varying fee structures depending upon the day of week, season of use, free use days, and standardized entrance fees. Service fees, automated fee collection machines, third-party collection contracts, volunteer fee collectors, entrance booths, donations, self-serve pay stations, reservation systems, fee collection through the mail for permitted areas, special recreation permits for competitive and organized groups, and online Internet reservation payment with credit cards are examples of new collection methods the BLM has used as a result of the Recreational Fee Demonstration program. The fee structure at each site is periodically evaluated to ensure that the fees are comparable to similar sites in the surrounding area. These fees, combined with appropriated funds, are used to maintain buildings, shelters, water supply systems, fences, parking areas, and landscaping; to pump vault toilets and dump stations; to replace or repair broken or non-functioning facilities; to modify facilities to accessibility standards; and, to collect trash at recreation sites.

The Administration proposes a one-year extension of the FLREA in appropriations language and legislation to permanently reauthorize the Department of the Interior's and the Department of Agriculture's recreation fee programs under the FLREA, which is set to expire on September 30, 2018.

The following table provides the actual collections for 2016 and the estimated revenues projected for 2017 and 2018 from BLM recreational fee sites. In addition, the table provides information on the number of projects approved, the type of work conducted and the amount of revenues spent for all three fiscal years.

Recreation Fee Projects

(In thousands of dollars)

Bureau of Land Management	2016 Actual	2017 Estimate	2018 Estimate
Recoveries (est.)			
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward and Recoveries	20,367	22,913	24,041
Recreation Fee Revenues [Post-sequestration]	+20,700	+21,028	+23,049
America the Beautiful Pass	[668]	[680]	[680]
Transfers In	183	0	0
Funds Obligated	-18,337	-19,900	-19,900
Unobligated Balance	22,913	24,041	27,190
Total Expenditures (outlays)	17,159	20,695	20,576
Obligations by Type of Project			
Asset Repair and Maintenance			
Facilities Routine and Annual Maintenance	4,742	5,000	5,000
Facilities Capital Improvements Health and Safety	170	200	200
Facilities Deferred Maintenance	708	1,040	1,040
Subtotal, Asset Repair and Maintenance	5,620	6,240	6,240
Interp. Visitor Services, issue SRP & RUP	5,421	6,100	6,100
Habitat Restoration, Resource Protection	848	850	850
Law Enforcement, Recreation	2,376	2,800	2,800
Collection Costs	508	410	410
Fee Management Agreement and Reservation Services	2,213	1,000	1,000
Administration, Overhead, and Indirect Costs < = 15%	1,351	2,500	2,500
Total Obligations	18,337	19,900	19,900
Total Expenditures (outlays)	17,159	20,695	20,576

Use of Fees

The BLM Annual Maintenance program maintains assets on recreation sites. In FY 2016, \$5.6 million of recreation fee revenue was used for annual maintenance and operations at recreation sites.

Projects that have been completed or started are quite varied in nature, and include the following accomplishments:

Repair and Maintenance - Recreation fee revenues have been used for maintaining existing facilities; repairing roofs; paving and grading roads and bridges; trail maintenance; repairing equipment and vehicles; adding communication systems; repairing gates, fences and flood damage; and, repairing, replacing, installing, and expanding water systems.

Improving Visitor Services - Recreation fee revenues have been used for retrofitting restrooms and providing access to picnic areas for persons with disabilities; repairing existing restrooms or constructing new ones; landscaping recreation sites; expanding campgrounds; adding new grills and tables; constructing trails and additional tent pads; creating and adding directional signs; repairing, replacing, and constructing boat ramps; replacing and constructing boat and fishing docks; developing maps; brochures; exhibits and other outreach materials; and, designing and creating interpretive displays.

Providing for Fee Collection - Recreation fee revenues have been used for constructing fee collection facilities; purchasing and installing lighting for exhibits and kiosks; adding seasonal positions; and, expanding partnerships.

Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund (FEHRF) – Funds in this account are derived from the Federal share of receipts (defined as the portion of receipts not paid to the counties under 43 U.S.C. 1181f and 43 U.S.C. 1181-1 et seq., and P.L. 106-393, as amended) from all the BLM timber salvage sales, and from the BLM forest health restoration treatments funded from this account. Funds from this account are available for planning, preparing, implementing, monitoring, and reforestation of salvage timber sales and forest health restoration treatments, including those designed to release trees from competing vegetation, control tree densities, and treat hazardous fuels. Most of these treatments are implemented through service contracts or commercial timber sales. The BLM projects may occur on Oregon and California Grant Lands, Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands in Oregon, and on the public domain lands throughout the BLM.

The initial purpose of this fund was to allow quick response to fire and for reforestation of forests damaged by insects, disease, and fire. Expanded authorization in the 1998 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act allows activities designed to promote forest health, including reducing the risk of catastrophic damage to forests in addition to responding to damage events.

Beginning in 2016, 50 percent of the timber sale pipeline receipts from O&C Grant Lands will be deposited to the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund as a result of the expiration of the Secure Rural Schools Act as of September 30, 2015. (P.L. 116-393). The Federal share of receipts in 2016 was \$8.910 million. The estimated receipts for 2017 and 2018 are \$4.984 million and \$7.352 million, respectively. The volume of salvage timber harvested and associated revenues in any given year may vary depending upon the severity of wildland fires, weather events such as drought and

windstorms, and insect and disease mortality. The volume and value of harvest is also influenced by the demand for wood products.

In 2016, the BLM harvested approximately 53.2 million board feet of timber worth \$7.3 million dollars from over 6,400 acres and inventoried or monitored over 100,000 acres, from salvage and forest restoration activities using a combination of FEHRF and Public Domain Forestry funds.

In addition, in 2016 the BLM offered approximately 42.7 million board feet of FEHRF new timber sales from over 4,600 acres worth approximately \$4.5 million dollars. In 2017 and 2018, the BLM intends to treat over 10,000 acres, inventory or monitor between 100,000 and 200,000 acres, and offer over 60.0 million board feet of timber from salvage and forest restoration activities using a combination of FEHRF and Public Domain Forestry funds. Under current law, the FEHRF fund expires at the end of 2020.

Deposits and Expenditures, Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund (\$000)				
Year	Annual Deposit	Cumulative Deposit	Annual Expenditure	Cumulative Expenditure
Earlier		10,648		3,412
1998	5,897	16,545	7,575	10,987
1999	5,454	21,999	9,247	16,822
2000	11,888	33,887	8,906	25,728
2001	997	34,884	5,579	31,307
2002	4,986	39,870	3,883	35,190
2003	5,003	44,873	3,698	38,888
2004	5,954	50,827	4,254	43,142
2005	6,236	57,063	4,596	47,738
2006	6,795	63,858	5,779	53,517
2007	7,274	71,132	5,865	59,382
2008	5,334	76,466	6,179	65,561
2009	6,998	83,464	5,707	71,268
2010	4,270	87,734	4,880	76,148
2011	3,793	91,527	5,308	81,456
2012	6,437	97,964	4,624	86,080
2013	6,104	104,068	5,505	91,585
2014	4,524	108,592	4,991	96,576
2015	12,018	120,610	4,559	101,135
2016	8,910	129,520	5,207	106,342
2017 Est.	4,984	134,504	7,000	113,342
2018 Est.	7,352	141,856	7,000	119,342

At the end of 2016, the unobligated balance in the FEHRF was \$25.775 million. The BLM estimates the Fund balance will be \$23.807 million at the end of fiscal year 2018.

Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund – The Pipeline Fund was established under Section 327 of the *Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996*. The Act establishes separate funds for the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and the BLM using revenues generated by timber sales released under Section 2001(k) of the *1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act*. This Act directs that 75 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to fill each agency’s timber sale “pipeline”; and, that 25 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to address the maintenance backlog for recreation projects on the BLM and the USFS lands. Receipts are deposited into the Fund after statutory payments are made to State and local governments.

Receipts deposited in 2016 were \$5.321 million. In 2017, receipts are estimated to be \$2.866 million and in 2018 \$3.293 million. Beginning in 2016, 50 percent of the timber sale pipeline receipts from O&C Grant Lands will be deposited into the Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund as a result of the expiration of the Secure Rural Schools Act as of September 30, 2015. (P.L. 116-393).

Deposits and Expenditures, Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund (\$000)				
Year	Annual Deposit	Cumulative Deposit	Annual Expenditure	Cumulative Expenditure
1998	31,803	31,803	4,474	4,474
1999	3,122	38,192	10,239	14,713
2000	0	38,192	8,454	23,167
2001	6,590	41,868	7,489	30,656
2002	563	42,431	5,615	36,271
2003	2,879	45,502	5,339	41,610
2004	6,993	53,421	2,904	44,514
2005	8,843	62,301	2,887	47,401
2006	12,339	74,756	5,059	52,460
2007	10,922	85,718	8,381	60,841
2008	10,396	96,093	10,340	71,181
2009	5,162	101,274	16,768	87,949
2010	4,078	105,352	10,587	98,536
2011	4,048	109,400	4,718	103,254
2012	4,023	113,423	4,514	107,768
2013	2,889	116,313	2,106	109,874
2014	2,991	119,304	3,172	113,046
2015	9,843	129,147	4,302	117,348
2016	5,321	134,468	3,232	120,580
2017 Est.	2,866	137,334	3,232	120,580
2018 Est.	3,293	140,627	5,000	130,580

At the end of 2016, the unobligated balance in the TSPRF was \$16.760 million. The BLM estimates the Fund balance will be \$13.787 million at the end of fiscal year 2018.

Recreation Projects Funded Through the Pipeline Fund – Significant progress has been made in western Oregon to address recreation projects using funds from the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund. Through the end of 2015, 25 percent of the Pipeline Fund has been used to complete deferred maintenance work at recreation sites scattered throughout western Oregon on O&C lands. The principal focus of

recreation spending is maintaining existing facilities, resolving critical safety needs, and meeting the requirements of the *Americans with Disabilities Act*. The BLM has made considerable investment in projects such as renovation of water and sewer systems, upgrading restroom facilities, improving parking areas, and adapting existing recreation sites for handicapped visitors. In 2018, the BLM level of expenditures for recreation projects from the Pipeline Fund is estimated to be between \$700,000 and \$800,000.

Timber Sales Prepared by Use of the Pipeline Fund – Approximately 75 percent of the Timber Sale Pipeline Fund is specifically used by a multiple resource team of specialists to prepare timber sales, including all necessary the NEPA, environmental inventories and analyses; timber sale layout; timber cruising and appraising; and contract preparation costs. Upon completion of these requirements, a timber sale is officially prepared and placed “on-the-shelf” in anticipation of being offered for sale in future years.

Since the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund legislation was signed, the BLM has harvested approximately 643 million board feet of timber from over 42,000 acres valued at approximately \$94 million dollars from the Pipeline Fund timber sales. In 2016, the BLM expended \$3.232 million from the Timber Sale Pipeline Fund and offered approximately 12,680 million board feet of timber for sale valued at approximately \$2.795 million. The BLM expects to deposit \$2.866 million in 2017 and \$3.293 million in 2018 from associated timber sales into the TSPRF.

Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits – This activity provides for the permanent appropriation of money collected from commercial road users in lieu of user maintenance. The receipts are permanently appropriated to the BLM for road maintenance. Users of certain roads under the BLM jurisdiction make deposits for maintenance purposes. Moneys collected are available for needed road maintenance. Moneys collected on Oregon and California Grant Lands are available only for those lands (43 U.S.C. 1762(c), 43 U.S.C. 1735(b)). The BLM has authority to collect money for road maintenance from commercial users of the public lands and the public domain lands transportation system. Most of the funds generated for this account come from Oregon and California Grant Lands and are available for those lands only.

Southern Nevada Public Land Sales – This receipt account allows the BLM to record transactions authorized by the SNPLMA (P.L. 105-263). The purpose of the Act is to provide for the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, to meet the demands for community expansion and economic development, and to use the proceeds from these sales to address critical environmental and educational needs in Clark County and other areas of Nevada. Receipts are generated primarily through sale to the public of lands in the Las Vegas valley. Approximately 50,000 acres of public land are within the disposal boundary area.

Currently, funds collected from the land sales are distributed as follows:

- Five percent to the State General Education Fund;
- 10 percent to the Southern Nevada Water Authority to fund the infrastructure needed to support the development resulting from land sales under the Act; and,
- 85 percent is deposited into a special account and available to be spent by the Secretary of the Interior.

To date, SNPLMA has generated more than \$2.9 billion in deposits to the special fund, including earnings on investments, from land sales since its enactment in 1998. When SNPLMA was originally passed, proceeds from land sales under the bill were estimated at roughly \$70 million per year. Collections in 2015 and 2016 were \$99,861,000 and \$109,684,000 respectively. Estimated collections for 2018 are expected to be \$116,778,000 mainly coming from final payments received from 2017 sales and a planned fall auction

of 600 acres. Collections are reported when payments are received regardless of when sales are held and the estimates make allowance for the normal lag of 180 days between sales and collections.

For more information on SNPLMA, see the 2008 report to Congress, at <http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/snplma.html>. (See the Collections chapter for more information on anticipated land sales in 2016 and 2017.)

The budget assumes cancellation of \$230 million in unobligated balances in the SNPLMA account over a three-year period, including \$83.0 million in 2018. The SNPLMA program is not proposed for elimination and viable conservation efforts will continue to be supported. The most viable conservation projects have already been addressed.

Lincoln County Sales – This receipt account allows the BLM to record transactions authorized by the *Lincoln County Land Sales Act* (P.L. 106-298), which was enacted by Congress in 2000. The purpose of the Act is to provide for the disposal of certain Federal lands in Lincoln County, Nevada. Funds accumulated in the special account may be used to:

- Preserve archaeological resources, conserve habitat, and reimburse the BLM Nevada State Office for land sale costs related to this act;
- Process public land use authorizations and rights-of-way stemming from conveyed land; and,
- Purchase environmentally sensitive land or interests in land in the State of Nevada, with priority given to land outside Clark County.

In 2016, \$287,000 was deposited from land sales. In 2017 and 2018, deposits from land sales are estimated to be \$214,000 and \$1,112,000. Those estimates exclude interest deposited to the fund and payments to the State and County.

Southern Nevada Public Land Management and Lincoln County – Earnings on Investments – The SNPLMA authorizes the Secretary to manage the collections account for the purposes set out above, and is also authorized to use interest generated from the above-mentioned funds. The BLM is authorized to invest the unspent balance of collections from the SNPLMA and Lincoln County Lands Act land sale receipts. Earnings on investments for 2015 and 2016 were \$275,000 and \$1,383,000, respectively. Interest estimated to be earned in 2017 and 2018 is \$2,753,000 and \$5,740,000 respectively. Projected investment earnings take into account revenue from land sales, earnings on investments, interest earnings from land sales, and projected interest rates and outlays. Funds in the special account earn interest at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury and are available for expenditure without further appropriation under the provisions of the Act.

Stewardship "End Results" Contracting Fund – The *2003 Omnibus Appropriations Act* (P.L. 108-7), Section 323, amended Section 347 of the *1999 Appropriation Omnibus Act* (P.L. 105-277, Oct. 21, 1998) that originally granted the USFS pilot stewardship contracting authority. Until September 30, 2013, the USFS and the BLM, via agreement or contract as appropriate, may enter into stewardship contracting projects with private persons or other public or private entities to perform services to achieve land management goals for the national forest and the public lands that meet local and rural community needs.

The Act grants the BLM the ability to utilize stewardship contracting as a tool for forest and rangeland restoration. The BLM may apply the value of timber or other forest products removed as an offset against the cost of services received, and monies from a contract under subsection (a) may be retained by the USFS and the BLM and shall be available for expenditure without further appropriation at the project site from which the monies are collected or at another project site. In 2016, the BLM deposited \$321,000 into the

fund and expects to deposit \$163,000 in 2017 and \$310,000 in 2018, respectively. The Agriculture Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-79) provides permanent stewardship contracting authority.

Federal Land Disposal Account – The *Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act* (FLTFA), provides authority for the use of receipts from disposal actions by the BLM to purchase inholdings and lands adjacent to federally designated areas containing exceptional resources, as defined in FLTFA, from willing sellers with acceptable titles, at fair market value, to “promote consolidation of the ownership of public and private lands in a manner that would allow for better overall resource management administrative efficiency, or resource allocation.”

The Act expired on July 25, 2010. On July 29, 2010, Congress passed P.L. 111-212, which included a one-year extension of FLTFA. Because of the break in FLTFA authority, the funds in the account on July 25, 2010 were deposited into the Land and Water Conservation Fund. This included \$37.0 million designated for land purchase and \$13.0 million designated to administer the BLM’s land sale program, for a total of approximately \$50.0 million. When the one year extension expired, the unobligated balance of \$2.2 million was transferred to the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

The Budget includes a proposal to reauthorize the FLTFA and allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. The FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales.

Owyhee Land Acquisition Account – The Owyhee Land Acquisition Account was established under Section 1505 of the *Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009*. This account provides a process for orderly sale of certain public lands in Boise District of the BLM that, as of July 25, 2000, had been identified for disposal in an appropriate resource management plan. In 2016, there were no deposits, 2017 and 2018 expect to deposit \$89,000 and \$1,447,000, respectively, into the fund.

Washington County, Utah Land Acquisition Account – This account was established under Section 1778 of the *Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009*. This account provides a process for the orderly sale of certain public lands in Washington County, Utah, that, as of July 25, 2000, had been identified for disposal in appropriate resource management plans. Proceeds from the sale of public land are deposited into the “Washington County, Utah Land Acquisitions Account.” Amounts in the account are available to the Secretary to purchase, from willing sellers, inholdings of lands or interest in land within the wilderness areas and National Conservation Area established by the Omnibus Public Land Management Act. In 2016, the BLM deposited \$471,000 into the fund and expects to deposit \$2,025,000 in 2017; \$531,000 is estimated for 2018.

Silver Saddle Endowment Account – This account was established by the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, and authorizes, under certain conditions, the sale of a 62-acre parcel to Carson City, Nevada. Proceeds of the sale are to be used by the BLM for the oversight and enforcement of a perpetual conservation easement to the land to protect, preserve, and enhance the conservation values of the land.

Carson City Special Account – This account was established by the *Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009*, and authorizes the sale of approximately 158 acres described in the law. Five percent of the proceeds will be paid directly to the State for use in the general education program of the State. The remainder is deposited in this account to reimburse the BLM and the USFS for the costs of the sale and appraisals, and to acquire environmentally sensitive land or an interest in environmentally sensitive land in the city. In 2016 the BLM deposited \$6,000 into the fund.

NPR-2 Lease Revenue Account – Section 331 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L.109–58) transferred Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2 from the Department of Energy to the DOI and appropriates a portion of revenues from mineral leases on the site to remove environmental contamination. The appropriations end when the cleanup is completed. In 2016, the BLM deposited \$5,000 into the fund. Estimated deposits in 2017 and 2018 are \$5,000 in each respective year.

Permit Processing Improvement Fund – Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L.109–58) permanently directs that 50 percent of rents from onshore mineral leases for oil and gas, coal, and oil shale on Federal lands were to be deposited into the Permit Processing Improvement Fund (PPIF), and authorized the BLM access to the PPIF from 2006 through 2016 for the purpose of identifying and implementing improvements and cost efficiencies in processing applications for permits to drill (APDs) and related work.

Section 3021 of the *National Defense Authorization Act* (NDAA) (P.L. 113-291) permanently extends the BLM’s access to the rent receipts in the PPIF. Section 3021 of the NDAA also added fees for APDs as a source of receipts to the PPIF. Specifically, Section 3021 authorizes the Secretary in fiscal years 2016 through 2026 to charge and collect a \$9,500 APD processing fee, as indexed for inflation. The NDAA authorized APD fee obviates the need for the \$6,500 APD processing fee that had been authorized in annual appropriations acts for several years prior to the enactment of the NDAA.

The NDAA created two sub-accounts within the PPIF to accommodate these two sources of receipts:
The Rental Account is comprised of rents from oil, gas, and coal leases not paid to States.
The Fee Account is comprised of fees paid with applications for permits to drill.

The law requires that the rental account is used for coordination and processing of oil and gas use authorizations by the BLM project offices.
The law requires that the fee account is used for the same purposes but is not limited to the activities of project offices.

In 2016, the BLM deposited \$21,728,000 into the fund into the PPIF, including both rental receipts and the 85 percent share of APD fees that are permanently appropriated. The BLM anticipates depositing \$35,171,000 in 2017 and \$43,582,000 in 2018, respectively. Pursuant to the NDAA, from 2016 through 2019, 15 percent of APD collections are subject to appropriation while 85 percent is permanently appropriated. For more information on the use of this Fund, please see the Oil and Gas Management section in the Management of Lands and Resources Chapter.

Ojito Land Acquisition – The Ojito Wilderness Act authorizes the sale of land to the Pueblo of Zia Indian Tribe and the purchase of land from willing sellers within the State of New Mexico. The sale to the Tribe has been completed; the BLM is planning a land purchase using the proceeds of that sale. The BLM collected revenue in the amount of \$57,000 in 2016; four percent of these funds were paid to the State.

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926 Permanent Operating Funds		Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)					
Obligations by program activity:					
Forest ecosystemhealth and recovery fund	0001	5	7	7	
Recreation fee demonstration	0002	18	20	20	
Expenses, road maintenance deposits	0003	3	5	5	
Timber sale pipeline restoration fund	0004	3	5	5	
Southern Nevada public land sales (85)	0005	34	63	48	
Lincoln County Lands Act	0008	2	3	3	
Operation and maintenance of quarters	0013	1	1	1	
Permit Processing Improvement Fund	0014	19	25	27	
Geothermal Steam Act Fund	0015	0	0	0	
NPR-2 Cleanup Fund	0018	0	0	0	
Washington County, Utah Land Acquisition Account	0019	1	1	1	
Federal Lands Disposal Account	0020	1	0	0	
APD CR Anomaly	0021	0	9	0	
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	0900	87	139	117	
Budgetary resources:					
Unobligated balance:					
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	647	714	729	
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	1021	10	0	0	
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	657	714	729	
Budget authority:					
Appropriations, mandatory:					
APD CR Anomaly (\$26M)	1200	0	26	0	
Recreation fee demonstration program	1201	22	21	22	
Forest ecosystemhealth and recovery fund	1201	9	5	7	
Timber sales pipeline restoration fund	1201	6	3	4	
Expenses, road maintenance deposits	1201	3	3	3	
S. Nevada public land management	1201	87	83	78	
S. Nevada public land management-interest earned	1201	0	3	5	
Permit processing improvement fund	1201	23	29	43	
Operation and maintenance of quarters	1201	1	1	1	
Washington County (Land Acquisition)	1201	1	2	1	
Lincoln Cty. land sales	1201	0	0	2	
Stewardship Contracting	1201	1	0	1	
Federal Lands Disposal Account	1201	0	0	0	
Appropriation (previously unavailable)	1203	0	9	10	
Sequestration from General Fund (\$26M in CR)	1230	0	-2	0	

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926		2016	2017	2018
Permanent Operating Funds	Line	Act	CY	BY
Appropriations and/or unobligated balance of appropriations temporarily reduced	1232	-9	-10	0
Appropriations precluded from obligation (APD Fees - 85% account)	1234	0	-19	0
Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1260	144	154	177
Appropriations, mandatory - Computed Totals	1260-20	144	154	177
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee				
Appropriation [SNPLMA]	1260-40	87	50	55
Baseline PY Amount	1260-50	87		
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50		5	5
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50		45	50
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-61	21	6	6
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	74		15
End of PY Balances	1260-63		65	62
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	95	71	83
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-81	21	6	6
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-82	74		15
End of PY Balances	1260-83		65	62
Subtotal, outlays	1260-84	95	71	83
Appropriation [Recreation Fees]	1260-40	22	24	24
Baseline PY Amount	1260-50	22		
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50		10	10
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50		14	14
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-61	0	12	12
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	0		12
End of PY Balances	1260-63		10	13
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	0	22	37
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-81	0	12	12
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-82	0		12
End of PY Balances	1260-83		10	13
Subtotal, outlays	1260-84	0	22	37
Appropriation [Other Perm Operating]	1260-40	44	72	88
Baseline PY Amount	1260-50	44		
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50		32	35
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50		40	53
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-61	0	22	26
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	0		22
End of PY Balances	1260-63		29	21
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	0	51	69
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-81	0	22	26

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926		2016	2017	2018
Permanent Operating Funds	Line	Act	CY	BY
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-82	0		22
End of PY Balances	1260-83		29	21
Subtotal, outlays	1260-84	0	51	69
Effects of sequester	1260-40	-9	-10	0
Baseline PY Amount	1260-50	-9		
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50		0	0
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50		-10	0
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-61	0	-10	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	0		0
End of PY Balances	1260-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	0	-10	0
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-81	0	-10	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-82	0		0
End of PY Balances	1260-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-84	0	-10	0
Appropriation [APD Fee Anomaly]	1260-40	0	26	0
Baseline PY Amount	1260-50	0		
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50		20	0
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50		6	0
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-61	0	26	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	0		0
End of PY Balances	1260-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	0	26	0
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-81	0	26	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-82	0		0
End of PY Balances	1260-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-84	0	26	0
Appropriation [Effects of General Fund Sequester]	1260-40	0	-2	0
Baseline PY Amount	1260-50	0		
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50		-2	0
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50		0	0
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-61	0	-2	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	0		0
End of PY Balances	1260-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	0	-2	0
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-81	0	-2	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-82	0		0
End of PY Balances	1260-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-84	0	-2	0
Appropriation [APD Fees Precluded from Obligation]	1260-40	0	-15	0
Baseline PY Amount	1260-50	0		

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926 Permanent Operating Funds		Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Baseline Civilian Pay		1260-50		-12	0
Baseline Non-Pay		1260-50		-3	0
Policy Outlays:					
New Authority		1260-61	0	-15	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)		1260-62	0		0
End of PY Balances		1260-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays		1260-64	0	-15	0
Baseline Outlays:					
New Authority		1260-81	0	-15	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)		1260-82	0		0
End of PY Balances		1260-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays		1260-84	0	-15	0
Mandatory, Sequestration pop-up, Authorizing Committee					
Appropriation [Text]		1260-40	0	9	10
Baseline PY Amount		1260-50	0		
Baseline Civilian Pay		1260-50		7	0
Baseline Non-Pay		1260-50		2	10
Policy Outlays:					
New Authority		1260-61	0	9	10
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)		1260-62	0		0
End of PY Balances		1260-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays		1260-64	0	9	10
Baseline Outlays:					
New Authority		1260-81	0	9	10
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)		1260-82	0		0
End of PY Balances		1260-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays		1260-84	0	9	10
Total budgetary resources available		1930	801	868	906
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year		1941	714	729	789
Change in obligated balance:					
Unpaid obligations:					
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1		3000	113	95	82
New obligations, unexpired accounts		3010	87	139	117
Outlays (gross)		3020	-95	-152	-199
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired		3040	-10	0	0
Unpaid obligations, end of year		3050	95	82	0
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Obligated balance, start of year		3100	113	95	82
Obligated balance, end of year		3200	95	82	0

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926 Permanent Operating Funds		2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
	Line			

Budget authority and outlays, net:

Mandatory:				
Budget authority, gross	4090	144	154	177
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new mandatory authority	4100	21	48	54
Outlays from mandatory balances	4101	74	104	145
Outlays, gross (total)	4110	95	152	199
Budget authority, net (mandatory)	4160	144	154	177
Outlays, net (mandatory)	4170	95	152	199
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	144	154	177
Outlays, net (total)	4190	95	152	199

Memorandum (non-add) entries:

Total investments, SOY: Federal securities: Par value	5000	634	686	686
Total investments, EOY: Federal securities: Par value	5001	686	686	686

NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:

Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	2004-01	144	154	177
Outlays	2004-02	95	152	199

Object Classification

Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	11.1	24	28	28
Other than full-time permanent	11.3	3	4	4
Other personnel compensation	11.5	1	1	1
Total personnel compensation	11.9	28	33	33
Civilian personnel benefits	12.1	10	15	15
Travel and transportation of persons	21.0	1	5	4
Rental payments to others	23.2	1	3	3
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	23.3	1	3	2
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	21	40	26
Other goods and services from Federal sources	25.3	5	8	7
Operation and maintenance of facilities	25.4	3	4	4
Operation and maintenance of equipment	25.7	1	3	2
Supplies and materials	26.0	2	3	2
Equipment	31.0	1	2	2
Land and structures	32.0	2	5	5
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41.0	11	15	12
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	99.9	87	139	117

Account Symbol and Title		2016	2017	2018
14X9926		Act	CY	BY
Permanent Operating Funds		Line		
Employment Summary				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment		1001	399	457
Budget year budgetary resources [014-9926]		1000		0

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926 Permanent Operating Funds		Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)					
Obligations by program activity:					
Forest ecosystemhealth and recovery fund		0001	0	0	0
Timber sale pipeline restoration fund		0004	0	0	0
Federal Land Disposal Account		0020	0	0	1
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts (object class 32.0)		0900	0	0	1
Budgetary resources:					
Unobligated balance:					
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1		1000	0	0	0
Unobligated balance (total)		1050	0	0	0
Budget authority:					
Appropriations, mandatory:					
Forest ecosystemhealth and recovery fund		1201	0	0	0
Timber sales pipeline restoration fund		1201	0	0	0
Appropriation (special or trust fund)		1201	0	0	0
Appropriation (special or trust fund)		1201	0	0	0
Federal land disposal fund		1201	0	0	5
Appropriations and/or unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced		1230	0	0	0
Appropriations and/or unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced		1230	0	0	-83
Appropriations, mandatory (total)		1260	0	0	-78
Appropriations, mandatory - Computed Totals		1260-20	0	0	-78
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee					
Appropriation [SNPLMA Cancellation of Balances]		1260-40	0	0	-83
Policy Outlays:					
New Authority		1260-61	0	0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)		1260-62	0		-83
End of PY Balances		1260-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays		1260-64	0	0	-83
Appropriation [FLTFA]		1260-40	0	0	5
Policy Outlays:					
New Authority		1260-61	0	0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)		1260-62	0		0
End of PY Balances		1260-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays		1260-64	0	0	0
Total budgetary resources available		1930	0	0	-78
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year		1941	0	0	-79

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926 Permanent Operating Funds		Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Change in obligated balance:					
Unpaid obligations:					
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1		3000	0	0	0
New obligations, unexpired accounts		3010	0	0	1
Outlays (gross)		3020	0	0	83
Unpaid obligations, end of year		3050	0	0	84
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Obligated balance, start of year		3100	0	0	0
Obligated balance, end of year		3200	0	0	84
Budget authority and outlays, net:					
Mandatory:					
Budget authority, gross		4090	0	0	-78
Outlays, gross:					
Outlays from mandatory balances		4101	0	0	-83
Budget authority, net (mandatory)		4160	0	0	-78
Outlays, net (mandatory)		4170	0	0	-83
Budget authority, net (total)		4180	0	0	-78
Outlays, net (total)		4190	0	0	-83
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Total investments, SOY: Federal securities: Par value		5000	0	0	0
Total investments, EOY: Federal securities: Par value		5001	0	0	0
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:					
Direct Federal programs:					
Budget Authority		2004-01	0	0	-78
Outlays		2004-02	0	0	-83
Object Classification					
Direct obligations:					
Other services from non-Federal sources		25.2	0	0	0
Supplies and materials		26.0	0	0	0
Land and structures		32.0	0	0	1
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts		99.9	0	0	1

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926 Permanent Operating Funds		Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)					
Obligations by program activity:					
Forest ecosystemhealth and recovery fund		0001	0	0	0
Timber sale pipeline restoration fund		0004	0	0	0
Federal Land Disposal Account		0020	0	0	1
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts (object class 32.0)		0900	0	0	1
Budgetary resources:					
Unobligated balance:					
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1		1000	0	0	0
Unobligated balance (total)		1050	0	0	0
Budget authority:					
Appropriations, mandatory:					
Forest ecosystemhealth and recovery fund		1201	0	0	0
Timber sales pipeline restoration fund		1201	0	0	0
Appropriation (special or trust fund)		1201	0	0	0
Appropriation (special or trust fund)		1201	0	0	0
Federal land disposal fund		1201	0	0	5
Appropriations and/or unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced		1230	0	0	0
Appropriations and/or unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced		1230	0	0	-83
Appropriations, mandatory (total)		1260	0	0	-78
Appropriations, mandatory - Computed Totals		1260-20	0	0	-78
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee					
Appropriation [SNPLMA Cancellation of Balances]		1260-40	0	0	-83
Policy Outlays:					
New Authority		1260-61	0	0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)		1260-62	0		-83
End of PY Balances		1260-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays		1260-64	0	0	-83
Appropriation [FLTFA]		1260-40	0	0	5
Policy Outlays:					
New Authority		1260-61	0	0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)		1260-62	0		0
End of PY Balances		1260-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays		1260-64	0	0	0
Total budgetary resources available		1930	0	0	-78
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year		1941	0	0	-79

Change in obligated balance:

Unpaid obligations:

Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	0	0	0
New obligations, unexpired accounts	3010	0	0	1
Outlays (gross)	3020	0	0	83

Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	0	0	84
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Memorandum (non-add) entries:

Obligated balance, start of year	3100	0	0	0
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	0	0	84

Budget authority and outlays, net:

Mandatory:

Budget authority, gross	4090	0	0	-78
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from mandatory balances	4101	0	0	-83
Budget authority, net (mandatory)	4160	0	0	-78
Outlays, net (mandatory)	4170	0	0	-83
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	0	0	-78
Outlays, net (total)	4190	0	0	-83

Memorandum (non-add) entries:

Total investments, SOY: Federal securities: Par value	5000	0	0	0
Total investments, EOY: Federal securities: Par value	5001	0	0	0

NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:

Direct Federal programs:

Budget Authority	2004-01	0	0	-78
Outlays	2004-02	0	0	-83

Object Classification

Direct obligations:

Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	0	0	0
Supplies and materials	26.0	0	0	0
Land and structures	32.0	0	0	1
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	99.9	0	0	1

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Miscellaneous Trust Funds

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Appropriations Language

In addition to amounts authorized to be expended under existing laws, there is hereby appropriated such amounts as may be contributed under section 307 of Public Law 94–579 (43 U.S.C. 1737), and such amounts as may be advanced for administrative costs, surveys, appraisals, and costs of making conveyances of omitted lands under section 211(b) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1721(b)), to remain available until expended.

Note. — A full-year 2017 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 114–254). The amounts included for 2017 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Appropriations Language Citations

1. In addition to amounts authorized to be expended under existing laws,

In addition to the amounts provided under other statutes for the BLM operations and activities.

2. here is hereby appropriated such amounts as may be contributed under section 307 of Public Law 94–579 (43 U.S.C. 1737),

This appropriation consists of both current and permanent funds. The current appropriations are the contributions authorized by the Federal Land Policy Management Act (FLPMA) section 307 (c), which allows parties to contribute funds to the BLM for resource development, protection, and management activities; for acquisition and conveyance of public lands; and for cadastral surveys on Federally controlled or intermingled lands.

3. and such amounts as may be advanced for administrative costs, surveys, appraisals, and costs of making conveyances of omitted lands under section 211(b) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1721(b)),

The permanent appropriation allows the BLM to spend funds contributed under the authority of the Taylor Grazing Act and under authority of various land survey acts.

4. to remain available until expended.

The language makes the funds available without fiscal year limitation. This type of account allows BLM a valuable degree of flexibility needed to support multi-year contracts, agreements and purchases.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

Statutes that authorize permanent mandatory trust funds:

The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315h, 315i)

Provides for the Secretary of the Interior to accept contributions for the administration, protection, and improvement of grazing lands, and for these funds to be deposited into the Treasury in a trust fund; the Act also permanently appropriates them for use by the Secretary.

The Act of March 3, 1891, Section 11 (43 U.S.C. 355)

Provides for the sale of town lots to non-Native Alaskans. This Act was repealed by FLPMA in 1976. However, the Comptroller General Opinion of November 18, 1935, and 31 U.S.C. 1321 authorizes the use of trust funds to provide for survey and deed recordation of town lots occupied prior to passage of FLPMA.

43 U.S.C. 759

Provides for accomplishment of public surveys of whole townships through a trust fund; deposits for expenses deemed appropriated. 43 U.S.C. 761 provides for refunds from trust funds established in 43 U.S.C. 759 of costs in excess of expenses.

31 U.S.C. 1321(a)(47) and (48)

Classifies the activities of "Expenses, public survey work, general" and "Expenses, public survey work, Alaska" as trust funds.

48 Stat. 1224-36

Provides for payments in advance for public surveys.

Statutes that authorize current mandatory appropriations of trust funds:

43 U.S.C. 1721(a) and (b) (FLPMA Section 211(a) and (b))

Provides for the donation of funds for surveys of omitted lands.

The Comptroller General Opinion of November 18, 1935, and 31 U.S.C. 1321

Authorizes the use of trust funds to provide for survey and deed recordation of town lots occupied prior to passage of FLPMA.

The Sikes Act of 1974, as amended (16 U.S.C. 670 et seq.)

Provides for the conservation, restoration, and management of species and their habitats in cooperation with State wildlife agencies.

Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, Division E—Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, March 10, 2009

Provides that projects to be funded pursuant to a written commitment by a State government to provide an identified amount of money in support of the project may be carried out by the Bureau on a reimbursable basis.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars in thousands)

	2018 President's Budget												Change from 2017 CR	
	2016 Actual		2017 CR		Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2018 Request				
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	
Current:		17,229		24,000	-	-	-	-	-		20,730	-50	-3,270	
Conveyance of Omitted Lands		-		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
Resource Development Protection & Management - FLPMA	55	13,532	55	18,850	-	-	-	-	-	21	16,282	-34	-2,568	
Resource Development Protection & Management - California Off-Highway	27	3,298	27	4,595	-	-	-	-	-	11	3,969	-16	-626	
Wildlife & Fish Conservation & Rehabilitation - Sikes Act	2	294	2	410	-	-	-	-	-	1	354	-	-56	
Rights-Of-Way	-	104	-	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-20	
Permanent:		1,682		1,933	-	-	-	-	-		1,820	-3	-113	
Resource Development Protection & Management - Taylor Grazing Act	3	1,340	3	1,540	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,450	-2	-90	
Public Survey	1	342	1	393	-	-	-	-	-	-	370	-1	-23	
Trustee Funds - Alaska Townsites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total, Miscellaneous Trust Fund	88	18,911	+88	25,933	-	-	-	-	-	34	22,550	-53	-3,383	

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Appropriation: Miscellaneous Trust Funds (Current and Permanent)

Activity Description

The Land and Resource Management Trust Fund provides for resource development, protection, and management improvement of the public lands using money and services that are contributed to the BLM from non-Federal sources.

Contributions and donations of money from private individuals, companies, user organizations, State government agencies, and other non-Federal entities provide for the performance of certain conservation practices. Any money remaining after the project is completed is returned to the contributor if they desire.

Current Appropriations:

Funds are routinely received for the following purposes:

- **Conveyance of Omitted Lands** – This activity accounts for contributed funds for land and realty actions from non-Federal sources or applicants as agreed to through an established contribution agreement.
- **Resource Development, Protection, and Management – FLPMA** – According to the FLPMA, the BLM can accept contributed money or services for resource development, protection, and management; conveyance or acquisition of public lands; and conducting cadastral surveys.
- **Resource Development, Protection and Management of California Off-Highway Vehicles** – Includes contributions from the State of California Off-Highway Vehicle license (“Green Sticker”) fund. The BLM uses this fund for the development, maintenance, and operation of benefiting projects on BLM-administered public lands in California. The BLM requests these funds from the state of California each year through a competitive process. The amount awarded to the BLM varies each year.
- **Wildlife & Fish Conservation & Rehabilitation – Sikes Act** – The Sikes Act authorizes State game and fish departments to charge fees for activities such as hunting, fishing, and trapping on Federal lands. These funds are shared with the BLM and used by the BLM for the conservation, restoration, management, and improvement of wildlife species and their habitat.
- **Rights-of-Way** – This activity accounts for funds contributed by private entities to pay the casework costs of processing Rights-of-Way grants requested by them.

Permanent Appropriations:

The following funds are permanently available as Permanent Miscellaneous Trust Funds to the Secretary of the Interior for efforts as specified by the authorizing Act:

- **Taylor Grazing Act Contributions** – These contributions are permanently appropriated as trust funds to the Secretary for rangeland improvement.
- **Public Survey Contributions** – These funds are contributions from individuals, companies, or other users of the public lands, for cadastral survey services provided by the BLM.

- ***Trustee Funds, Alaska Townsites*** – These contributions are provided for the sale of town lots to non-Native Alaskans. These trust funds provide for the survey and deed transfer of town lots. Purchasers pay the cost of survey and deed transfer plus \$25. (Native Alaskans are exempt from payment.) Only lots occupied before the passage of the FLPMA may be deeded to the occupants; all other lots are the property of the municipality.

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X9971				
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Combined Schedule (X)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Resource development FLPMA	0001	14	14	14
Resource development CA OHV	0002	5	4	4
Resource development Taylor Grazing	0003	1	1	1
Public Survey	0004	1	1	1
Sikes Act	0005	0	1	1
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	0900	21	21	21
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	58	57	62
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	1021	1	0	0
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	59	57	62
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, mandatory:				
Appropriation (special or trust fund)	1201	19	26	23
Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1260	19	26	23
Appropriations, mandatory - Computed Totals	1260-20	19	26	23
Mandatory, Appropriations Committee				
Appropriation [Text]	1260-40	19	26	23
Baseline PY Amount	1260-50	19		
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50		9	8
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50		17	15
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-61	6	17	15
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	13		9
End of PY Balances	1260-63		9	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	19	26	24
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-81	6	17	15
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-82	13		9
End of PY Balances	1260-83		9	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-84	19	26	24
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee				
Appropriation [Sike's Act]	1260-40	0	0	0
Baseline PY Amount	1260-50	0		

Account Symbol and Title 14X9971				
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50		0	0
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50		0	0
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-61	0	0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	0		0
End of PY Balances	1260-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	0	0	0
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-81	0	0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-82	0		0
End of PY Balances	1260-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-84	0	0	0
Effects of 2014 sequester	1260-40	0	0	0
Baseline PY Amount	1260-50	0		
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50		0	0
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-61	0	0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	0		0
End of PY Balances	1260-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	0	0	0
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-81	0	0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-82	0		0
End of PY Balances	1260-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-84	0	0	0
Total budgetary resources available	1930	78	83	85
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	57	62	64
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	8	9	4
New obligations, unexpired accounts	3010	21	21	21
Outlays (gross)	3020	-19	-26	-24
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	3040	-1	0	0
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	9	4	1
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	8	9	4
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	9	4	1

Account Symbol and Title 14X9971				
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Mandatory:				
Budget authority, gross	4090	19	26	23
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new mandatory authority	4100	6	17	15
Outlays from mandatory balances	4101	13	9	9
Outlays, gross (total)	4110	19	26	24
Budget authority, net (mandatory)	4160	19	26	23
Outlays, net (mandatory)	4170	19	26	24
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	19	26	23
Outlays, net (total)	4190	19	26	24
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	2004-01	19	26	23
Outlays	2004-02	19	26	24
Object Classification				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	11.1	4	4	1
Other than full-time permanent	11.3	2	2	1
Other personnel compensation	11.5	1	1	1
Total personnel compensation	11.9	7	7	3
Civilian personnel benefits	12.1	2	2	2
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	3	3	4
Other goods and services from Federal sources	25.3	5	5	6
Supplies and materials	26.0	1	1	1
Land and structures	32.0	1	1	2
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41.0	2	2	3
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	99.9	21	21	21
Employment Summary				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	88	88	34
Budget year budgetary resources [014-9971]				
	1000			20,730

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Helium Fund and Operations

HELIUM FUND AND OPERATIONS

Appropriations Language

No Appropriations Language

Explanation

No appropriations language is necessary. The *Helium Stewardship Act of 2013*, Public Law No. 113-40, provides the authority and funding for operation of the program.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars in thousands)

	2016 Actual		2017 CR		2018 President's Budget								Change from 2017	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2018 Request				
						FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	
Production and Sales	19	18,700	19	18,925	-	-	-	-	-	19	17,620	-	-1,305	
Transmission & Storage Operations	22	4995	22	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	22	5,000	-	-500	
Administrative and Other Expenses	21	2,097	21	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	21	2,100	-	-	
Total, Helium	62	25,792	62	26,525					-	62	24,720	-	-1,805	

Activity: Helium Fund and Operations

Justification of 2018 Program Changes

The 2018 budget request for the Helium Fund and Operations program is \$24,720,000 and 62 FTE, a program decrease of \$1,805,000 from the 2017 estimate. The amount of the 2018 budget request is based on estimated costs of natural gas and liquid gas sales operations of the Crude Helium Enrichment Unit, and oversight of helium production on Federal lands. The *Helium Stewardship Act of 2013* (HSA) required the BLM to hold a sale and auction in 2015 for helium that will be delivered in 2016.

In 2016, the BLM held one sale, both allocated and non-allocated, and one auction. Due to extended contract negotiations with the Federal Helium System's Storage Contract Holders, the BLM received payment in FY 2017 for helium purchased in 2016 to be delivered in 2017.

Program Overview

The *Helium Act Amendments of 1960*, Public Law 86-777 (50 U.S.C. 167), authorizes activities necessary to provide sufficient helium to meet the current and foreseeable future needs of essential government activities. The *Helium Privatization Act of 1996* (HPA), Public Law 104-273, provides for the eventual privatization of the program and its functions, specifying that once the helium debt is retired, the Helium Production Fund will be dissolved. The debt was repaid at the beginning of fiscal year 2014. The HSA, Public Law 113-40, provides for continued operation of the Helium program while facilitating a gradual exit from the helium market.

The HSA establishes the following goals for the BLM's Helium program:

- Continued storage and transmission of crude helium;
- Oversight of the production of helium on Federal lands; and,
- Administration of in-kind and open market crude helium gas sale programs.

To minimize impacts to the helium market, the HSA provides a "glide path" for ensuring a market-based price for the sale of crude helium through an annual auction and crude helium sale until the amount in storage reaches 3.0 billion cubic feet of federally owned helium. At that point, sales to private industry will cease and the remaining helium will be reserved for Federal users until the HSA mandated disposal of the program assets and sunset of the program by September 30, 2021.

The table below shows actual and estimated revenues for 2014 through 2018. The revenues include funds from the sale of crude helium (through sales and auctions, as described above) and revenue from in-kind crude helium sales, sales of natural gas and natural gas liquids, and royalties from the extraction of helium from Federal lands. Collections in excess of operating costs were deposited to a receipt account and are not shown in the Summary of Requirements table as revenue.

Helium Program	\$ in thousands				
	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Estimate	2018 Estimate
Total Revenues*	242,111	181,699	239,287	125,810	110,276

* Include amounts retained by BLM for operations of the Helium Program (as shown in the Summary of Requirements table). Revenues in excess of program operating costs are transferred to the Treasury.

The BLM Helium Program is currently responsible for the following operational activities:

- Storing and transmitting Federal and private crude helium via the helium storage system;
- Administering the helium fee and royalty contracts for helium extracted from gas produced on Federal lands;
- Administering the in-kind and open market crude helium gas sale program; and,
- Conducting helium resource evaluation and reserve tracking to determine the extent of helium resources.

The helium storage system ensures that excess helium produced from natural gas processing plants connected to the pipeline network is conserved for future use. Federally owned natural gas containing marketable helium reserves will be identified and contracted for sale or royalty to enhance conservation of crude helium already in storage.

Funding History

The income derived from crude helium sales, private helium storage, and fee sales/royalty payments for helium extracted from Federal lands pays the full cost of the Helium Program, pursuant to the HSA.

Funds generated from the sale of helium were used to repay the Helium Debt. The Helium Debt was retired at the beginning of FY 2014.

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X4053 Helium Fund		Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)					
Obligations by program activity:					
Production and sales		0801	18	19	18
Transmission and storage		0802	5	5	4
Administration and other expenses		0803	3	3	3
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts		0900	26	27	25
Budgetary resources:					
Unobligated balance:					
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1		1000	148	249	238
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations		1021	1	0	0
Capital transfer of unobligated balances to general fund		1022	-115	-100	-100
Unobligated balance (total)		1050	34	149	138
Budget authority:					
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory:					
Collected		1800	239	116	44
Offsetting collections (previously unavailable)		1802	3	1	1
New and/or unobligated balance of spending authority from offsetting collections temporarily reduced		1823	-1	-1	0
Spending auth from offsetting collections, mand (total)		1850	241	116	45
Spending auth from offsetting collections, mand - Computed Totals		1850-20	241	116	45
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee					
Spending authority from offsetting collections [Text]		1850-40	241	116	44
Baseline Program [Text]		1850-50	241	116	44
Policy Outlays:					
New Authority		1850-61	5	6	2
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)		1850-62	13		6
End of PY Balances		1850-63		18	17
Subtotal, outlays		1850-64	18	24	25
Baseline Outlays:					
New Authority		1850-81	5	6	2
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)		1850-82	13		6
End of PY Balances		1850-83		18	17
Subtotal, outlays		1850-84	18	24	25
Spending authority from offsetting collections [Effect of Sequester]		1850-40	0	-1	0

Account Symbol and Title 14X4053 Helium Fund		Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Baseline Program [Effect of Sequester]		1850-50	0	-1	0
Policy Outlays:					
New Authority		1850-61	0	-1	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)		1850-62	0		0
End of PY Balances		1850-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays		1850-64	0	-1	0
Baseline Outlays:					
New Authority		1850-81	0	-1	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)		1850-82	0		0
End of PY Balances		1850-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays		1850-84	0	-1	0
Mandatory, Sequestration pop-up, Authorizing Committee					
Spending authority from offsetting collections [Text]		1850-40	0	1	1
Spending authority from offsetting collections [Text]		1850-50	0	1	1
Policy Outlays:					
New Authority		1850-61	0	1	1
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)		1850-62	0		0
End of PY Balances		1850-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays		1850-64	0	1	1
Baseline Outlays:					
New Authority		1850-81	0	1	1
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)		1850-82	0		0
End of PY Balances		1850-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays		1850-84	0	1	1
Total budgetary resources available		1930	275	265	183
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year		1941	249	238	158
Change in obligated balance:					
Unpaid obligations:					
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1		3000	9	16	19
New obligations, unexpired accounts		3010	26	27	25
Outlays (gross)		3020	-18	-24	-26
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired		3040	-1	0	0
Unpaid obligations, end of year		3050	16	19	18
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Obligated balance, start of year		3100	9	16	19
Obligated balance, end of year		3200	16	19	18

Budget authority and outlays, net:

Account Symbol and Title 14X4053 Helium Fund		Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Mandatory:					
Budget authority, gross		4090	241	116	45
Outlays, gross:					
Outlays from new mandatory authority		4100	5	6	3
Outlays from mandatory balances		4101	13	18	23
Outlays, gross (total)		4110	18	24	26
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:					
Offsetting collections (collected) from:					
Non-Federal sources		4123	-239	-116	-44
Non-Federal sources (total)		4123-10	-239	-116	-44
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee					
Policy Program [Text]		4123-41	-239	-116	-44
Baseline Program [Text]		4123-71	-239	-116	-44
Budget authority, net (mandatory)		4160	2	0	1
Outlays, net (mandatory)		4170	-221	-92	-18
Budget authority, net (total)		4180	2	0	1
Outlays, net (total)		4190	-221	-92	-18
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Unexpired unavailable balance, SOY: Offsetting collections		5090	3	1	1
Unexpired unavailable balance, EOY: Offsetting collections		5092	1	1	0
Unexpired unavailable balance, SOY: Appropriations		5096	0	0	0
Unexpired unavailable balance, EOY: Appropriations		5098	0	0	0
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:					
Physical assets:					
Major equipment:					
Other physical assets:					
Direct Federal programs:					
Budget Authority		1352-01	2	0	1
Outlays		1352-02	-221	-92	-18
Balance Sheet					
ASSETS:					
Federal assets:					
Fund balances with Treasury		1101	230		
Other Federal assets:					
Inventories and related properties		1802	95		
Property, plant and equipment, net		1803	9		
Other assets		1901	179		

Account Symbol and Title 14X4053 Helium Fund		Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Total assets		1999	513		
LIABILITIES:					
Federal liabilities:					
Debt		2103	0		
Other		2105	289		
Total liabilities		2999	289		
NET POSITION:					
Cumulative results of operations		3300	224		
Total liabilities and net position		4999	513		
Object Classification					
Reimbursable obligations:					
Personnel compensation:					
Full-time permanent		11.1	4	4	4
Civilian personnel benefits		12.1	2	2	2
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges		23.3	2	2	2
Operation and maintenance of facilities		25.4	1	1	1
Operation and maintenance of equipment		25.7	1	1	1
Supplies and materials		26.0	1	1	1
Equipment		31.0	0	0	0
Land and structures		32.0	1	1	1
Grants, subsidies, and contributions		41.0	14	15	13
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts		99.9	26	27	25
Employment Summary					
Reimbursable civilian full-time equivalent employment		2001	62	62	62

Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund

ABANDONED WELLS REMEDIATION FUND

Appropriations Language

(b) ABANDONED WELL REMEDIATION. — Section 349 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15907) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(i) FEDERALLY DRILLED WELLS. — Out of any amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2014, \$36,000,000 for fiscal year 2015, and \$4,000,000 for fiscal year 2019 shall be made available to the Secretary, without further appropriation and to remain available until expended, to remediate, reclaim, and close abandoned oil and gas wells on current or former National Petroleum Reserve land.”

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

*Public Law 113-40, Helium
Stewardship Act of 2013*

Provides funding to remediate, reclaim and close abandoned oil and gas wells on current and former National Petroleum Reserve Land.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars in thousands)

	2016 Actual		2017 CR		Fixed Costs	Transfers		2018 President's Budget Program Change		2018 Request		Change from 2017	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Abandoned Wells Remediation	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-

Activity: Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund

Program Overview

This permanent appropriation was enacted in the Helium Stewardship Act of 2013.

Program Components

The BLM is responsible for managing 136 wells within the 22.8 million acre National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPR-A). All well sites have been thoroughly reviewed and grouped into three categories:

Wells Requiring No Additional BLM Action	87
Wells Currently In Use By USGS	18
Wells Currently Requiring BLM Action	31

Six of the 31 wells requiring action by the BLM will be remediated under current task orders and requests for proposals. The wells requiring no additional action include those wells that have previously been remediated by the BLM or other Federal agencies, those conveyed to the North Slope Borough under the *Barrow Gas Field Transfer Act of 1984* (P.L. 98-366), and shallow test boreholes that present no subsurface or surface risks. The wells currently being used by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) are part of ongoing monitoring studies, and the BLM will work with the USGS to establish a plan for the eventual disposition and remediation of these wells when they are no longer necessary for research.

There were 50 wells analyzed based on details from the 2013 Legacy Wells Summary Report (released May 2013) and put into an action plan within the 2013 Legacy Wells Strategic Plan (released September 2013), of which nineteen have since been remediated. The 50 wells accounted for the potential surface and subsurface risks posed to human health, safety, and the environment. The plan presents a near-term strategy for addressing the highest priority wells. The strategy is dynamic and flexible, meaning that the order of remediation work will be adjusted as site conditions change and additional information becomes available.

Critical Factors

The BLM will use an adaptive management approach and adjust to the dynamic situation on the ground in the NPR-A by continuing to conduct risk evaluations, monitor changing site conditions, evaluate strategic plan effectiveness, and develop new or updated actions if necessary to remediate legacy well sites.

The BLM will continue to work with stakeholders, such as the North Slope Borough (NSB) and the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation, to coordinate well plugging and clean-up activities, determine future prioritization, and assure cost effective closure of legacy well sites. The BLM will coordinate with Barrow Gas Field staff and the Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (AOGCC) on technical concerns for each well, and with NSB to identify research opportunities in the Simpson Peninsula. The BLM will coordinate any contaminant investigation of a potential release with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) and appropriate stakeholders.

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X2640					
Abandoned Well Remediation Fund		Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Combined Schedule (X)					
Obligations by program activity:					
Abandoned Well Remediation Fund (Direct)	0001	26	5	4	
Total new obligations (object class 25.2)	0900	26	5	4	
Budgetary resources:					
Unobligated balance:					
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	35	9	4	
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	35	9	4	
Budget authority:					
Appropriations, mandatory:					
Appropriation	1200	0	0	0	
Appropriations and/or unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	1230	0	0	0	
Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1260	0	0	0	
Appropriations, mandatory - Computed Totals	1260-20	0	0	0	
Appropriation [Abandoned well remediation fund]	1260-40	0	0	0	
Baseline PY Amount	1260-50	0			
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50		0	0	
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50		0	0	
Policy Outlays:					
New Authority	1260-61	0	0	0	
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	16		0	
End of PY Balances	1260-63		7	4	
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	16	7	4	
Baseline Outlays:					
New Authority	1260-81	0	0	0	
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-82	16		0	
End of PY Balances	1260-83		7	4	
Subtotal, outlays	1260-84	16	7	4	
Total budgetary resources available	1930	35	9	4	
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	9	4	0	
Change in obligated balance:					
Unpaid obligations:					
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	0	10	8	
New obligations, unexpired accounts	3010	26	5	4	
Outlays (gross)	3020	-16	-7	-4	

Account Symbol and Title 14X2640				
Abandoned Well Remediation Fund	Line	2016 Act	2017 CY	2018 BY
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	10	8	8
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	0	10	8
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	10	8	8
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Mandatory:				
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from mandatory balances	4101	16	7	4
Outlays, net (mandatory)	4170	16	7	4
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	0	0	0
Outlays, net (total)	4190	16	7	4
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Physical assets:				
Construction and rehabilitation:				
Research and development facilities:				
Direct Federal Programs:				
Budget Authority	1312-01	0	0	0
Outlays	1312-02	16	7	4
Object Classification				
Direct obligations:				
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	26	5	4
Employment Summary				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	2	2	2

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Administrative Provisions

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations Language

The Bureau of Land Management may carry out the operations funded under this Act by direct expenditure, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements and reimbursable agreements with public and private entities, including with States. Appropriations for the Bureau shall be available for purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title; up to \$100,000 for payments, at the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Bureau; miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities authorized or approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on the Secretary's certificate, not to exceed \$10,000: Provided, That notwithstanding Public Law 90-620 (44 U.S.C. 501), the Bureau may, under cooperative cost-sharing and partnership arrangements authorized by law, procure printing services from cooperators in connection with jointly produced publications for which the cooperators share the cost of printing either in cash or in services, and the Bureau determines the cooperator is capable of meeting accepted quality standards: Provided further, That projects to be funded pursuant to a written commitment by a State government to provide an identified amount of money in support of the project may be carried out by the Bureau on a reimbursable basis.

Note. — A full-year 2017 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 114-254). The amounts included for 2017 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

44 U.S.C. 501

Provides that all executive, congressional, and judicial printing must be done at the GPO, except for printing in field plants operated by executive departments or independent offices if approved by the Joint Committee on Printing.

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Appendices

EMPLOYEE COUNT BY GRADE

Employee Count by Grade (Total Employment)

	Prior Year Actuals 2016	Current Year Estimate 2017	Budget Year Estimate 2018
Executive Level V	1	1	1
SES	20	20	20
Subtotal	21	21	21
SL - 00	0	0	0
ST - 00	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0
GS/GM -15	101	100	89
GS/GM -14	338	335	297
GS/GM -13	938	929	824
GS -12	1,527	1512	1341
GS -11	2,537	2512	2228
GS -10	58	57	51
GS - 9	1,077	1066	946
GS - 8	265	262	233
GS - 7	1117	1106	981
GS - 6	575	569	505
GS - 5	672	665	590
GS - 4	556	551	488
GS - 3	314	311	276
GS - 2	45	45	40
GS - 1	0	0	0
Subtotal	10,120	10,020	8,889
Other Pay Schedule Systems	480	475	422
Total employment (actuals & estimates)	10,621	10,516	9,332
Total FTE usage (actual & projected)	9,505	9,411	8,349

NOTE: The 2018 FTE projections are estimates as the BLM's FY 2018 workforce plan is under development.

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT TABLE OF ORGANIZATION

